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**Annexes**
Preface

Increasing life expectancy, and declining mortality and fertility rates have driven profound changes in the structure of populations across the African continent. These changes have important implications, including a possibility to accelerate economic and social development, generating what is known as a demographic dividend.

A demographic dividend is the acceleration of sustainable development accomplished when declining fertility leads to a bulge in the proportion of the population entering the labour force. If this young cohort is healthy, well-educated and empowered, and has a chance for decent work, it can accelerate economic growth in the course of a generation.

In 2015, the President of the United Nations General Assembly hosted a high-level event on the demographic dividend and youth employment with the support of UNFPA and the International Labour Organization (ILO), providing a crucial opportunity for United Nations Member States and stakeholders to evaluate investments needed to reap a demographic dividend. Shortly after, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1) acknowledged the potential for a demographic dividend to advance development.

The African continent is characterized by a youthful population and rapid population growth. Its population reached 1.2 billion in 2015 and is projected to reach 3.1 billion by 2063. African youth between the ages of 10 and 24 made up 31 per cent of the overall African population in 2015, and they represent 21 per cent of the 1.8 billion young people in this age category worldwide.

Cognizant of the central role of young people in the framework of the demographic dividend, UNFPA held a high-level dialogue on strengthening partnership to accelerate Africa’s demographic dividend during the General Assembly in 2016. On this occasion, the United Nations Secretary-General reinforced that young people are the region’s greatest asset, provided the right investments are made to assure a nurturing environment.

In 2016, the African Union (AU) determined that the demographic dividend would be at the centre of development efforts in the year 2017. Based on this decision, African Heads of State developed a roadmap on “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth,” which governments across the continent have been adopting. In support of this process, the Demographic Dividend Atlas for Africa has been created.
The Atlas provides a visual snapshot of the current national status of development indicators that matter to a demographic dividend: employment and entrepreneurship; education and skills development; health and well-being; and rights, governance and youth empowerment. It provides a baseline for Agenda 2063, and a means to monitor progress towards the vision set forth by the AU for “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth.”

It highlights the need to address human rights, and the crucial need for girls and women to be part of the development solution, and provide a “gender dividend” for Africa.

I trust that the Atlas will help countries to implement targeted investment in their youth, and move toward realizing a demographic dividend by fulfilling the aspirations of Agenda 2063, the 2030 Agenda and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action.

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We retain this preface as it was finalized for signature by Executive Director Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, which was not yet signed when he passed from this world on 4 June 2017. Let this be a testament to his memory, and his steadfast commitment to advancing prospects for a demographic dividend for women, girls and all young people on the continent he loved so deeply, and fought for with such passion and hope. Grant him a place of refreshment.
Foreword

UNFPA’s mission and strategic focus are based on the needs, priorities and national development strategies of countries. In the light of the African Union Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.601 (XXVI)) of January 2016 devoting the theme of the year 2017 to “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth,” and as an input to the Summit of the African Union in July 2017, UNFPA has developed the “Demographic Dividend Atlas for Africa.”

The Atlas presented herein expresses the commitment of the Fund to the central role of young people in sustainable development and to support governments in mainstreaming population dynamics, reproductive health, and gender equality within national development planning and programming, and explicitly adopting an inclusive and human rights-based approach to sustainable development. Targeted investments on the local, national and regional levels in health, education and empowerment provide the foundation for unleashing the full potential of an increasingly educated and globalized youth population.

The indicators highlighted within the country profiles stress the historic and unique moment in the demographic transition of African countries through the lens of significant international and regional development frameworks, including the African Agenda 2063, the 2030 Agenda and the 20-year review of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD.

Agenda 2063 emphasizes that investments made in youth today, who represent Africa’s greatest asset, will determine the development trajectory of Africa over the next 50 years and position the continent towards realizing the “Africa We Want,” a strong, united and influential global player and partner. Further, the ICPD and its 20-year review recognized the importance of broad investments in the capabilities of all people, especially in Africa, a continent with a large proportion of its population at the cusp of adulthood. People are at the centre of these agendas, and each characterizes a vision of sustainable development, based on the achievement of universal human rights and equality, sexual and reproductive health, gender equality and women’s empowerment, education, security of place, economic growth and the dignity of all persons.

This Atlas serves as the evidence base for an integrated appraisal of the four thematic pillars set forth by the African Union for harnessing a demographic dividend: employment and entrepreneurship; education and skills development; health and well-being; and rights, governance and youth empowerment. The profiles are designed to facilitate policy makers identifying national and subnational needs, and promote the tracking of progress towards a demographic dividend.
The Atlas further contributes to more efficient, evidence-based programming and policy formulation, and growing capacity for the use of data and the consolidation of available evidence. As countries across the continent differ in demographic trajectories, so too they differ in the status of women and girls, attainment of secondary education, levels of informal employment and more – and hence the Atlas enables citizens across the continent to appraise their current shortfalls and invest accordingly.

At the same time, by including indicators at the core of UNFPA’s mandate, this Atlas stresses that a dividend requires that all young people grow up in a nurturing environment without risk of being derailed by the harmful consequences of female genital mutilation (FGM), early or forced marriage, unplanned childbearing, maternal mortality and morbidity, or exposure to violence and discrimination.

The data presented in this Atlas are the result of deep consultation with UNFPA’s regional and country offices to ensure the most recent sources, but the Atlas ultimately relies on the latest United Nations estimates for all indicators. Many of these indicators are for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but the Atlas goes further, looking at additional areas of needed investment.

As UNFPA, we hope the Atlas will contribute towards a world where every young person can grow up in a nurturing environment and reach their full potential.

Benoit Kalasa
Director of the Technical Division,
United Nations Population Fund
1. INTRODUCTION
The Demographic Dividend in Africa

The development community is in a period of notable concern regarding the employment prospects for young people in Africa, both Northern Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. About 60 per cent of Africa’s population is currently below 25 years, and given relatively high fertility rates compared to other regions, the population under 25 is expected to keep rising for the coming decades from 721 million in 2015 to 1.4 billion by 2063, according to the United Nations 2017 World Population Prospects.

High numbers of unemployed and disempowered youth have contributed to political conflicts on the continent. Limited economic prospects are leading to high rates of youth mobility and migration, with ensuing humanitarian risks. Conflict and climate-related hazards, sometimes occurring together as in the Lake Chad region, further threaten livelihoods and undermine already fragile systems for human capital development. At the same time, young people worldwide have digital knowledge about global inequalities, better prospects in other countries, and their own rights denied. In such contexts, a common perspective is to associate youthful populations, and young people more specifically, with threats to peace and security.

The demographic dividend offers a fundamental reappraisal of the prospects and pathways for sustainable development in countries with high proportions of young people. While early research on the demographic dividend focused retrospectively on the importance of a youth bulge to economic growth in 20th century Asia and Latin America, Africa has championed a proactive effort to review these lessons and promote policies that will advance prospects for a comparable economic dividend on the youngest continent.

The key argument of the demographic dividend is as follows. Expanded investments in empowerment and education, particularly at the critical juncture of adolescence, have lasting effects throughout life. When such investments extend broadly across the population, they result in a surge of human capital into society. When this surge coincides with a demographic bulge of young people due to lower and later childbearing among the population, the result is an especially high proportion of the population with better health and education moving into their most productive years. If these young people are met with a society and economy that offers real opportunities for decent work, accelerated development can occur in the course of a generation.

“In the next 50 years Africa’s biggest single asset but also its potential Achilles heel will be its youthful population. The upside risk of the youth population is their contribution to economic growth resulting in increased incomes and employment. The downside risk is the inability to provide gainful employment for them thus creating a potential source of instability.”

(Agenda 2063, First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014–2023, p. 127)
The 2014 Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (AADPD), part of the 20-year review of the 1994 Programme of Action of the ICPD, broke new ground on the demographic dividend. The theme of the AADPD report was “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend: The Future We Want for Africa” – highlighting how demographic change shapes the core priorities for African countries in delivering on commitments in the ICPD Programme of Action.

As Africa puts in place the foundations for the successful implementation of its Agenda 2063 as well as the 2030 Agenda, Heads of State and Government have, through an AU decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.601 (XXVI)), dedicated the year 2017 to “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth.” Consistent with the ICPD agenda, this theme underscores the importance of progressive policy development and dedicated investments for expanding human rights and human capital, through improving universal health, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment, promoting a revolution in education, and expanding formal employment and a climate for entrepreneurship.
The Africa Demographic Dividend Atlas

In this context, this Atlas outlines the current status of African countries with respect to the fulfilment of development milestones needed for harnessing a demographic dividend. The information is displayed through national profiles for countries of Africa, and provides a means to assess current shortfalls and needed progress, and to prioritize actions. The indicators portrayed in the country profiles are structured around the four thematic pillars laid out in the Demographic Dividend Roadmap of the African Union Commission for the year 2017:

- **Pillar 1**: Employment and Entrepreneurship
- **Pillar 2**: Education and Skills Development
- **Pillar 3**: Health and Well-being
- **Pillar 4**: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

The introduction summarizes the changing demographic context of Africa, and the regional status of a selection of indicators representing each pillar, including youth unemployment, own-account and contributing family workers, secondary school enrolment, births that are attended by skilled health personnel and demand satisfied by modern methods of contraception.

These are only a sample of the more than 20 indicators illustrated within the Atlas national profiles. The selection of indicators was based on the growing literature on what matters most to enabling a demographic dividend. These include, at the outset, national demographic projections in structure displayed in population pyramids, and the current share of youth aged 15 to 24 years, which describe prospects for the underlying youth bulge on which the demographic dividend is based.

Variables were chosen to reflect the central imperative of formal employment and decent work for the dividend, and the corresponding need for a high level of overall education. Employment indicators were chosen to highlight some of the most relevant and entrenched challenges for labour force participation in Africa. For example, while African countries have experienced rapid economic growth, the informal sector remains a major source of employment on the continent, accounting for 70 per cent of employment in sub-Saharan Africa and 62 per cent in Northern Africa. Correspondingly, while the Atlas features overall unemployment rates, it also provides data on the proportion of workers who are own-account workers, and contributing family workers, two categories at risk of informal employment.

Global analysis by Cuaresma and colleagues in 2014 has underscored the importance of educational attainment to national productivity and income growth, suggesting that East Asian dividends may have been more attributable to widespread improvements in education than has been appreciated to date. Regarding education in Africa, repetition and drop-out rates remain high, hence we have included data on the number
of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group, or net enrolment rate, to track such dynamics for both boys and girls at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. At secondary school level, girls’ enrolments generally remain lower than those of boys, but with variations between countries. iv Hence, the sex ratio is included for secondary school. Many more education variables would be useful to track for the demographic dividend, including the quality of instruction, details of curricula and links to industry requirements, but standardized data on these issues are widely unavailable for countries.

Given that many of the countries included within the Atlas for Africa are pre-demographic dividend countries, still in the midst of the demographic transition towards lower mortality and fertility, we include indicators on topics such as life expectancy, total fertility and the extent to which demand for family planning has been met. The included mortality indicators focus on maternal and child health, as these often indicate the reach and comprehensiveness of primary care, but other mortality variables could be equally useful.

Given the continuing importance of HIV/AIDS on the continent, and the heightened risk of infection among young people, especially girls on the cusp of adulthood, we include HIV prevalence. v Maternal and child health, and HIV indicators also provide insight into the status of women, and their prospects for adopting contraception and barrier methods to limit unwanted pregnancies and the risk of infection.

Finally, several Atlas indicators provide insight into the realization of human rights, youth empowerment and gender equality, including levels of gender-based violence, FGM and marriage before ages 18 and 15. These indicators speak directly to the Action Plan on the Implementation of the African Common Position on Ending Child Marriage (2016), adopted by the AU Summit in 2017, and the priority of reducing 2013 levels of violence against women and girls by at least 20 per cent in the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of the 2063 targets. vi

To further assess gender equality we display data, where available, on unemployment rates separately for males and females, the number of girls in school for every 100 boys, and the net enrolments for boys and girls in primary, secondary and tertiary school. For countries with such data, we also include the ILO indicator on the percentage of managers who are women, a useful indicator of gender equality norms in the workplace, and women’s access to positions of leadership.

All of these indicators correspond to domains of investment identified within the four pillars of the AU Roadmap for harnessing a demographic dividend (noted above). They also address many of the key investments identified within the empowerment, education and employment framework for a demographic dividend generated by UNFPA and the World Economic Forum; the key investments of health, education, decent employment and family planning endorsed by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) European Network and Countdown 2030 Europe; vii and a variety of other approaches to the demographic dividend.
Overall, the similarities and consistencies in these various approaches outweigh differences in emphasis. The selection of variables for the Atlas was also informed by the indicator frameworks for the SDGs and Agenda 2063, as many share widespread endorsement for their relevance and validity, and the meta-data are well established. Among more than 20 indicators, 12 are SDG indicators, and most indicators overlap with indicators for the African Agenda 2063.

Several indicators also speak to the challenges of persistent inequality over time. In particular, the proportion of demand for contraception that is satisfied, and the proportion of births that are attended by skilled health personnel are displayed by wealth quintiles and over time, illustrating how equal access to these services has changed (or not changed) in recent decades. We also share three maps that illustrate within-country differences in the share of youth aged 15 to 24, child marriage and proportion of demand for family planning satisfied. These are included to illustrate the importance of subnational analysis to know where young people are congregating, where child marriage remains especially high, and where family planning services should be targeted to reach those with the greatest need. Many indicators are also disaggregated by sex, and several allow the reader to compare urban versus rural results, particularly for indicators where such disparities were often large.

The data presented in the Atlas are the result of sustained consultation with UNFPA’s regional and country offices to ensure the most recent sources, but the Atlas ultimately relies on the latest United Nations estimates for all indicators. While governments may have national estimates on select indicators, for example, maternal mortality, we rely on United Nations estimates to assure comparability of methods, and hence, comparability of data across countries.

Ultimately, the selection of indicators to track the demographic dividend could be different, going more deeply into entrepreneurship or youth participation, for example, or selecting alternate measures of health, informal employment, education, etc. Given the multifactoral nature of the demographic dividend, and the changing investment needs over the long time frame for harnessing a dividend, no single constellation of variables will be ideal for tracking the potential of a dividend for a given country. Other analysts will generate demographic profiles using alternate measures, particularly at national level.

Nonetheless, the pillars of the AU Roadmap for harnessing the demographic dividend are addressed herein by variables with widely available and sound indicators, and hopefully will provide value for tracking progress over time.

To facilitate the use and interpretation of the Atlas profiles, a sample country profile is provided on pages 29 and 30, defining the indicators, and referencing the corresponding SDG where appropriate. The Atlas follows, displaying national profiles for the countries of Africa.
The Demographic Context

The total population of Africa is estimated to increase from 1.2 billion people in 2015 to nearly 3 billion people in 2060 according to the *United Nations World Population Prospects 2017 Revision*. This suggests that the size of the 2015 population will double by around 2050 at a projected average annual growth rate of 2 per cent. The projected growth of the total population of Africa between 2015 and 2060 will not be distributed evenly across the five AU regions. Western Africa and Eastern Africa, with projected average annual growth rates of 2.2 per cent and 2.3 per cent, respectively, are expected to grow by 1.1 billion between 2015 and 2060 and account for almost two-thirds (63 per cent) of the total population of Africa. Central Africa will experience the fastest rate of population growth, from about 135 million to nearly 400 million at an average annual growth rate of 2.4 per cent, while Northern Africa, with a projected average annual growth rate of 1.1 per cent, will experience the slowest rate of growth. As displayed within the Atlas profiles, countries in Western, Eastern and Central Africa have relatively higher fertility levels compared to countries in Southern and Northern Africa, reflected in their younger age structures as shown.

Table 1. Current (2015) and projected (2060) size of the population of Africa by African Union region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>2015 (000)</th>
<th>2060 (000)</th>
<th>CHANGE IN ABSOLUTE SIZE</th>
<th>% CHANGE †</th>
<th>AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%) †</th>
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<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>348,905</td>
<td>891,087</td>
<td>542,182</td>
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<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>135,997</td>
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<td>265,558</td>
<td>195.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td>348,427</td>
<td>962,422</td>
<td>613,995</td>
<td>176.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>168,741</td>
<td>399,917</td>
<td>231,176</td>
<td>137.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>190,670</td>
<td>307,794</td>
<td>117,124</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1,192,740</td>
<td>2,962,775</td>
<td>1,770,035</td>
<td>148.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
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If the demographic transition towards lower mortality and fertility is accomplished across the continent, the age structure of Africa will also change from the current pattern of a very young broad-based age structure to one characterized by a concentration of the population in mid- and adult ages (30 years and above). The Atlas national profiles illustrate the projected changes in age structure for each country through 2060.

There are significant differences in the current and projected age structures by AU region. Northern Africa is already at an advanced level of demographic transition compared to the rest of Africa. In 2015 the region already had a median age of approximately 26 years and an age structure with a visible youth bulge (concentrated in the ages of 20 to 35 years). This bulge will be in the age range of 35 to 50 years in the year 2060, when the median age will be 36 years.

These data suggest that countries from Northern Africa, as they are closer to the age structure that facilitates a potential demographic dividend, should pay urgent attention to investments that target capabilities of young people on the cusp of adulthood.

Countries in the other four regions are also at varying stages of the demographic transition. Countries of Southern Africa, with children (aged 0 to 14 years) accounting for slightly less than 40 per cent of the total population, the elderly accounting for 3.5 per cent of the total population and a median age of 20 years in 2015, are more advanced towards a transition. Countries of Central Africa, with a median age of only 17 years and a proportion of children in the population at a high of 45 per cent, are the furthest behind in the transition, and require the most targeted efforts to reduce overall mortality through improved health and well-being, including maternal and child mortality, and assure that quality family planning is a cornerstone of a modernized health system. Data within the Atlas national profiles highlight the current status of these health shortfalls, and underscore where new investments are needed most urgently.
Status of Selected Indicators at Regional Level

Employment and Entrepreneurship

There is a wide range of youth unemployment rates across the continent, ranging from 1 per cent in Guinea to 53 per cent in Swaziland (see Figure 1). Yet the distribution of countries most strongly affected by youth unemployment follows a distinct geographic pattern. In Northern and Southern Africa, all countries with the exception of Madagascar, Morocco and Zimbabwe exceed 20 per cent in youth unemployment. Young people in these broad regions seem to face particular challenges in the labour market. In some countries, such as Libya, South Africa and Swaziland, youth unemployment affects half of all young people aged 15 to 24 years. The ILO estimates that in 2016, Northern Africa featured the highest regional youth unemployment rates worldwide, and while the overall unemployment rate in the Maghreb started to decline in 2016, this positive trend has so far failed to improve the labour market prospects of young people.\(^{viii}\) In addition, comparing female and male youth unemployment rates reveals that women in Northern Africa are disproportionally affected by the lack of opportunities compared to the rest of the world, including sub-Saharan Africa. Gender disparities in terms of unemployment in Northern Africa are second only to the high gender gap in unemployment in the Arab States.\(^{ix}\)

Figure 1. Youth unemployment rate, 2016

Youth unemployment rates comprise all young people aged 15 to 24 who are available for work, and actively seeking a job but not working during the reference period. This concept does not account for the type and quality of work of those who have been able to find employment. Worldwide, 1.5 billion or almost half of the global workforce are in vulnerable employment defined as the sum of own-account and contributing family workers. Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account, with or without partners, are defined by the ILO as in ‘self-employment’. Contributing family workers are those workers who contribute to an establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. Analysing the structure of the employed population along these categories is important, as own-account workers and contributing family workers are less likely to have formal work contracts, and are more likely to lack social security provisions, and to face low or highly volatile earnings. Sometimes contributing family workers have no wages at all, but work as part of their familial obligations and shared domestic life. As Figure 2 shows, many African economies are characterized by extremely high shares of these two work categories. Besides measuring the vulnerability of people in national labour markets, their dominance further indicates a large agricultural sector and stresses the relevance of the informal sector in many African economies.

A comparison between Figure 1 and Figure 2 quickly reveals that most countries are not affected by both high youth unemployment rates and high shares of vulnerable employment. The geographic pattern demonstrated in Figure 1 seems to be completely reversed in Figure 2. This indicates that while more formalized labour markets on the continent seem to struggle to produce job opportunities for young people, countries where job opportunities can be provided are more likely to consist of own-account and contributing family work. Niger, for example, displays a relatively moderate overall youth unemployment rate of 4 per cent, yet more than 9 of 10 workers in Niger work on their own-account. In contrast, in South Africa, with one of the highest youth unemployment rates of nearly 50 per cent, contributing family work is almost nonexistent, and only 9 per cent of South Africans are classified as own-account workers. Many further categories of labour force participation can be explored, but the indicators chosen for the Atlas illustrate some of the most important challenges on the African continent, with high unemployment rates on the one side, especially for young women, and the lack of decent work opportunities on the other side.
**Education and Skill Development**

Education and skill development is one of the most important areas, requiring nothing short of a continental revolution in policy commitment and implementation, transforming expectations, levels of access, quality and relevance, with an expansion of choices for technical and vocational training; added emphasis on science and technology; and alignment between labour market needs and curricula. All of these were ingredients for the education revolution that took place in many East Asian countries (including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Thailand), in the latter half of the 20th century, contributing to social expectations for longer and later schooling, an educated labour force capable of attracting and generating new industries, and a long period of sustained economic growth and development.

The current picture of gross enrolment in secondary school in Africa shows high and near universal access to schooling in only a few countries: Botswana (81 per cent) and South Africa (92 per cent) in the south and (Egypt (86 per cent), Tunisia (88 per cent), Algeria (100 per cent) and Libya (102 per cent) in the north. With the exception of Ghana (71 per cent) and Kenya (68 per cent), the majority of countries in Eastern, Central and Western Africa are characterized by compar-
Relatively low levels of secondary school enrolment. Gross enrolment ratios can exceed 100 per cent (as in Libya), if schools have high numbers of students enrolled who are outside the expected age for school attendance. This may reflect grade repeating, or students making up schooling that was lost due to work, conflict or other social disruptions.

The geographic pattern of secondary school enrolment is aligned with the patterns of employment shown above. For example, countries in which youth of secondary school age are less likely to be enrolled in secondary school, as in Eastern, Central and Western Africa, include many of the same countries where self-employment and contributing family employment – the two categories of informal employment featured in Figure 2 are also the highest.

**Figure 3. Gross Enrolment Ratio in Secondary Education, latest available year**

This indicator illustrates enrolment in secondary education, irrespective of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. It can exceed 100 as it includes overage and underage students.

Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), accessed March 2017; for specific years, please refer to Annex B.
Health and Well-being, Including Sexual and Reproductive Health

Arguments in favor of health and well-being, especially for economic growth, deserve emphasis on the importance of a healthy workforce, free of malnutrition and infectious or non-communicable conditions that can undermine productivity. The importance of health to macroeconomic development is well established, including the importance of childhood nutrition and preventive health care as a cornerstone of lifelong productivity, worker safety to limit worksite injuries, and investments that accommodate the productive contributions of persons with disabilities. In 2001, the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Commission on Macroeconomics and Health showcased the global evidence that good health is an instrument of economic development.

At the same time, health is a valuable end in itself, contributing to other aspects of development, such as learning, happiness and resilience. Good health offers hope for the future, and encourages the use of family planning, as better health enables families to invest more heavily in a smaller number of children without undue fear for their survival. The public investments that preceded the demographic dividend in the Republic of Korea resulted in dramatic improvements in the provision of maternal and child health, including family planning.

By contrast, sub-Saharan Africa continues to have the highest rates of maternal mortality worldwide, including 19 countries with maternal mortality ratios (MMR) above 500, and only two countries (Cape Verde and Mauritius) with MMR under 55. As a strong determinant of maternal mortality and

Figure 4. Skilled Birth Attendance

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), WHO/UNICEF Joint Global Database 2017.
healthy birth outcomes, skilled attendance at birth is a valuable indicator of overall commitments to health and well-being, and the reach of the health sector more generally. xv

Patterns of skilled birth attendance do not follow the same stark geographic divisions that were seen for secondary education and youth informal employment. Countries of Northern and Southern Africa do have some of the highest skilled birth attendance, but a wide selection of other countries have achieved more than 80 per cent in the share of births with skilled attendance, from geographically small countries such as Cape Verde and Togo, to large countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Figure 4).

Nearly all the high-performing countries have achieved success through concerted efforts to raise skilled birth attendance among the poorest sectors of the population. Yet in far too many countries, access to skilled attendance is common among the wealthiest 20 per cent, but limited for women living in the poorest households (Figure 5). For example, in 29 African countries, 90 per cent or more of women living in the wealthiest households have their births attended by skilled health personnel, while in nearly half of these countries (n=14) fewer than 50 per cent of poor women are delivering with a skilled provider. In three of these countries, fewer than 20 per cent of women in the poorest households have skilled providers.

The ability to decide on the number and timing of children is one of the most transformative tools of self-determination. Since modern methods of family planning became available in the latter part of the 20th century, the world has witnessed a steady decline in overall fertility, greater survival of children, healthier families, and a growing participation of women in formal labour and public life. The SDG indicator for family planning coverage, SDG indicator 3.7.1, is the proportion of family planning demand that is satisfied by use of modern methods, or “demand satisfied by modern methods.” This relatively new indicator combines the estimates of unmet need and contraceptive prevalence to define demand, and looks at what proportion of that demand is satisfied by the use of modern contraception. As crafted, it provides a useful indicator of how supplies and services are able to meet demand for modern contraception. Patterns of demand satisfied continue to be higher in Northern, Southern and Eastern Africa, and are generally lower in Western and Central Africa. Egypt and Zimbabwe are among countries with the highest rates, with a large number of countries following closely behind (Figure 6).

Within-country variations in demand satisfied by household wealth are notable, but a number of countries are approaching universal access, and show rates of demand satisfied among the poorest households that are very close to those among the wealthiest households, including in Algeria, Ghana, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tunisia, where rates of demand satisfied among the poorest and wealthiest quintiles are within 5 per cent of one another.
Figure 5. Skilled Birth Attendance, by Wealth Quintile


Figure 6. Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods

Source: DHS and MICS.
**Figure 7. Child Marriage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 married before 15</th>
<th>Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 married before 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia (2011-12 MICS)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria (2012-2013 MICS)</td>
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<td>Djibouti (2006 MICS)</td>
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<td>Rwanda (2014-15 DHS)</td>
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<td>Cape Verde (2005 DHS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya (2014 DHS)</td>
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<td>Guinea-Bissau (2014 MICS)</td>
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<td>Gambia (2013 DHS)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania (2015-16 DHS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal (2015 DHS)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon (2014 MICS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia (2013-14 DHS)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Comoros (2012 DHS)</td>
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<td>Zimbabwe (2015 DHS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo (2011-12 DHS)</td>
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<td>Mauritania (2011 MICS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe (2014 MICS)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia (2013 DHS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dem. Republic of the Congo (2013-14 DHS)</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone (2015 DHS)</td>
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<td>Uganda (2011 DHS)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ethiopia (2011 DHS)</td>
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<td>Malawi (2015-16 DHS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria (2013 DHS)</td>
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<td>Somalia (2006 MICS)</td>
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<td>Eritrea (2002 DHS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique (2011 DHS)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan (2010 MICS)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkin Faso (2010 DHS)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea (2012 DHS)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali (2012-13 DHS)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Madagascar (2012 MICS)</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chad (2014-15 DHS)</td>
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<td>Central African Republic (2010 MICS)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger (2012 DHS)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS and MICS.
Rights and Youth Empowerment

Despite national laws and international agreement, child marriage remains a real threat to the rights, health and well-being of girls, who are disproportionately affected. Girls married as children are more likely to drop out of school and feel powerless about their sexual relationships and reproductive health. They often become pregnant immediately or soon after marriage.

More importantly, child marriage has important negative effects on girls’ lives beyond the immediate implications. It prevents girls from fully reaching their potential and becoming productive, healthy and empowered citizens. When these girls become adults, they are more likely to be unemployed or underemployed with limited life choices, contributing to the cycle of poverty in subsequent generations.\textsuperscript{xvi}

Child marriage remains prevalent on the continent. In 31 African countries, 30 per cent or more of women aged 20 to 24 were married before the age of 18, with a high of 76 per cent in Niger. Rates are lower within countries of Northern Africa, including Algeria and Tunisia, and in select countries including Djibouti, Namibia, Rwanda and Swaziland.

The prevalence of child marriage before age 15 is far less common, but still occurs among 10 per cent or more of women aged 20 to 24 years in 20 countries. It ranges from less than 1 per cent to 30 per cent in Chad. High rates of marriage before age 18 do not necessarily predict rates of marriage before age 15 – suggesting a number of countries where social norms accept marriage at age 16 or 17 years, while discouraging marriage at younger ages. For example, in three countries where marriage before age 18 occurs among 52 per cent of girls (Burkina Faso, Guinea, South Sudan), marriage before age 15 ranges from 9 to 21 per cent (Figure 7).

Variations Across the Continent

The profiles shared in this Atlas illustrate that African countries display immense heterogeneity across virtually all indicators. Harmful practices, notably child marriage and FGM, depict the most pronounced dispersion across the continent, but use of family planning, and school enrolments, are only marginally less varied.

The geographic pattern of FGM displayed in Figure 8 shows little accord with other patterns observed, and of all the indicators considered in the Atlas, FGM has the widest range between countries – from a country where it is affecting 97 per cent of women, to another where it’s affecting none (Figure 8). In a similar manner, child marriage is nearly non-existent in some countries (e.g., affecting two per cent in Tunisia), compared to 76 per cent of girls in Niger.

There is far more homogeneity between countries in the prevalence of own-account and contributing family work – emphasizing their high relevance across the whole continent. Similarly, skilled birth attendance demonstrates less dispersion, thanks to persistent improvements in recent years.
Countries with consistently extreme shortfalls, across many indicators, are those with recent or protracted humanitarian crises, such as the Central African Republic, Somalia and South Sudan. The impact of crises on social and economic development could not be starker in these profiles.

The greatest commonality across the continent is the positive direction of change. Harmful practices such as child marriage and FGM are declining in almost every country where they are prevalent.

Skilled birth attendance, demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods and enrolment in secondary education are, in the majority of countries, expanding to more and poorer communities, and economic growth is slowly contributing more opportunities for decent work, especially in low-income African countries.

The profiles in the following section display status and trends for the countries of Africa.

Figure 8. Proportion of adolescents aged 15 to 19 who have undergone Female Genital Mutilation, latest available year

Source: DHS and MICS.
Endnotes


xii Ibid.


How to Use a Country Profile

Benin

The Demographic Dividend in Benin

A report on Benin's demographic dividend profile is available and a workshop dedicated to the demographic dividend has been organized by the Government. Additionally, a high-level dialogue on the demographic dividend with the Head of State took place. Advocacy with technical partners for the establishment of a demographic dividend task force is ongoing and, in this context, a national workshop on the demographic dividend will take place in 2017.

Population Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population (in millions)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10.576</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>5.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>15.628</td>
<td>7.56</td>
<td>8.06</td>
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</table>

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (in years)
  - Male: 58.46
  - Female: 61.36
- Infant mortality rate: 64 deaths/1000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate: 100 deaths/1000 live births
- Maternal mortality rate: 405 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence among adults: 1%

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012

- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET): 14.7% for males and 14.7% for females.
- National youth employment rate: 76.3%

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, 15-24 yrs, %: 15.0
- Status of employment, %: 2016
  - Employed: 95.0
  - Unemployed: 5.0
- Proportion of youth aged 15 to 24 not in education, employment or training (NEET), %: 2012
  - Total: 15.0
  - % of men age 15-24: 25.7
  - % of women age 15-24: 25.7

Employers: are wage and salaried workers (ILO definition)

- Self-employed
  1. Employers: self-employed with employees
  2. Own-account workers: self-employed without employees
  3. Contributing family workers: own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household

No Data

- Contraceptive prevalence rate: Proportion of women aged 15 to 49, married or in union, who are using or whose partner is using a modern form of family planning.
- Percentage of the population living under the international poverty line of $1.90 a day in 2011 in international prices
- The higher the Gini index, the greater the inequality
- Women’s share of all managers based on country submission to the ILO

SDG indicator 3.2.1
- Share of youth aged 15 to 24 by region based on the most recent household survey

SDG indicator 3.1.1
- Contraceptive prevalence rate: Proportion of women aged 15 to 49, married or in union, who are using or whose partner is using a modern form of family planning.

SDG indicator 8.5.2
- Employees: are wage and salaried workers (ILO definition)

SDG indicator 5.5.2
- Self-employed: 1. Employers: self-employed with employees
  2. Own-account workers: self-employed without employees
  3. Contributing family workers: own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household
How to Use a Country Profile

- Proportion of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
- SDG indicator 3.7.1
- SDG indicator 5.3.2
- SDG indicator 5.2.1
- Sources

The source for the gender parity ratio in secondary education is the latest household survey containing this indicator

SDG indicator 4.5.1
2. COUNTRY PROFILES
Algeria

The Demographic Dividend in Algeria

In 2016, Algeria hosted the first meeting in the Middle-East and North Africa region on the demographic dividend. A roadmap is currently being prepared.

**Population**

- **Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015**
  - Male: 74.1
  - Female: 76.49

- **Infant mortality rate 2015**
  - 22 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Under-five mortality rate 2015**
  - 26 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Maternal mortality ratio 2015**
  - 140 deaths/1,000,000 live births

- **HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016**
  - <0.1% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Health Status**

- **Share of Youth Aged 15 to 24, 2013**
  - National average 19%

**Employment and Entrepreneurship**

- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**
  - Youth: 27
  - Adult: 49

- **Status of employment, %, 2016**
  - Employees: 70
  - Self-employed: 2

- **% of managers who are women**
  - NO DATA

- **Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, %, 2012**
  - NO DATA
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
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</table>

Demand for Family Planning satisfied with Modern Methods

By Household Wealth Quintile

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Region</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
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</table>

By Household Wealth Quintile

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

NO DATA

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

NO DATA

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Level</th>
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<td>Secondary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
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</table>

Data Sources:
- Population (urban, rural, fertility, life expectancy), UNICEF, UN, World Bank
- Contraceptive prevalence rate: UNFPA Population Division 2017
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMWG
- Child Mortality: Estimates from BMEN
- Education (primary, secondary, tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics
- Marital Status: 2010 (primary), 2013 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO
- Health and Well-Being: Sexual and Reproductive Health Data: Demographic and Health Surveys
- Employment and Skill Development: ILO, World Bank
- Child Marriage: 2012-2013 MICS
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMWG
- Child Mortality: Estimates from BMEN
- Burgundy: Demographic and Health Surveys
- Youth population: 2014 DHS
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA
- Gini Coefficient: World Bank
- Female managers: ILO, 2015, Women in Business and Management
- Education: UNESCO Institute for Statistics
Angola

The Demographic Dividend in Angola

A draft of the National Population Policy has been issued and a youth employment initiative led by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the National Youth Institute has been initiated. Two demographic dividend policy briefs have been drafted by the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development.

Population Status

- Population in millions:
  - 1990: 9.0
  - 2015: 9.0
  - 2030: 9.0
  - 2060: 9.0

- Total fertility rate:
  - 2015: 6 children/woman

- Contraceptive prevalence rate:
  - 2015: 12.6% of women aged 15 to 49

- Population residing in urban areas:
  - 2015: 44% of population

- People under the international poverty line:
  - 2008: 30.13% of population

- Gini index:
  - 2008: 42.72%

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs): 57.41 Male, 63 Female
- Infant mortality rate:
  - 2015: 96 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate:
  - 2015: 157 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio:
  - 2015: 477 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence:
  - 2016: 2% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24

- NO DATA

Employment and Entrepreneurship

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016:
  - Youth: 11 Male, 5 Female
  - Adult: 13 Male, 6 Female
- Status of employment, %, 2016:
  - Employees, %: 46
  - Self-employed, %:
    - Contributing family workers: 8
    - Employers: 43
    - Own-account workers: 0
- % of managers who are women:
  - NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

- NO DATA
Angola

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

NO DATA

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

NO DATA

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Child Marriage

Women aged 20–24 married before 18

NO DATA

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

NO DATA

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

NO DATA

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Data Sources:
Benin

The Demographic Dividend in Benin

A report on Benin’s demographic dividend profile is available and a workshop dedicated to the demographic dividend has been organized by the Government. Additionally, a high-level dialogue on the demographic dividend with the Head of State took place. Advocacy with technical partners for the establishment of a demographic dividend task force is ongoing and, in this context, a national workshop on the demographic dividend will take place in 2017.

Population

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 58.46, Female 61.36
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 64 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 100 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 405 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 1% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012

National average 14.7%

Population Status

- Population in millions 2015: 10.576, 2030: 15.628
- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 11.5% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 44% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2011: 53.11% of population
- Gini index World Bank estimate 2011: 43.44% (Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016
  - Youth: 70
  - Adult: 35
- Status of employment, %, 2016
  - Employees, %: 11
  - Self-employed, %: 14
- % of managers who are women
  - No data

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012

- 15.0 % of men age 15-24
- 25.7 % of women age 15-24
Benin

The Demographic Dividend in Benin

A HIV/AIDS prevalence at birth (yrs) expectancy lifecycle context, a national workshop on the demographic dividend will take place in 2017. Advocacy with technical partners for the establishment of a demographic dividend task force is ongoing and, in this organized by the Government. Additionally, a high-level dialogue on the demographic dividend with the Head of State took place.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

Under-/infant mortality rate 2014

Infant mortality rate 2014

Propaportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Proportion of births with a skilled attendance

Richest

Fourth

Middle

Second

Poorest

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2014

Proportion who underwent FGM

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2012

Women aged 20-24 married before 18

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

2014

By Household Wealth Quintile

2014

By Household Wealth Quintile

Education and Skill Development

Numbers of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Number of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2012

Data Sources:


Poverty: World Bank 2011

Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA

Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME

Child Mortality: Estimates from IDME

Poverty: World Bank 2011

Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS

Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Gender ratio: 2011-2012 DHS and historic

Gender parity ratio: 2011-2012 DHS

Botswana

The Demographic Dividend in Botswana

The National Youth Policy and its Action Plan (2010-2016) have been revised. In addition, the Youth Development Fund and Botswana Demographic Dividend Study have been conducted in 2017.

POPULATION

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: 59.77 Male, 66.07 Female
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 35 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 44 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 129 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 22% of adults aged 15 to 49

NO DATA

Share of Youth Age 15-24

- Population in millions 2015: 2.209, 2030: 2.800
- Total fertility rate 2010-2016: 3 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2016, modern methods: 56.3% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 57% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2009: 18.24% of population
- Gini index World Bank estimate 2009: 60.46% Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, % 2016: NO DATA
- Status of employment, % 2016: NO DATA
- % of managers who are women: NO DATA
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %: NO DATA
**HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

**NO DATA**

**Proportion of births with skilled attendance**

**NO DATA**

**RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT**

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

**NO DATA**

**Intimate Partner Violence**

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

**NO DATA**

**Child Marriage**

Women aged 20-24 married before 18

**NO DATA**

**EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

**NO DATA**

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Sources:**
- International Cocoa and Chocolate Classification System: FAO
- Employment: ILO/World Labour Statistics
- Education: UNESCO Institute for Statistics
The Demographic Dividend in Burkina Faso

The following activities have been taking place with respect to the demographic dividend: i) advocacy with technical partners for the establishment of a demographic dividend Task Force; (ii) publication of the Burkina Faso demographic dividend profile accompanied by six policy briefs; (iii) integration of the demographic dividend in the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020; and (v) implementation of technical training on National Transfer Accounts estimation.

**Health Status**

- **Life expectancy at birth (yrs), 2010-2015**: Male 58.02, Female 59.26
- **Infant mortality rate, 2015**: 61 deaths/1,000 live births
- **Under-five mortality rate, 2015**: 89 deaths/1,000 live births
- **Maternal mortality ratio, 2015**: 371 deaths/1,000 live births
- **HIV/AIDS prevalence, 2016**: 1% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2010**

- **National average**: 15.7%

**Status Population**

- **Population in millions, 2015**: 18.111, 2030: 27.382
- **Total fertility rate, 2010-2015**: 6 children/woman
- **Contraceptive prevalence rate, 2015, modern methods**: 21.2% of women Age 15 to 49
- **Gini index, 2014**: 35.3% (Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (complete inequality))

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**: Youth 6, Adult 3
- **Employees, %, 2016**: Male 7, Female 0
- **Self-employed, %**: Employers 42, Own account workers 1
- **% of managers who are women**: NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

NO DATA
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2010

Proportion who underwent FGM

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2010

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2003

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Data Sources:

Burkina Faso

Health Status

The Demographic Dividend in Burkina Faso

Maternal mortality: Estimates from HMGM

Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME

Maternal Mortality: Estimates from UNICEF


Intimate partner violence: UN DESA

Child marriage: 2010 DHS

Health and Well-Being, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2010 DHS and Haitian household survey (2003-2006), World Development Indicators

Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market

Poverty: World Bank, 2014

Child marriage: 2010 DHS

Health and Well-Being, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2010 DHS and Haitian household survey

Econometrics

Rights and Youth Empowerment: DSM 2010

The Demographic Dividend in Burundi

In Burundi, governmental engagement in the demographic dividend dates back to 2011, with the Government’s statement on the national population policy. In 2016, the Government renewed its commitment and published “The Contraceptive Revolution in Burundi-Perspectives to benefit from a demographic dividend.”

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs)
  - 2010-2015: Male 54.18, Female 58.04
- Infant mortality rate: 2015, 54 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate: 2015, 82 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio: 2015, 712 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence: 2016, 1% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2010

- National average: 19.6%
- Male: 33.11%
- Female: 20.99%

Population Status

- Population in millions: 2015: 10.199, 2030: 15.799
- Total fertility rate: 2010-2015: 6 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate: 2016, modern methods: 31.6% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas: 2015: 12% of population
- People under the international poverty line: NO DATA
- Gini index: World Bank estimate: NO DATA

Employment and Entrepreneurship

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016:
  - Male: Youth 3, Adult 1
  - Female: Youth 3, Adult 1
- Status of employment, %, 2016:
  - Employees: Male 6, Female 0
  - Self-employed:
    - Contributing family workers: 87
    - Own account workers: 6
- % of managers who are women: NO DATA
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %: NO DATA
The Demographic Dividend in Cameroon

Cameroon’s Government has issued a demographic dividend National Strategic Plan, a demographic dividend National Communication Plan and a dedicated Youth Employment Plan. Its policies are guided by insights from a demographic dividend model, and a National Transfer Accounts study. To increase outreach on issues around the demographic dividend, and a demographic dividend advocacy tool has been published, and parliamentarians have been informed through a targeted demographic dividend guide.

**Population**

- **National average 18.7%**
- **Population in millions**
  - 2015: 22,835
  - 2050: 32,980
- **Total fertility rate 2010-2015**: 5 children/woman
- **Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods**: 20.2% of women aged 15 to 49
- **Population residing in urban areas 2015**: 54% of population
- **People under the international poverty line 2014**: 23.98% of population
- **Gini index World Bank estimate 2014**: 46.54%

**Employment and Entrepreneurship**

- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**
  - Youth: 6%
  - Adult: 35%
- **Status of employment, %, 2016**
  - Self-employed, %
    - Contributing family workers: 36%
    - Employers: 47%
    - Own account workers: 0%
- **% of managers who are women**: NO DATA

**Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2007**

- **5.7% of men age 15-24**
- **15.9% of women age 15-24**
Cameroon

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Total 15-49</th>
<th>15-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion who underwent FGM</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Wealth Quintile</th>
<th>Married before 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2011

- 11% of women and girls reporting sexual violence
- 29% of women and girls reporting physical violence
- 33.4% of women and girls reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Sources:
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA
- World Bank: World Bank
- Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2014EDHIS, ILO
- Health and Well-Being, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demanded satisfied by modern methods/Skilled Birth Attendance 2014 MICS and historic household surveys
- Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM 2004 DHS, Child marriage 2014 MICS
Cape Verde

The Demographic Dividend in Cape Verde

A preliminary demographic dividend profile was prepared using a National Transfer Accounts methodology and is being finalized with updated statistical data. A national demographic dividend task force was established and trained, a parliamentary demographic dividend Action Plan was prepared, and the demographic dividend agenda has been included in the National Plan.

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 70.12, Female 73.95
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 21 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 25 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 42 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 1% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24

- NO DATA

Population Status

- Population in millions: 2015 Male 533, Female 635
- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 3 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 59.3% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 66% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2007: 8.07% of population
- Gini index World Bank estimate 2007: 47.19% (Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Male 13%, Female 24%
- Status of employment, %, 2016:
  - Employees: Male 58%, Female 31%
  - Self-employed, %:
    - Contributing family workers: 8%
    - Employers: 31%
    - Own account workers: 0%
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %: NO DATA
- % of managers who are women: NO DATA
**Cape Verde**

### The Demographic Dividend in Cape Verde

The national demographic dividend plan includes an updated action plan, a comprehensive demographic profile prepared using National Transfer Accounts methodology, and ongoing data collection.

#### HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- **Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods, 2005**
  - NO DATA

- **Proportion of births with skilled attendance**
  - NO DATA

#### RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

- **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**
  - Women who have undergone FGM, by age: NO DATA

- **Intimate Partner Violence**
  - NO DATA reporting sexual violence
  - NO DATA reporting physical violence
  - NO DATA reporting psychological violence

- **Child Marriage**
  - Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2005
  - National average 18% of women aged 20-24 married before 18

#### EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

- **Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled**
  - NO DATA

- **Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group**
  - Male: 113 primary, 107 secondary, 88 tertiary
  - Female: 107 primary, 98 secondary, 25 tertiary

Data Sources:
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Organization
- Human Development Report, United Nations Development Programme
- World Bank for population, Fertility, and Life Expectancy
- World Health Organization for contraceptive prevalence rate
- World Bank for Employers' Confederation of Africa (World Confederation of Trade Unions)
- World Bank for Education
- UNICEF for children's rights indicators
- UNESCO for education statistics

---

**Key Indicators of the Labour Market and Employment**

- **Total Rural Urban Source Year**
  - 2013

- **Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel**
  - NO DATA

- **Proportion of births with skilled attendance**
  - NO DATA
Central African Republic

The Demographic Dividend in the Central African Republic

Several legislative measures highlight the importance of the demographic dividend for the country, such as the National Charter of Youth (2009), the Revised Government Statement on National Population Policy (2009), and the Central African Republic Sexual and Reproductive Health Program for Adolescents and Youth (2012-2016). Moreover, UNFPA supports joint projects strengthening the resilience of adolescents and youth. In addition, a Participatory National Analysis on the Needs and Aspirations of Adolescents and Youth in the areas of health, education and peace has been conducted, and the demographic dividend profile for the Central African Republic based on data from National Transfer Accounts was published in 2016.

**Population**

**Health Status**

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 47.8, Female 51.02
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 92 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 130 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 882 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 4% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2010**

- Incorporated in the Central African Republic

**Population Status**

- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 17.6% of women aged 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 40% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2005: 66.26% of population
- Gini index 2008: 56.24%

**Employment and Entrepreneurship**

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Male 6%, Female 7%
- Status of employment, %, 2016:
  - Employees: Male 28%, Female 7%
  - Self-employed:
    - Contributing family workers
    - Employers
    - Own-account workers
- % of managers who are women

**Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %**

NO DATA
Central African Republic

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

By Household Wealth Quintile

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2010

Proportion who underwent FGM

Total (15-49) 15-19

Bangui

Bamingui Bangoran

Nana Grebizi

Obomma Mpoiki

Haut Mbomou

Basse Kotto

Kemo

Mbomou

Ouham

Ouham Pendé

Haute-Kotto

Lobaye

Nana Mamboré

Mambere-Kadéi

Ouaka

Sangha Mbaere

*Vakaga was not covered by the survey

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2010

National average 67.9% of women aged 20-24 married before 18

29.1% married before 15

67.9% married before 18

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2006

8% of women and girls reporting sexual violence

23% of women and girls reporting physical violence

15% of women and girls reporting psychological violence

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

NO DATA

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Primary Secondary Tertiary

Male Female

107 80

23 12

4 1

Data Sources:


Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA.

Child Mortality: Estimates from HMNMG.

Child Sexual violence: Children’s rights

Intimate partner violence: UNICEF

Education: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Richest

Fourth

Middle

Second

Poorest

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

By Household Wealth Quintile

2010

2006

2010

2006

2010

2006

2010

2006

2010

2006
Chad

The Demographic Dividend in Chad

In Chad, a National Population Policy has been enacted and is currently being updated. In addition, a demographic dividend study analysing data from National Transfer Accounts has been published.

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 50.52, Female 52.83
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 85 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 139 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 856 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 1% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2015

- National average 15.3%

Population Status

- Population in millions 2015: 14,009, 2030: 21,460
- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 6 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 5.2% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 23% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2011: 38.43% of population
- Gini index 2011: 43.32%

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Male 7, Female 4, Youth 10, Adult 5
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Employees, %: Contributing family workers 52, Self-employed, %: Own-account workers 0, % of managers who are women: NO DATA
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %: NO DATA
The Demographic Dividend in Chad

EMPOWERMENT: Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Rights and Youth Empowerment

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2015

Proportion of women with FGM, by age group

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2015

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2010

12% reporting sexual violence
18% reporting physical violence
NO DATA reporting psychological violence

The Demographic Dividend in the Comoros

Discussions and debates on the demographic dividend are being held, and civil society organizations, including youth organizations, are being sensitized to the demographic dividend. Policies are in place such as the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development 2015-2019 and the Extension of the Triennial Sectoral Education Plan 2018-2020.

**Health Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (yrs)</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2015</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>335</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS prevalence</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population Status Population**

- Population in millions: 1,062
- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 6 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 18.1% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas: 28% of population
- People under the international poverty line: NO DATA
- Gini index: NO DATA

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Youth 37, Adult 12
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Self-employed, %
- % of managers who are women: NO DATA

**Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %:** NO DATA
Comoros Health Status

**AIDS prevalence at birth (yrs) expectancy**

- Policies are in place such as the Strategy for Accelerated Discussions and debates on the demographic dividend are being held, and civil society organizations, including youth groups, are being sensitized to the demographic dividend.

**Maternal mortality ratio**

- **Infant mortality rate**

**Unemployment rate, %, 2016**


**Education and Skill Development**

- **Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2012**

- **Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group**

**Data Sources:**
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME
- Poverty: World Bank, 2004
- Child marriage: 2012 DHS
- Intimate Partner Violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015
- Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015
- Child marriage: 2012 DHS
The Demographic Dividend in the Republic of the Congo

A draft demographic dividend profile was developed using the DemDiv model in 2016, and planning is in progress with the UNFPA Regional Office in order to conduct a National Transfer Accounts study. A sectoral strategy on education 2015-2025 is in place. To address young women’s and men’s labour market transitions, an employment programme for youth was established in 2016 and the Africa demographic DD Action Plan was launched in 2017.

Health Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>61.02</td>
<td>64.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate</td>
<td>442</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS prevalence</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012

| National average            | 17.7%    |

Population Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population residing in urban areas</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People under international poverty line</td>
<td>36.97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini index</td>
<td>48.94%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Employment and Entrepreneurship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unemployment rate, %, 2016</th>
<th>Youth</th>
<th>Adult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status of employment, %, 2016</th>
<th>Employees, %</th>
<th>Self-employed, %</th>
<th>% of managers who are women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NO DATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %</th>
<th>NO DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Congo, Republic of the

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

By Household Wealth Quintile

2011

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

By Household Wealth Quintile

2011

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2012

National average 32.6% of women aged 20-24 married before 18

32.6% married before 18

Data Sources:
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMWG
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IDME
- Youth population: 2014 DHS, UNESCO

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2012

150

75

0

Total Rural Urban

100

95

71

100

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

150

75

0

Primary Secondary Tertiary

Male Female
**Côte d'Ivoire**

**The Demographic Dividend in Côte d'Ivoire**

The current National Development Plan (2016-2020) integrates fundamental issues relating to the demographic dividend including a contraceptive revolution. The Strategic Plan for the Acceleration of the Education of Girls 2016-2018 as well as new legislation establishing a mandatory school participation age of 16 further strengthen Côte d'Ivoire’s investments towards reaping a demographic dividend. Additionally, a demographic dividend profile was made available in 2015, and the National Office for Population with the support of UNFPA and the Centre de Recherche en Economie et Finance Appliquées de Thiès has produced six policy briefs highlighting key aspects of the demographic dividend.

### POPULATION

#### Health Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Male 2015</th>
<th>Female 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (yrs)</td>
<td>50.35</td>
<td>53.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (2015)</td>
<td>67 deaths/1,000 live births</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (2015)</td>
<td>93 deaths/1,000 live births</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (2015)</td>
<td>645 deaths/100,000 live births</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS prevalence (2016)</td>
<td>3% of adults aged 15 to 49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012

| National average | 17.5% |

#### Population Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population in millions</td>
<td>23.108</td>
<td>33.337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (2016-2018)</td>
<td>5 children/woman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence rate (2015, modern methods)</td>
<td>14.8% of women age 15 to 49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population residing in urban areas (2015)</td>
<td>54% of population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People under the international poverty line (2008)</td>
<td>29.02% of population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini index (World Bank estimate 2006)</td>
<td>43.18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Youth</th>
<th>Adult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Status of employment, %, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Self-employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

#### Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

NO DATA
Côte d'Ivoire

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

The Demographic Dividend in Côte d'Ivoire

UNFPA and the Centre de Recherche en Economie et Finance Appliquées de Thiès has produced six policy briefs highlighting key aspects of the demographic dividend. Additionally, a demographic dividend profile was made available in 2015, and the National Office for Population with the support of restrictions on access to birth control information and services. The Strategic Plan for the Acceleration of the Education of Girls 2016-2018 as well as new legislation on birth control and education have further strengthened Côte d'Ivoire's investments towards reaping a demographic dividend.

Data Sources:
- Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UNDP/UNFPA Promotion Division 2017 and Youth population: UNFPA, ILO.
- Child mortality: Estimates from IGME
- FGM: 2011-2012 DHS
- Rights and youth empowerment: ILOSTAT, ILO
- Employment: OECD, World Bank
- Education: UNICEF, UNESCO Institute for Statistics
- Health and Well-Being: Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: UNFPA
- HIV/AIDS: UNAIDS
- Primary, secondary, and tertiary education: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2017
- Intimate partner violence: UNAIDS, UN Women, WHO.
**Democracy Republic of the Congo**

The Demographic Dividend in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

A study on how to benefit from the demographic dividend placing the population at the centre of the development trajectories was published in 2014. The Democratic Republic of the Congo’s National Development Strategic Plan (2017–2021) integrates the demographic dividend among the main challenges. In addition, efforts to publish a demographic dividend profile are ongoing.

**POPULATION**

**Health Status**

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 56.67, Female 59.53
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 75 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 98 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 693 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 1% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014**

- National average: 16.3%

**Population Status**

- Population in millions 2015: 76.197, 2030: 120.443
- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 6 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 8.9% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 43% of population
- People under the national poverty line 2012: 77.08% of population
- Gini index: World Bank estimate 2012: 42.1%

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Youth 5, Adult 4
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Self-employed, %
- % of managers who are women: NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

NO DATA
Democratic Republic of the Congo

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand satisfied</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 to 10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Household Wealth Quintile

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Household Wealth Quintile

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

NO DATA reporting sexual violence

NO DATA reporting physical violence

NO DATA reporting psychological violence

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014

National average 37.3% of women aged 20-24 married before 18

10% married after 18

37.3% married before 18

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Sources:
- Population (density, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate)
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2040, UN DESA
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from HMWG
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IDME
- Poverty: World Bank 2012
- Key Indicators of the Labour Market and Education: Male
- Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance
- 2010-2014 DHS (unestimates household level
- Gender and Youth Empowerment: Child marriage 2015-2014 DHS
Djibouti

The Demographic Dividend in Djibouti

In 2016, a National Policy of Multisectoral Family Planning was developed under the leadership of the Ministry for Women and the Family. In addition, a Family Planning Law is currently under preparation.

Population

Population pyramids 1990-2060

Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015

Infant mortality rate 2015
death/1,000 live births

Under-five mortality rate 2015
death/1,000 live births

Maternal mortality ratio 2015
death/1,000 live births

HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2006

National average 24.4%

Population Status

Population in millions

2015

2030

Total fertility rate 2010-2015

Children/woman

Contraceptive prevalence rate 2016, modern methods

% of women age 15 to 49

Population residing in urban areas 2015

% of population

People under the international poverty line 2015

% of population

Gini index

World Bank estimate 2015

Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (complete inequality)

Employment and Entrepreneurship

Unemployment rate, %

NO DATA

Status of employment, %, 2016

Employees, %

Self-employed, %

- Contributing family workers
- Employers
- Own-account workers

% of managers who are women

NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

NO DATA
**HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

**Proportion of births with skilled attendance**

**RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT**

**Female genital mutilation (FGM)**

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2006

**Child Marriage**

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2006

**Intimate partner violence**

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

**EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group
In 2016, Egypt conducted a Population Situation Analysis. Furthermore, the National Population Development Strategy 2015-2030 includes youth as one of its five pillars.

### Health Status
- **Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015**
  - Male: 68.71
  - Female: 73.05
- **Infant mortality rate 2015**
  - 20 deaths/1,000 live births
- **Under-five mortality rate 2015**
  - 24 deaths/1,000 live births
- **Maternal mortality ratio 2015**
  - 33 deaths/100,000 live births
- **HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016**
  - <0.1% of adults aged 15 to 49

### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014
- National average: 17.3%

### Population Status
- **Population in millions**
  - 2015: 93.778
  - 2030: 119.746
- **Total fertility rate 2010-2016**
  - 3 children/woman
- **Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods**
  - 57.8% of women age 15 to 49
- **Population residing in urban areas 2015**
  - 43% of population
- **People under the international poverty line**
  - NO DATA
- **Gini index**
  - NO DATA

### Employment and Entrepreneurship
- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**
  - Youth: 26 male, 4 female
  - Adult: 59 male, 16 female
- **Status of employment, %, 2016**
  - Employers: 63
  - Self-employed: 70
- **% of managers who are women**
  - NO DATA

### Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012
- **Men age 15-24**: 10.2%
- **Women age 15-24**: 44.8%
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

- **Richest**: 80%
- **Fourth**: 79%
- **Middle**: 81%
- **Second**: 77%
- **Poorest**: 83%

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

- **Richest**: 92%
- **Fourth**: 89%
- **Middle**: 97%
- **Second**: 86%
- **Poorest**: 99%

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

- **Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2015**
  - Total (15-49): 87.2%
  - Age group 15-19: 69.6%

Child Marriage

- **Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014**
  - National average: 17.4%
  - Married before 15: 2%
  - Married before 18: 17.4%

Intimate Partner Violence

- **Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2005**
  - 4% reporting sexual violence
  - 18% reporting physical violence
  - 10% reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

- **Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2014**
  - Total: 92
  - Rural: 89
  - Urban: 98

- **Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group**
  - Male: 104
  - Female: 104
  - Primary: 86
  - Secondary: 86
  - Tertiary: 37
Equatorial Guinea

The Demographic Dividend in Equatorial Guinea

A demographic dividend profile for Equatorial Guinea is currently being developed. In addition, technical consultations are taking place with the National Agency of Equatorial Guinea in order to integrate demographic dividend issues into the current National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2020 and its successor. In the course of 2016 and 2017, members of Parliament and the Senate have participated in international conferences on population and development and on the demographic dividend. Moreover, the Parliament and UNFPA held high-level consultations on the demographic dividend, discussing the Parliamentarians Network on Population and Development and on the AU Roadmap. In the course of 2017, the national launch of the AU Roadmap is planned jointly by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Public Investment. In addition, a review of the National Youth Policy and a further elaboration of the Action Plan of the National Youth Policy are planned for 2017.

POPULATION

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 55.51, Female 58.41
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 68 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 94 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 342 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 6% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24

- NO DATA

Population Status

- Population in millions: 2015 1.175, 2030 1.871
- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 12.3% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 40% of population
- People under the international poverty line: NO DATA
- Gini index: NO DATA

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Youth 16% (Male 8%, Female 18%), Adult 8% (Male 8%, Female 8%)
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Employees, %: Youth 71%, Adult 50%, Self-employed, %: Youth 7%, Adult 20%
- % of managers who are women: NO DATA
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %: NO DATA
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

2011

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

2011

 RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

- NO DATA

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18

- National average 29.5% of women aged 20-24 married before 18

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2011

- 13% reporting sexual violence
- 40% reporting physical violence
- 40% reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

- NO DATA

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

- Male
- Female

Primary: 80, 78
Secondary: 32, 23
Tertiary: 4, 0

Data Sources:
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from UNDP
- Child Mortality: Estimates from UNICEF
- Education: UNESCO Institute for Statistics
- Employment: ILO
- Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled attendance: 2011 DHS
- Rights and Youth Empowerment: Child marriage, 2011 DHS
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from UNICEF
- Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled attendance: 2011 DHS
- Rights and Youth Empowerment: Child marriage, 2011 DHS
The Demographic Dividend in Eritrea

**Health Status**
- **Life expectancy at birth (yrs)**
  - Male: 61.37
  - Female: 65.55
  (2010-2015)
- **Infant mortality rate**
  - 2015: 34 deaths/1,000 live births
- **Under-five mortality rate**
  - 2015: 47 deaths/1,000 live births
- **Maternal mortality ratio**
  - 2015: 501 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- **HIV/AIDS prevalence**
  - 2016: 1% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Share of Youth Age 15-24**
- **Population in millions**
  - Male: 4.847
  - Female: 6.718
  (2015, 2030)
- **Total fertility rate**
  - 2010-2015: 4 children/woman
- **Contraceptive prevalence rate**
  - 2015, modern methods: 11% of women Age 15 to 49
- **Population residing in urban areas**
  - 2015: 23% of population
- **People under the international poverty line**
  - NO DATA
- **Gini index**
  - World Bank estimate: NO DATA

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**
- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**
  - Male: 12%
  - Female: 6%
  - Male: 6%
  - Female: 14%
- **Status of employment, %, 2016**
  - Employees, %
    - Male: 70%
    - Female: 50%
  - Self-employed, %
    - Contributing family workers: 8%
    - Employers: 49%
    - Own-account workers
- **% of managers who are women**
  - NO DATA
- **Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %**
  - NO DATA
Ethiopia

The Demographic Dividend in Ethiopia

A consultation forum organized by UNFPA and the National Planning Commission of Ethiopia, among others, has been held on the demographic dividend. In addition, a study called “Realizing a Demographic Dividend in Ethiopia” was prepared for the UK Department for International Development and published by the Population Reference Bureau and Ethiopian Economics Institute in 2015. To understand the conditions under which Ethiopia can benefit from a demographic dividend, this study applied the DemDiv model. Further, a research brief has been published by the Population Reference Bureau and Ethiopian Economics Institute in 2015 on the demographic dividend, which outlines opportunities for Ethiopia’s transformation. Moreover, a profile document on Ethiopia’s demographic dividend has been finalized and will kick off the national launch of the AU theme of the year 2017 “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend in Ethiopia.”

POPULATION

Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015
Male 61.92 Female 65.5

Infant mortality rate 2015
41 deaths/1,000 live births

Under-five mortality rate 2015
59 deaths/1,000 live births

Maternal mortality ratio 2015
353 deaths/1,000,000 live births

HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016
1% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2011

National average 18.2%

Status Population

Population in millions
2015
99.873
2030
139.620

Total fertility rate
2015
2030
5

Contraceptive prevalence rate
2015, modern methods
36.2%

of women aged 15 to 49

Gini index
World Bank estimate 2010
33.17%

Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Unemployment rate, %, 2016

Status of employment, %, 2016

Employees, %

Self-employed, %

5
2
11
7

Youth
Adult

Employers
Contributing family workers

36
36
54

Male
Female

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012

NO DATA

% of managers, female

21.1
**Ethiopia**

### Health Status

The demographic dividend in Ethiopia has been finalized and will kick off the national launch of the AU theme of the year 2017 “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend for Development.”

Moreover, a profile document on the study applied the DemDiv model. Further, a research brief has been published by the Population Reference Bureau and Ethiopian Economics and Future Group International in 2015. To understand the conditions under which Ethiopia can benefit from a demographic dividend, this*

### Rights and Youth Empowerment

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richest</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poorest</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Household Wealth Quintile

**Proportion of births with skilled attendance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richest</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poorest</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Household Wealth Quintile

### Education and Skill Development

**Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Education</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Education</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gabon

The Demographic Dividend in Gabon

A national report on the demographic dividend country profile was validated as well as the demographic dividend roadmap. Several policies on youth empowerment have been put in place following the 2012 enactment of the National Youth Policy.

POPCULATION

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs)
  - Male: 63.13
  - Female: 65.81
  - National average: 18.4%

- Infant mortality rate
  - 2015: 36 deaths/1,000 live births

- Under-five mortality rate
  - 2015: 51 deaths/1,000 live births

- Maternal mortality ratio
  - 2015: 291 deaths/1,000,000 live births

- HIV/AIDS prevalence
  - 2016: 4% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012

- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %
  - NO DATA

Population Status

- Population in millions
  - 2015: 1,930
  - 2030: 2,594

- Total fertility rate
  - 2015: 4 children/woman

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
  - 2016, modern methods: 22.3% of women aged 15 to 49

- Population residing in urban areas
  - 2015: 87% of population

- People under the international poverty line
  - NO DATA

- Gini index
  - NO DATA

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016
  - Youth: 31
  - Adult: 36

- Status of employment, %, 2016
  - Employees: 67
  - Self-employed: 1

- % of managers who are women
  - NO DATA

- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %
  - NO DATA

Data Sources:
- • THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ATLAS FOR AFRICA •
- Tracking the Potential for a Demographic Dividend
- • UNFPA African Atlas_V2.indd   70
- Gabon
- Health Status
- The Demographic Dividend in Gabon
- A national report on the demographic dividend country profile was validated as well as the demographic dividend roadmap. Several policies on youth empowerment have been put in place following the 2012 enactment of the National Youth Policy.
Gabon

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

- **Richest**
  - Rural: 74%
  - Urban: 63%

- **Fourth**
  - Rural: 43%
  - Urban: 41%

- **Middle**
  - Rural: 37%
  - Urban: 36%

- **Second**
  - Rural: 31%
  - Urban: 35%

- **Poorest**
  - Rural: 28%
  - Urban: 30%

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

- **Richest**
  - Total: 100%
  - Rural: 96%
  - Urban: 96%

- **Fourth**
  - Total: 94%
  - Rural: 90%
  - Urban: 97%

- **Middle**
  - Total: 70%
  - Rural: 61%
  - Urban: 76%

- **Second**
  - Total: 43%
  - Rural: 61%
  - Urban: 76%

- **Poorest**
  - Total: 21%
  - Rural: 15%
  - Urban: 29%

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

- Women who have undergone FGM, by age
  - NO DATA

Child Marriage

- Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2012
  - National average 21.9%
  - 5.6% married before 15
  - 21.9% married before 18

Intimate Partner Violence

- Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2008
  - 12% reporting sexual violence
  - 28% reporting physical violence
  - 27% reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

- Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2012
  - Total: 109
  - Rural: 113
  - Urban: 107

- Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group
  - Male: 144
  - Female: 140
  - NO DATA
Gambia

The Demographic Dividend in Gambia

In Gambia, a National Office for Population is in charge of promoting the demographic dividend. In this context, UNFPA is working with, among others, the Gambia Bureau of Statistics to develop a Gambia demographic dividend profile. This demographic dividend profile with population projections for the Gambia will be based on a technical training for members of the national statistical system, which is being planned for 2017.

POPULATION

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015
  - Male: 59.06
  - Female: 61.64

- Infant mortality rate 2015: 48 deaths/1,000 live births

- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 69 deaths/1,000 live births

- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 706 deaths/100,000 live births

- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 2% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2013

- National average: 19.1%

Status Population

- Population in millions: 1.978 2015, 3.001 2030
- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 6 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 10.1% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2019: 60% of population
- People under the international poverty line: NO DATA
- Gini index: NO DATA

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016:
  - Youth: 36
  - Adult: 50

- Status of employment, %, 2016
  - Employees:
    - Youth: 28
    - Adult: 70
  - Self-employed:
    - Contributing family workers: 1
    - Employers: 70
    - Own account workers: 0

- % of managers who are women, 2012: 33.7

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %: NO DATA
Gambia

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2013

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2013

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group
Ghana

The Demographic Dividend in Ghana

The demographic dividend has been reflected in, among others, the Medium-Term Development Plan (2014–2017), the Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan, and the National Population Policy and the Adolescent Health Service Policy. In addition, the Government of Ghana has established the Youth Enterprise Support Fund and the Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency to support young peoples’ economic prospects. The National Youth Authority has been established to coordinate Ghana’s youth programmes.

**Health Status**

- **Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015**
  - Male: 60.72
  - Female: 62.6

- **Infant mortality rate 2015**
  - 43 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Under-five mortality rate 2015**
  - 62 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Maternal mortality ratio 2015**
  - 319 deaths/100,000 live births

- **HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016**
  - 2% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014**

- **National average 16.1%**

**Population Status**

- **Population in millions 2015**
  - 27.583
  - 2030: 37.294

- **Total fertility rate 2010-2016**
  - 4 children/woman

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate 2016, modern methods**
  - 24.9% of women Age 15 to 49

- **Population residing in urban areas 2015**
  - 54% of population

- **People under the international poverty line**
  - NO DATA

- **Gini index**
  - World Bank estimate
  - NO DATA

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**
  - Male: 11
  - Female: 4

- **Status of employment, %, 2016**
  - **Employees, %**
    - Male: 24
    - Female: 4
  - **Self-employed, %**
    - Male: 22
    - Female: 47

- **% of managers who are women, 2004**
  - Male: 39

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

NO DATA
**Health Status**

The Demographic Dividend in Ghana

HIV/AIDS Prevention Authority has been established to coordinate Ghana’s youth programmes.

The Government of Ghana has established the Youth Enterprise Support Fund and the Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency to support young peoples’ economic prospects. The National Youth Policy. In addition, the Government has undertaken to allocate 6% of the budget to youth programmes.

The demographic dividend has been reflected in, among others, the Medium-Term Development Plan (2014-2017), the Population and Reproductive Health Strategy, the Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan, and the National Population Policy and the Adolescent Health Service Framework.

**Health Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate</th>
<th>Maternal Mortality Rate</th>
<th>Under-five Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demographic Data**

- Population: 25 million (2015, UN DESA)
- Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS
- Children under age 5: 7 million (2015, UN DESA)
- Women of reproductive age: 5 million (2015, UN DESA)

**Data Sources:**

- Health: UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, DHS
- Education: UNESCO, World Bank
- Population: UN DESA, DHS
- Employment: ILO

---

**Rights and Youth Empowerment**

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

- Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2011

**Child Marriage**

- Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014

**Intimate Partner Violence**

- Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2008

**Education and Skill Development**

- Numbers of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

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**Data Sources:**

- Health: UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, DHS
- Education: UNESCO, World Bank
- Population: UN DESA, DHS
- Employment: ILO

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Guinea

The Demographic Dividend in Guinea

Six policy briefs on the demographic dividend were produced by the National Office for Population with the support of UNFPA and the Centre de Recherche en Economie et Finance Appliquées de Thiès. Further, the demographic dividend has been incorporated in the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (2016-2020).

POPULATION

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015
  - Male: 57.45
  - Female: 58.39

- Infant mortality rate 2015: 61 deaths/1,000 live births

- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 94 deaths/1,000 live births

- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 679 deaths/1,000,000 live births

- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 2% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012

- National average: 15.9%

Status Population

- Population in millions: 12.092 2015, 17.631 2030

- Total fertility rate 2013-2015: 5 children/woman

- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 6.1% of women Age 15 to 49

- Contraceptive 2010-2015: 8.0-8.4

- Expectancy

Life

Male

Female

Status Population

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Unemployment rate, %, 2016

- Youth: 3%
- Adult: 1%
- Male: 1
- Female: 0

Status of employment, %, 2016

- Employees, %: 33
- Self-employed, %: 2

- Employers: 52
- Contributing family workers: 0
- Own-account workers: 0

% of managers who are women

NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

PROPORTION OF YOUTH NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET), %

NO DATA
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Richest</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Poorest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Household Wealth Quintile

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Richest</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Poorest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Household Wealth Quintile

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Proportion who underwent FGM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>94.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>96.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2012

National average 51.7% of women aged 20-24 married before 18

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Violence</th>
<th>No Data Reporting</th>
<th>No Data Reporting</th>
<th>No Data Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
<td>Women and Girls</td>
<td>Women and Girls</td>
<td>Women and Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Violence</td>
<td>Women and Girls</td>
<td>Women and Girls</td>
<td>Women and Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological Violence</td>
<td>Women and Girls</td>
<td>Women and Girls</td>
<td>Women and Girls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DATA SOURCES:
- Poverty: UN AHS 2016
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from UNICEF
- Child Mortality: Estimates from UNICEF
- Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS
- Education: UNESCO Institute for Statistics
- Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM 2012 DHS
- Child marriage 2012 DHS
Guinea-Bissau

The Demographic Dividend in Guinea-Bissau

A report on the demographic dividend profile of Guinea-Bissau was published in 2016. Additionally, the demographic dividend is expected to be integrated in the revision of the National Strategic Plan for 2018 to 2022 at the end of 2017.

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 54.32, Female 57.67
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 60 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 93 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 549 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 3% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014

- National average 19.7%
- Sector Autónomo de Bissau: 24
- Biombo: 19
- Bolama/Bijagós: 18
- Oio: 18
- Quinara: 18
- Bafatá: 18
- Tombali: 18
- Cacheu: 17
- Gabó: 16

Population Status

- Population in millions: 2015 1.771, 2030 2.493
- Total fertility rate 2010-2016: 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2016, modern methods: 14.8% of women aged 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 49% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2010: 67.08% of population
- Gini index World Bank estimate 2010: 50.66% (range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))

Employment and Entrepreneurship

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Youth Male 11, Female 13
- Adult Male 5, Female 7
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Employees Male 40, Female 58
- Self-employed, %: Contributing family workers Male 1, Employers Female 58, Own-account workers Male 0, Female 0
- % of managers who are women: NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %: NO DATA
Guinea-Bissau

**HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

National average 24.4% of women aged 20-24 married before 18

6.3% married before 15

24.4% married before 18

**RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT**

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2014

**Child Marriage**

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014

**Intimate Partner Violence**

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

Data Sources:
- Population dynamics, fertility, life expectancy, and household welfare
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MHM/W
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IHME
- Poverty: World Bank 2010
- Employment: ILO
- Gross enrolment ratio: 2010 (primary), 2000 (secondary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics
Kenya

The Demographic Dividend in Kenya


**Population**

- **Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015**
  - Male: 63.04
  - Female: 67.79

- **Infant mortality rate 2015**
  - 36 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Under-five mortality rate 2015**
  - 49 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Maternal mortality ratio 2015**
  - 510 deaths/1,000,000 live births

- **HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016**
  - 5% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014**

- **National average 17.1%**

**Population Status**

- **Population in millions**
  - 2015: 47.236
  - 2030: 66.960

- **Total fertility rate 2010-2015**
  - 4 children/woman

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods**
  - 59.6% of women Age 15 to 49

- **Population residing in urban areas 2015**
  - 26% of population

- **People under the international poverty line**
  - NO DATA

- **Gini index**
  - World Bank estimate
  - NO DATA

**Employment and Entrepreneurship**

- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**
  - Male: 6
  - Female: 9

- **Status of employment, %, 2016**
  - Employed: 42
  - Self-employed: 23
  - Contributing family workers: 33

- **% of managers who are women**
  - NO DATA

- **Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %**
  - NO DATA
Kenya

The Demographic Dividend in Kenya

AIDS Prevalence


2016

Infant Mortality Rate

2015

2015

2016

2015

60-64

80-84

20-24

0-4

7.5

7.5

0

Unemployment Rate, %

2016

% of managers who are

Yo ut h Adul t 

17 18

12

69

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

Population Pyramids 1990-2060

Female

Male

510

5%

36

49

67.79

33

23

1

Rural

Urban

2014

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Richest

Fourth

Middle

Second

Poorest

2009

2014

By Household Wealth Quintile

2014

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

Richest

Fourth

Middle

Second

Poorest

2009

2014

By Household Wealth Quintile

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2014

Proportion who underwent FGM

Total (15-49)

Age group

15-19

21.0

11.4

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014

National average 22.9%

of women aged 20-24 married before 18

4.4% married before 15

22.9% married before 18

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2009

14% reporting sexual violence

31% reporting physical violence

28% reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2014

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Male

Female

Secondary

Tertiary

5

3

5

3

70

65

Source:


Male Mortality: Estimates from MNH

Child Mortality: Estimates from DHS

Family, Youth and Reproductive Health: World Bank, 2012


Demographic and Health Surveys: DHS

Statistics Division, 2015

Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM 2014

Education: Gender parity ratio: 2014 DHS

Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2012 (secondary), 2009 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Poverty: World Bank, 2012

Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME 2014, UN DESA

Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA

Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2012 (secondary), 2009 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Data Sources:
Lesotho

The Demographic Dividend in Lesotho

A National Population Policy is currently being revised to include demographic dividend strategies, and a baseline survey on drought linked to gender-based violence is being conducted. The Lesotho National Human Development Report (2015) shows that Lesotho has an opportunity for rapid economic growth and poverty reduction through utilizing the energy and resourcefulness of its youth.

POPULATION

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 50.06, Female 54.71
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 69 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 90 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 487 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 25% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014

- National average 18.7%

Population Status

- Population in millions 2015: 2.175, 2030: 2.608
- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 3 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 58.9% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 27% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2010: 59.65% of population
- Gini index 2010: World Bank estimate
  Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)
  Value: 54.18%

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Male Youth 31, Adult 22, Female Youth 28, Adult 47
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %
  NO DATA

- Status of employment, %, 2016
  Employees, %: 84
  Self-employed, %: 13
  % of managers who are women
  NO DATA
Lesotho

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- HIV/AIDS prevalence shows that Lesotho has an opportunity for rapid economic growth and poverty reduction through utilizing the energy and reproductiveness of its youth.
- A National Population Policy is currently being revised to include demographic dividend strategies, and a baseline survey on drought linked to gender-based violence is being conducted. The Lesotho National Human Development Report (2015)

### Health Indicators

- **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)**: 90 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015.
- **Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)**: 27 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.
- **Under-5 Mortality Ratio (U5MR)**: 3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015.
- **Proportion of births at attendance by skilled health personnel**: 83% in 2015.

### Education and Skill Development

- **Gender parity ratio**: 2014 DHS Gross enrolment ratio of 0.67.
- **Gender disparity ratio**: 2014 DHS Gross enrolment ratio of 0.59.

### Rights and Youth Empowerment

- **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**: NO DATA
- **Child Marriage**: National average 17.3% of women aged 20-24 married before 18.
- **Intimate Partner Violence**: NO DATA

### Data Sources:

- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA.
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from WHO and UNFPA.
- Macroeconomic Indicators: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and UNDP.
Liberia has domesticated and adopted a National Youth Policy. In 2016, the Government conducted a round table on harnessing the demographic dividend and driving a roadmap to increase awareness of the demographic dividend and bring stakeholders on board, including young people. Key issues for action are: domesticating the demographic dividend concept via National Transfer Accounts, the Teenage Pregnancy Eradication Program and the National Youth Service Program.
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2013

- Proportion who underwent FGM
- Total (15-49)
- 49.8%
- 15-19
- 31.1%

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2013

- National average
- 35.9%
- of women aged 20-24 married before 18

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2007

- 10% reporting sexual violence
- 33% reporting physical violence
- 35% reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2013

- Total
- Rural
- Urban

- Male
- Female

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Data Sources:
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN/DESA
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IMGE
- Fertility, Life Expectancy: World Bank, 2007
- Proportion of the Labour Market and IDEAS, ILO
- Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods, skilled birth attendance 2015 DHS and historic household surveys
- Female Genital Mutilation: UN/DESA
- Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGD 2013
- DHS: Youth partner violence: UN/DESA,
Libya

The Demographic Dividend in Libya

UNFPA has been advocating for the Government to include the demographic dividend in the new national Mid-Term Development Plan currently under development. UNFPA is further planning to meet with key government agencies such as the National Development Planning Commission and National Population Council to discuss the launch of the demographic dividend in the country.

Population Pyramid 1990-2060

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 68.79, Female 74.41
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 11 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 13 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 9 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: NO DATA

Share of Youth Age 15-24

- NO DATA

Population Status

- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 2 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 30.2% of women age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 79% of population
- People under the international poverty line: NO DATA
- Gini index: World Bank estimate: NO DATA

Employment and Entrepreneurship

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Youth Male 42, Female 13, Adult Male 69, Female 22
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Employees 65, Self-employed 9
- % of managers who are women: NO DATA
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %: NO DATA
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

NO DATA

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

NO DATA

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Child Marriage

Women aged 20–24 married before 18

NO DATA

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

NO DATA

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

NO DATA

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Madagascar

The Demographic Dividend in Madagascar

The National Youth Policy (2015) and the Five-Year Action Plan for the Implementation of the Youth Policy (2016) were enacted. An evaluation of the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education in two pilot sites is being conducted in 2017. A National Survey on the Transition of Young People to Working Life in Madagascar was conducted in 2016. The national programme linked to the Young African Leaders Initiative has benefitted Malagasy youth since 2014.

Population Status

- Population in millions: 24.234 (2015), 35.592 (2030)
- Total fertility rate: 4 children/woman (2010-2015)
- Contraceptive prevalence rate: 37.4% (2015, modern methods)
- Population residing in urban areas: 35% (2015)
- People under the international poverty line: 77.84% (2012)
- Gini index: 42.65% (2012)

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs): Male 63.03, Female 66 (2010-2015)
- Infant mortality rate: 36 deaths/1,000 live births (2015)
- Under-five mortality rate: 50 deaths/1,000 live births (2015)
- HIV/AIDS prevalence: 0% of adults aged 15 to 49 (2016)

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2013

- National average: 17.1%

Population Pyramids 1990-2060

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Male 1, Female 2
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Employees: 50, Self-employed: 45
- % of managers who are women, 2012: 24.5

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2013

- 2.5% of men age 15-24
- 7.3% of women age 15-24
**Madagascar TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR Health Status Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2013**

**The Demographic Dividend in Madagascar**

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**Health and Well-Being, Sexual and Reproductive Health**

**Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**By Household Wealth Quintile**

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

**Proportion of births with skilled attendance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rights and Youth Empowerment**

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

- Women who have undergone FGM, by age: NO DATA

**Child Marriage**

- Women aged 20–24 married before 18, 2009:
  - National average: 64.6% of women aged 20–24 married before 18
  - 26.9% married before 15
  - 64.6% married before 18

**Intimate Partner Violence**

- Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months: NO DATA

**Education and Skill Development**

- Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2009:
  - Total: 95
  - Rural: 96
  - Urban: 84

- Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group:
  - Male: 149
  - Female: 149

  - Primary: 39
  - Secondary: 38
  - Tertiary: 5

**Data Sources:**

- UNFPA African Atlas_V2.indd
- The Demographic Dividend Atlas for Africa
- ILOSTAT, ILO
- Key Indicators of the Labour Market and Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from HMNG
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IDH
- Education: Gender parity ratios 2006-08 DHS/GSS
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA
- Population in Corresponding Age Group 2015, 2016
- Education: Gender parity ratios 2006-08 DHS/GSS
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA
- Education: Gender parity ratios 2006-08 DHS/GSS
The President of Malawi has issued a number of key documents on youth such as the Malawi Youth Status Report and the Nationwide Youth Consultations, and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development has issued a demographic dividend report. In addition, the Government has established 12 Technical Community Colleges to support skills development for young people and has initiated the “Jobs4Youth” project through which 17,000 jobs are expected to be created.

### Population Status

- **Population in millions**
  - 2015: 17.574
  - 2030: 26.578

- **Total fertility rate**
  - 2016: 5.9 children/woman

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate**
  - 2016, modern methods: 56.5% among women aged 15 to 49

- **Population residing in urban areas**
  - 2016: 16% of population

- **People under the international poverty line**
  - 2010: 70.91% of population

- **Gini index**
  - 2010: 46.12%

### Health Status

- **Life expectancy at birth (yrs)**
  - Male 2010-2015: 58.24
  - Female 2010-2015: 63.07

- **Infant mortality rate**
  - 2015: 43 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Under-five mortality rate**
  - 2015: 64 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Maternal mortality ratio**
  - 2015: 634 deaths/100,000 live births

- **HIV/AIDS prevalence**
  - 2016: 9% of adults aged 15 to 49

### Employment and Entrepreneurship

- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**
  - Male: 9.1%
  - Female: 7.0%
  - Youth: 15.1%
  - Adult: 5.6%

- **Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012**
  - 9.1% of men age 15-24
  - 24.2% of women age 15-24
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

By Household Wealth Quintile

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

By Household Wealth Quintile

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2016

National average 42.1% of women aged 20-24 married before 18

- Married before 15
- Married after 18
- Married between 15 and 18

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months 2010

- 13% reporting sexual violence
- 15% reporting physical violence
- 21% reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2016

- Total
- Rural
- Urban

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

- Male
- Female

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Data Sources:
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA.
- Child marriage: 2015-16 DHS and historic.
- Intimate partner violence: 2014-15, UNFPA.
The Demographic Dividend in Mali

The Government of Mali has initiated numerous initiatives integrating the demographic dividend and investments in youth in its development framework. These include: a Youth Development Policy (2012), a Multisectorial Action Plan for Adolescents and Youth Health (2017-2021), a nationwide Youth Employment Programme, an updated Law on Reproductive Health as well as a quota of 30 per cent of elected and nominated posts for women. In addition, a demographic dividend of Mali profile was developed.

POPULATION

Health Status

| Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015 | Male 56.87 | Female 55.59 |
| Infant mortality rate 2015 | 75 deaths/1,000 live births |
| Under-five mortality rate 2015 | 115 deaths/1,000 live births |
| Maternal mortality ratio 2015 | 587 deaths/1,000,000 live births |
| HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016 | 1% of adults aged 15 to 49 |

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2013

| National average 13.0% |

Population Status

| Population in millions | 2015 17.468 | 2030 27.057 |
| Total fertility rate 2010-2015 | 6 children/woman |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods | 12.9% of women Age 15 to 49 |
| Population residing in urban areas 2015 | 40% of population |
| People under the international poverty line 2009 | 49.25% of population |
| Gini index World Bank estimate 2009 | 33.04% |

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

| Unemployment rate, % 2016 | Youth 8 | Adult 6 |
| Status of employment, % 2016 | Employees, % |
| | Self-employed, % |
| % of managers who are women | NO DATA |

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

| NO DATA |
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Rights and Youth Empowerment

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2013

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2013

Education and Skill Development

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2013

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group
Mauritania

The Demographic Dividend in Mauritania

A demographic dividend profile has been developed, applying the DemDiv Model, in addition to seven policy briefs on key issues around the demographic dividend such as inclusive growth, youth and the labour market, economic dependency, gender and shared prosperity. In addition, the Strategy on Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity 2016-2030 references the demographic dividend. Finally, the national population policy will be revised in 2017 and is expected to take the demographic dividend into account.

### POPULATION

#### Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 61.19, Female 64.08
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 65 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 85 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 602 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 1% of adults aged 15 to 49

#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National average 17.5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nouakchott 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakhlet Nouadhibou 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrar 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assaba 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorgol 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagant 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Population Status

- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015: 14.2% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 60% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2014: 5.93% of population
- Gini index 2014: 32.42% (0: complete equality to 100: perfect inequality)

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Youth 40, Adult 27, Male 29
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Employees 56, Self-employed 5
- % of managers who are women: NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012: NO DATA
Mauritania

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Rights and Youth Empowerment

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2011

Proportion who underwent FGM

Total (15-49) 15-19

Age group

Proportion who underwent FGM

69.4

65.9

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014

National average 34.3%

of women aged 20-24 married before 18

14.2% married before 15

34.3% married before 18

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

Education and Skill Development

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group
Mauritius

The Demographic Dividend in Mauritius

**Population**

- **Life expectancy at birth** (yrs) 2010-2015:
  - Male: 70.67
  - Female: 77.74

- **Infant mortality rate** 2015:
  - 12 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Under-five mortality rate** 2015:
  - 14 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Maternal mortality ratio** 2015:
  - 53 deaths/1,000,000 live births

- **HIV/AIDS prevalence** 2016:
  - NO DATA

**Share of Youth Age 15-24**

- **Population pyramids 1990-2060**

**Health Status**

- **Life expectancy at birth** (yrs) 2010-2015:
  - Male: 70.67
  - Female: 77.74

- **Infant mortality rate** 2015:
  - 12 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Under-five mortality rate** 2015:
  - 14 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Maternal mortality ratio** 2015:
  - 53 deaths/1,000,000 live births

- **HIV/AIDS prevalence** 2016:
  - NO DATA

**Population Status**

- **Population in millions**
  - 2015: 1.259
  - 2030: 1.287

- **Total fertility rate 2010-2015**:
  - 1 child/woman

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods**:
  - 37.5% of women Age 15 to 49

- **Population residing in urban areas 2015**:
  - 40% of population

- **People under the international poverty line 2012**:
  - 0.53% of population

- **Gini index 2012**:
  - 35.84%

**Employment and Entrepreneurship**

- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**:
  - Youth: 15 (Male), 3 (Female)
  - Adult: 23 (Male), 10 (Female)

- **Status of employment, %, 2016**:
  - Employees, %
    - Youth: 79
    - Adult: 50
  - Self-employed, %
    - Contributing family workers: 1 (Male), 1 (Female)
    - Employers: 2 (Male), 1 (Female)
    - Own account workers: 10 (Female)

- **% of managers who are women, 2016**:
  - 27.6 (Female)

**Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %**

- NO DATA
Mauritius

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

NO DATA

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

NO DATA

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18

NO DATA

Intimate partner violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

NO DATA

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

NO DATA

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Data Sources:
Economic Pressures: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILO
Morocco

The Demographic Dividend in Morocco

A demographic dividend profile was developed and a demographic dividend workshop is going to be organized at subnational level. In addition, the Government of Morocco has developed and is implementing a number of sectoral strategies that are designed to create employment opportunities for youth.

POPULATION

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015
  - Male: 73.7
  - Female: 75.97

- Infant mortality rate, 2015: 24 deaths/1,000 live births

- Under-five mortality rate, 2015: 28 deaths/1,000 live births

- Maternal mortality ratio, 2015: 121 deaths/1,000,000 live births

- HIV/AIDS prevalence, 2016: 0% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2004

- National average: 20.4%

Population Status

- Population in millions
  - 2015: 34.803
  - 2030: 40.874

- Total fertility rate
  - 2010-2015: 3 children/woman

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
  - 2015, modern methods: 60% of women Age 15 to 49

- Population residing in urban areas
  - 2015: 60% of population

- People under the international poverty line
  - NO DATA

- Gini index
  - NO DATA

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016
  - Youth: 19
  - Adult: 8

- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %
  - NO DATA

- Proportion of youth in education, %
  - Male: 18
  - Female: 9

- Status of employment, %, 2016
  - Employees, %
    - Contributing family workers
    - Employers
    - Own account workers
  - Self-employed, %
    - Employers

- % of managers who are women
  - NO DATA
Mozambique

The Demographic Dividend in Mozambique

A demographic dividend report was completed in 2015 and a policy brief was developed and launched. At the National Conference on Family Planning the need to invest in youth and family planning was highlighted as a key step to opening the window of opportunity to harnessing the demographic dividend.

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 53.97, Female 58.08
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 57 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 79 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 489 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 12% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2011

- National average 16.7%

Population Status

- Population in millions: 2015 28.011, 2030 42.439
- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 17.5% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 32% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2005: 68.74% of population
- Gini index World Bank estimate 2008: 45.58%

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Youth 38, Adult 11, Male 18, Female 11
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Employees, %: Employers 48, Own account workers 15
- Self-employed, %: Contributing family workers 35
- % of managers who are women: NO DATA
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012: NO DATA
Mozambique

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

By Household Wealth Quintile

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

By Household Wealth Quintile

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2011

National average 48.2% of women aged 20-24 married before 18

14.3% married before 15

48.2% married before 18

Intimate partner violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2011

7% of women and girls

26% of women and girls

30% of women and girls

reporting sexual violence

reporting physical violence

reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2011

75 150

Total Rural Urban

90 76 93

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

0 150

Primary Secondary Tertiary

110 101 34 31 7 5

Male Female
The Demographic Dividend in Namibia

The demographic dividend report is being finalized and will be incorporated in the next National Development Plan and Youth Status Report.

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs)
  - Male: 59.09
  - Female: 64.28
- Infant mortality rate (2015)
  - Male: 33 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate (2015)
  - Male: 45 deaths/1,000 live births
  - Male: 265 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence (2016)
  - Male: 14% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2013

- National average: 19.8%

Population Status

- Population in millions
  - 2015: 2.426
  - 2030: 3.246
- Total fertility rate (2010-2015)
  - Male: 4 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate (2015, modern methods)
  - 57% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas (2015)
  - 47% of population
- People under the international poverty line (2009)
  - 22.6% of population
- Gini index (2009)
  - 60.97%

Population Pyramids 1990-2060

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016
  - Youth: 45
  - Adult: 54
- Status of employment, %, 2013
  - Employees, %
    - Contributing family workers: 76
    - Employers: 50
    - Self-employed, %
      - Owners of own account workers: 7
      - Employers: 12
- % of managers who are women
  - No data

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2014

- No data
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Demand satisfied (within 60%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Skilled attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>2007</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2002

- 9% reporting sexual violence
- 16% reporting physical violence
- NO DATA reporting psychological violence

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2013

- National average 6.9% of women aged 20-24 married before 18
- 1.6% married before 15
- 6.9% married before 18

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2007

- Total: 125, Rural: 130, Urban: 114

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

- Male: 113, Female: 110
- Primary: 60, Secondary: 70, Tertiary: 8 (male), 10 (female)
Niger

The Demographic Dividend in Niger

Niger is supported by the World Bank and UNFPA in the implementation of the Regional Project, Sahel Women Empowerment and the Demographic Dividend. This is guided by three national reference documents: the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES, 2017-2021), the National Health Policy (2016-2035) and the National Youth Policy (2016-2020).

### Health Status

- **Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015**
  - Male: 57.64
  - Female: 59.49

- **Infant mortality rate 2015**
  - Death/1,000 live births: 57

- **Under-five mortality rate 2015**
  - Death/1,000 live births: 96

- **Maternal mortality ratio 2015**
  - Deaths/1,000,000 live births: 553

- **HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016**
  - 0% of adults aged 15 to 49

### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012

National average: 11.3%

### Population Status

- **Population in millions**
  - 2015: 19.897
  - 2030: 34.994

- **Total fertility rate 2010-2015**
  - 7 children/woman

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods**
  - 13.5% of women Age 15 to 49

- **Population residing in urban areas 2015**
  - 19% of population

- **People under the international poverty line 2014**
  - 45.7% of population

- **Gini index**
  - World Bank estimate 2014: 33.99%

### Employment and Entrepreneurship

- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**
  - Male: 70
  - Female: 35

- **Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %**
  - No data

- **Status of employment, %, 2016**
  - Employees, %
    - Male: 100
    - Female: 100
  - Self-employed, %
    - Male: 1
    - Female: 91
  - % of managers who are women
    - No data
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

By Household Wealth Quintile

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

By Household Wealth Quintile

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2012

Children aged 10-14 years who have had an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2015

Data Sources:
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN/DESA
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMRWG
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IHME
- Fertility: World Bank, 2014
- Child marriage: 2012 DHS and historic
- Intimate partner violence: DHS
- Contraceptive prevalence rate: UN/DESA
- Youth population: 2014 DHS, UN/DESA
- Indicators of the Labour Market and Employment: ILOSTAT, ILO
- Poverty: World Bank, 2014
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects, 2014, UN/DESA

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2016

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group
The Demographic Dividend in Nigeria

In 2014, a study on demographic dividend was commissioned and entitled “Demographic Dividend in Nigeria: Prospects and Challenges,” and in the same year a national demographic dividend conference was held. To date, zonal and state-level seminars have been conducted. Currently, the demographic dividend focus for the National Youth Policy awaits validation.

**HEALTH STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>51.16 Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52.61 Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>69/1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate</td>
<td>109/1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate</td>
<td>814/1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS prevalence</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHARE OF YOUTH AGE 15-24, 2013**

- **National average**: 16.1%

**POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population in millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>181,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>264,068</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total fertility rate**: 6 children/woman
- **Contraceptive prevalence rate**: 13.5% of women Age 15 to 49
- **Population residing in urban areas**: 48% of population
- **People under the international poverty line**: 53.47% of population
- **Gini index**: 42.97

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**: Youth 7, Adult 5
- **Status of employment, %, 2016**: Employees 60, Self-employed 37
- **% of managers who are women**: NO DATA

- **Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %**: NO DATA
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2013

- Proportion who underwent FGM
  - Total (15-49)
  - Total (15-19)

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2013

- National average:
  - 42.8% of women aged 20-24 married before 18

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2013

- 4% of women and girls reporting sexual violence
- 9% of women and girls reporting physical violence
- 15% of women and girls reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2013

- Total
- Rural
- Urban

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

- Male
- Female

Data Sources:
- Population, fertility, life expectancy, and contraceptive prevalence rates: UNDESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: UN DHS, UNAIDS
- Socioeconomic: World Bank, 2009
- Access to healthcare and preventive services: UNAIDS 2016
- Economic growth: World Bank
- Education: UNESCO
- UNICEF
- Demographic, wealth, and health: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Nutrition: World Health Organization (WHO)
- Food insecurity: FAO
- Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO
- Poverty: World Bank, 2009
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from WHO
- Fertility: World Bank, 2009
- Access to hygiene and sanitation: UNICEF
- Child Marriage: UNICEF
- FGM: UNICEF
- Intimate Partner Violence: UNDESA, Statistics Division, 2015
- Child marriage: UNICEF
- Education: Gender parity ratio: 2015, DHS

• THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ATLAS FOR AFRICA •

Nigeria
**Rwanda**

**The Demographic Dividend in Rwanda**

A demographic dividend study in Rwanda is ongoing using a DemDiv model. In addition, a draft report has been submitted and is under review by UNFPA and government partners. The results will be used as an advocacy tool and are also expected to feed into the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy and Vision 2050, both under development.

**Health Status**

- **Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015** 63.14 Male  67.14 Female
- **Infant mortality rate 2015** 31 deaths/1,000 live births
- **Under-five mortality rate 2015** 42 deaths/1,000 live births
- **Maternal mortality ratio 2015** 290 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- **HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016** 3% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2015**

- **National average** 18.3%

**Population Status**

- **Population in millions** 11.630 2015  16.024 2030
- **Total fertility rate 2010-2015** 4 children/woman
- **Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods** 47.3% of women Age 15 to 49
- **Population residing in urban areas 2015** 29% of population
- **People under the international poverty line 2009, Poverty: World Bank. 2013** 60.43% of population
- **Gini index World Bank estimate 2009** 50.44%

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**
  - Youth 3 Male 2 Adult
  - Female
- **Status of employment, %, 2016**
  - Employees, %
  - Self-employed, %
- **% of managers who are women**
  - NO DATA

**Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2008**

- 8.6 % of men age 15-24
- 10.5 % of women age 15-24
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

- Richest
- Fourth
- Middle
- Second
- Poorest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

- NO DATA

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2015

- National average 6.8% of women aged 20-24 married before 18
- 6.8% married before 18
- 0.4% married before 15
- Married in between 15 and 18

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2010

- 13% of women and girls reporting sexual violence
- 33% of women and girls reporting physical violence
- 9% of women and girls reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2015

- Total: 115
- Rural: 122
- Urban: 89

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

- Male
- Female

Primary: 132
Secondary: 37
Tertiary: 8

Data Sources:
- Population, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UNDESA Population Division 1975 and 2015
- Urbanization: UN World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMWG
- Fertility: UNDESA, 2014
- Gender parity ratio: 2014-15 DHS, UNESCO
- Youth population: 2014-15 DHS, UNAIDS
- Youth population: UN DESA 2017 and ILO
- Educational attainment: UNESCO Institute for Statistics
- Poverty: World Bank 2013
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMWG
- Key indicators of the labour market and poverty: UN ILOSTAT
- Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health, Demand satisfied by modern methods: DHS and historic surveys
- Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, statistics Division
- Child marriage: UNICEF 2014
- Gender parity ratio: 2014 DHS and Gross enrolment ratio: UN DESA 2015

24/10/17 08:44
The Demographic Dividend in Sao Tome and Principe

The demographic dividend profile was developed using the National Transfer Accounts methodology with the support of the Center of Research in Economy and Applied Finance of Thiès. Seven national institutions were sensitized on the profile.

**Health Status**

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 64.05, Female 68.19
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 35 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 47 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 156 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: NO DATA

**Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014**

National average 17.3%

**Population Status**

- Population in millions: 2015 196, 2030 268
- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 38.3% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 65% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2009: 32.28% of population
- Gini index: World Bank estimate 2009: 30.82% Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Male Youth 19, Adult 10, Female Youth 27, Adult 14
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Employees, % 55, Self-employed, % 43, % of managers who are women NO DATA
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012 NO DATA
Sao Tome and Principe

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autonomous Region of Principe</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre East</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autonomous Region of Principe</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre East</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2009

NO DATA reporting sexual violence | NO DATA reporting physical violence | NO DATA reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Sources:
The Demographic Dividend in Senegal

Senegal prepared a national multisectoral report on the demographic dividend, applying a DemDiv model as well as National Transfer Accounts based on the Emergent Senegal Plan, which outlines the President’s 2035 Vision for Senegal. The process was coordinated by a steering committee and led by the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Planning, with the Government intending to take into account the recommendations of the study in its revision of the Senegal Plan.
Senegal

TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR

Health Status Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2015

The Demographic Dividend in Senegal

HIV/AIDS prevalence coordinated by a steering committee and led by the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Planning, with the Government Transfer Accounts based on the Emergent Senegal Plan, which outlines the President’s 2035 Vision for Senegal. The process was Senegal prepared a national multisectoral report on the demographic dividend, applying a DemDiv model as well as National

e x p e c t a n c y

L i f e

2010-2015

M a t e r n a l  m o r t a l i t y ratio

2016

2015

70

35

80-84

40-44

20-24

0

100

50

0

Total Rural Urban

2014

2016

Em p l o y m e n t rate, %, 2016

% of managers who are workers of adults aged 15 to 49

No Data

0-4

3 0 3

10

12

2 0 3 0

2060

2011

315

100

50

30 3

75

50

150

78

44

87

78

5 0

49

13

8

Population Pyramids 1990-2060

Data Sources:


Fertility: World Bank, 2011

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel


Proportion of births at attended by skilled health personnel

41

55

26

0

100

50

0

Total Rural Urban

2014

Richest

Fourth

Middle

Second

Poorest

30.9% married before 18

8.5% married before 15

30.9% married in between 15 and 18

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2015

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

Data on violence includes sexual, physical and psychological violence.

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2015

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

No Data reporting sexual

violence

No Data reporting physical

violence

No Data reporting psychological

violence

Educational attainment is measured in years of schooling completed by the young people in the corresponding age group.

Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG

Pregnancy and Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance 2015 DHS and historic household surveys

Partnership/Union: UNFPA, 2005

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Men’s and Women’s access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Data: UNFPA, Institute of Statistics (secondary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

8.5% married before 15

30.9% married in between 15 and 18

8.5% married before 15

30.9% married in between 15 and 18

Data on violence includes sexual, physical and psychological violence.

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

No Data reporting sexual

violence

No Data reporting physical

violence

No Data reporting psychological

violence

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Child Marriage

Intimate Partner Violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Data on violence includes sexual, physical and psychological violence.

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

No Data reporting sexual

violence

No Data reporting physical

violence

No Data reporting psychological

violence

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2005

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Men’s and Women’s access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Data: UNFPA, Institute of Statistics (secondary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics
Seychelles

The Demographic Dividend in the Seychelles

**POPULATION**

- **Population pyramids 1990-2060**

**Health Status**

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs), 2010-2015
  - Male: 68.69
  - Female: 77.91

- Infant mortality rate, 2015
  - 12 deaths/1,000 live births

- Under-five mortality rate, 2015
  - 14 deaths/1,000 live births

- Maternal mortality ratio, 2015
  - NO DATA

- HIV/AIDS prevalence, 2016
  - NO DATA

**Share of Youth Age 15-24**

- NO DATA

**Population Status**

- Population in millions, 2015
  - Male: 94
  - Female: 98

- Total fertility rate, 2010-2016
  - 2 children/woman

- Contraceptive prevalence rate, 2016, modern methods
  - NO DATA

- Population residing in urban areas, 2015
  - 54% of population

- People under the international poverty line, 2009
  - 1.06% of population

- Gini index, 2009
  - Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)
  - 46.82%

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016
  - NO DATA

- Status of employment, %, 2016
  - NO DATA

- % of managers who are women, 2011
  - 39.9

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

- NO DATA
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

NO DATA

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

NO DATA

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18

NO DATA

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

NO DATA

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

NO DATA

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Data Sources:
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME
- Poverty: World Bank, 2013
- Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO
Sierra Leone

The Demographic Dividend in Sierra Leone

In 2017, the President of Sierra Leone launched the demographic dividend nationally with the theme “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth.” A demographic dividend model specific to the Sierra Leonean context was developed with strategic partners, and an investment programme in youth was designed through development of a financial plan and a results framework cost intervention matrix.

POPULATION

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 49.65, Female 50.74
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 87 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 120 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 1,360 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 2% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2013

- National average 16.6%

Population Status

- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 15.5% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 40% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2011: 52.33% of population
- Gini index World Bank estimate 2011: 33.99%

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Youth 7, Adult 4 (Male), 3 (Female)
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Employers 50, Self-employed 10
- % of managers who are women NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

NO DATA
Somalia

The Demographic Dividend in Somalia

In Somalia, a Population Situation Analysis was conducted. Furthermore, a demographic dividend profile for Somalia was developed and highlighted in the National Development Plan. Additionally, the Government developed a youth policy to harness youth potential in the country.

**Population**

- **Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015**
  - Male: 53.28
  - Female: 56.51
- **Infant mortality rate 2015**
  - 85 deaths/1,000 live births
- **Under-five mortality rate 2015**
  - 137 deaths/1,000 live births
- **Maternal mortality ratio 2015**
  - 732 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- **HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016**
  - 0% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2006**

- **National average 18.4%**
  - South East: 22
  - North West: 20
  - Centre East: 17

**Employment and Entrepreneurship**

- **Unemployment rate, %, 2016**
  - Youth: 11
  - Adult: 5
- **Status of employment, %, 2016**
  - Employees, %
    - Male: 34
    - Female: 34
  - Self-employed, %
    - Male: 65
    - Female: 65
- **% of managers who are women NO DATA**

**Health Status**

- **Maternal mortality ratio 2015**
  - 732 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- **HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016**
  - 0% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Population Status**

- **Population in millions 2015 13,908 2030 21,535**
- **Total fertility rate 2010-2015**
  - 7 children/woman
- **Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods**
  - 25% of women Age 15 to 49
- **Population residing in urban areas 2015**
  - 40% of population
- **People under the international poverty line NO DATA**
- **Gini index World Bank estimate NO DATA**
Somalia

Health and Well-being, Sexual and Reproductive Health

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods by Household Wealth Quintile, 2006

Rights and Youth Empowerment

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2006

Proportion who underwent FGM by Household Wealth Quintile, 2006

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2006

Proportion of births with skilled attendance by Household Wealth Quintile, 2006

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

Education and Skill Development

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Data Sources:
- Population dynamics, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UNDESA Population Division 2015 and Youth population 2004 DHS, UNFPA
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA
- Mortality: Estimates from HMMW
- Child mortality: Estimates from WHO
- Employment: ILOSTAT, ILO
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA
- Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2008 MICS and historic household surveys
- Child marriage: 2006 MICS
- FGM: household surveys
- Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: national surveys and household surveys
- Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UNDESA Population Division

Gross enrolment ratio: 2007 (primary), 2007
- Child mortality: Estimates from WHO
- Employment: ILOSTAT, ILO
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UNDESA
- Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2008 MICS and historic household surveys
- Child marriage: 2006 MICS
- FGM: household surveys
- Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: national surveys and household surveys
- Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UNDESA Population Division
South Africa

The Demographic Dividend in South Africa

The President of South Africa launched an initiative on the demographic dividend during National Youth Development Week with the theme “Harnessing the Democratic Dividend through Investments in Youth.” The launch was in response to the implementation of the Africa Union Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.601 (XXVI) of January 2016.

Population Status

- Population in millions: 2015 - 55.291, 2030 - 64.466
- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 3 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: 65.2% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 65% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2011: 16.56% of population
- Gini index 2011: Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 56.1, Female 63
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 34 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 41 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 138 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 19% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24

- NO DATA

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Youth 46, Adult 54
- Employees, %: Youth 86, Adult 100
- Self-employed, %: Contributing family workers 1, Employers 3, Own account workers 9
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012: NO DATA

- % of managers who are women, 2015: 29.7

**HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

**South Africa**

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

- Women who have undergone FGM, by age
  - NO DATA

**Intimate Partner Violence**

- Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months
  - NO DATA

**EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

- Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled
  - NO DATA

- Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group
  - Male: 102, 84, 16
  - Female: 97, 101, 23

**Data Sources:**
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME
- Poverty: World Bank, 2011
- Education: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and UNESCO Institute for Statistics
South Sudan

The Demographic Dividend in South Sudan

Discussions around harnessing the demographic dividend have just begun in South Sudan. Demographic dividend studies as well as a demographic dividend profile are in the planning phase.

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 54.1, Female 56.03
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 60 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 93 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 789 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 3% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2010

- National average: 13.1%
- Population Status: Male 11.882, Female 17.254

Population Status

- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2016, modern methods: 5% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 19% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2009: 42.71% of population
- Gini index: 46.34% (ranging from 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)

Health Status

- Infant mortality rate 2015: 60 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 93 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 789 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 3% of adults aged 15 to 49

Health Status

- Infant mortality rate 2015: 60 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 93 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 789 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 3% of adults aged 15 to 49

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: NO DATA
- Status of employment, %, 2016: NO DATA
- % of managers who are women: NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2008
- 25.7% of men age 15-24
- 32.3% of women age 15-24
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Rural Urban</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Richest</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Poorest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Equatoria</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Equatoria</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Equatoria</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bahr El Ghazal</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warap</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bahr El Ghazal</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Wealth Quintile</th>
<th>Total Rural Urban</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Richest</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Poorest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

NO DATA reporting sexual violence

NO DATA reporting physical violence

NO DATA reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

NO DATA

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>NO DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Sources:
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA.
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).
- Child Mortality: Estimates from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).
Sudan

The Demographic Dividend in Sudan

A demographic dividend study was conducted and the findings will be validated before the demographic dividend launch in July 2017. A study on “Family Planning: Key to Achieving Sustainable Development” in Sudan and a review of the National Youth Strategy are ongoing. On the national level, the National Bureau for Employment of Youth Graduates has been established.

POPULATION

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015 Male 62.07 Female 65.14
- Infant mortality rate 2015 48 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015 70 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015 311 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016 0% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014

- National average 16.5%

Population Status

- Population in millions 2015 38,648 2030 54,842
- Total fertility rate 2010-2016 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods 13.2% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015 34% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2009 14.92% of population
- Gini index 2009 World Bank estimate Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality) 35.39%

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016 Youth 19 Adult 32
- Status of employment, %, 2016 Employers Total 58 Self-employed 2
- % of managers who are women NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2008

- 23.2 % of men age 15-24
- 54.2 % of women age 15-24
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total (Rural)</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Nile</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Nile</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Kordofan</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Darfur</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kassala</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gezira</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Darfur</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Darfur</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinnar</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Nile</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Darfur</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Sea</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Darfur</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Kordofan</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kordofan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of births with skilled attendance by Household Wealth Quintile

- Richest: 59 (2010), 23 (2014)
- Fourth: 37 (2010), 16 (2014)
- Middle: 19 (2010), 10 (2014)
- Second: 10 (2010), 6 (2014)
- Poorest: 6 (2010), 6 (2014)

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2014

- Proportion who underwent FGM
  - Total (15-49): 86.6%
  - 15-19: 81.7%

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014

- National average: 34.2%
- 11.9% married before 15
- 34.2% married before 18

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

- NO DATA: reporting sexual violence
- NO DATA: reporting physical violence
- NO DATA: reporting psychological violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

- NO DATA

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

- Male: 74, 44, 16
- Female: 67, 41, 17

Data Sources:
- Population (Births, fertility, life expectancy), UNICEF: Latest available data: 2017
- Youth population: 2014 DHS, UNFPA
- Education: World Bank, 2016
- Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMRW
- Intimate partner violence: NO DATA
- Female genital mutilation: 2014, FGM
- Child marriage: 2014 MICS
- Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM 2014
Swaziland

The Demographic Dividend in Swaziland

A demographic dividend study was conducted using National Transfer Accounts. The report is scheduled for validation of the final report it will be launched together with the Africa Union demographic dividend theme of "Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth".

**Health Status**

- **Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015**
  - Male: 51.57
  - Female: 58.23

- **Infant mortality rate 2015**
  - 45 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Under-five mortality rate 2015**
  - 61 deaths/1,000 live births

- **Maternal mortality ratio 2015**
  - 389 deaths/1,000,000 live births

- **HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016**
  - 27% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014**

**National average 20.2%**

**Population Status**

- **Population in millions 2015 2030**
  - 1.319 1.666

- **Total fertility rate 2010-2015**
  - 3 children/woman

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate 2016, modern methods**
  - 62.2% of women Age 15 to 49

- **Population residing in urban areas 2015**
  - 21% of population

- **People under the international poverty line 2009**
  - 42.03% of population

- **Gini index**
  - 51.45%

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

- **Unemployment rate, % 2016**
  - Youth: 52
  - Adult: 55

- **Status of employment, % 2016**
  - Employees: 100
  - Self-employed: 100

- **% of managers who are women**
  - NO DATA

- **Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %**
  - NO DATA
Swaziland

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014

0.8% married before 15
5.3% married before 18

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Data Sources:
- Population dynamics, fertility, life expectancy, and contraceptive prevalence rate: UNFPA Population Division 2015 and Youth Population 2014 DHS, UNICEF.
- Urbanisation: World Urbanisation Prospects 2014, UN DESA.
- Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MICS and historic household surveys.
- Child marriage 2014 UNICEF.
- Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division.
- Maternal mortality: Estimates from MMIWG 2014, UN DESA.
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA.
- Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO.
The Demographic Dividend in Togo

A technical team and a steering committee conducted a demographic dividend analysis using National Transfer Accounts, and the Togo demographic dividend profile was developed and published. A new National Development Plan for 2018-2022 and a new Population Policy based on the demographic dividend, and SDGs are being developed, with the latter to be made available in the course of 2017. The National Youth Policy action plan for 2014-2017, which is being implemented with support from UNFPA, is being evaluated in order to develop a new action plan for 2018-2020.

POPULATION

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015:
  - Male: 58.33
  - Female: 59.8
- Infant mortality rate 2015:
  - 52 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015:
  - 78 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015:
  - 368 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016:
  - 2% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24

- National average: 15.8%

Population Status

- Population in millions:
  - 2015: 7.417
  - 2030: 10.507
- Total fertility rate 2010-2016:
  - 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods:
  - 18.2% of women aged 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015:
  - 40% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2011:
  - 54.18% of population
- Gini index:
  - World Bank estimate 2011: 46.02%

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016:
  - Youth: 11
  - Adult: 5
- Status of employment, %, 2016:
  - Employees: 15
  - Self-employed: 73
- % of managers who are women:
  - NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012:

- % of men age 15-24: 5.7
- % of women age 15-24: 12.0
**HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

![Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods](image)

- **2014**
  - Total: 32, Rural: 31, Urban: 34

- **By Household Wealth Quintile**
  - 1998: Richest 21, Fourth 6, Middle 30, Second 30, Poorest 30
  - 2006: Richest 91, Fourth 27, Middle 30, Second 30, Poorest 30
  - 2013: Richest 95, Fourth 25, Middle 30, Second 30, Poorest 30

**Proportion of births with skilled attendance**

![Proportion of births with skilled attendance](image)

- **2014**
  - Total: 59, Rural: 41, Urban: 92

- **By Household Wealth Quintile**
  - 1998: Richest 11, Fourth 2, Middle 30, Second 30, Poorest 30
  - 2006: Richest 91, Fourth 27, Middle 30, Second 30, Poorest 30
  - 2013: Richest 95, Fourth 27, Middle 30, Second 30, Poorest 30

**RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT**

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion who underwent FGM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (15-49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child Marriage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National average 21.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of women aged 20-24 married before 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 5.5% married before 15
- 21.8% married before 18

**Intimate Partner Violence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATA reporting sexual violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATA reporting physical violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATA reporting psychological violence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Demographic Dividend in Tunisia

A national youth consultation led by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been conducted, and a National Youth Strategy is currently under development. Additionally, sectoral studies on youth have been conducted, and analyses on population, youth, migration and fertility are being developed using the 2014 Census data.

**Population Status**

- Population in millions: 11.274 in 2015, 12.842 in 2030
- Total fertility rate: 1.6 children/woman in 2010-2015
- Contraceptive prevalence rate: 56.4% of women age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas: 67% of population in 2015
- People under the international poverty line: 1.99% of population in 2010
- Gini index: 35.81%, World Bank estimate in 2010

**Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012**

- Male: 1.6%
- Female: 0.1%

**HIV/AIDS prevalence**

- 2010: 0.2%
- 2010-2015: 0.1%

**Infant mortality rate**

- 2015: 12 deaths/1,000 live births

**Under-five mortality rate**

- 2015: 14 deaths/1,000 live births

**Maternal mortality ratio**

- 2015: 62 deaths/1,000,000 live births

**HIV/AIDS prevalence**

- 2016: 0.1% of adults aged 15 to 49

**UNAIDS prevalence**

- 2015: 0.1%

**Health Status**

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 73.04, Female 77.13
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 12 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 14 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 62 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: <0.1% of adults aged 15 to 49

**Status of employment, %, 2016**

- Employees: 72%
- Self-employed: 4%
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2013:
  - Men age 15-24: 21.2%
  - Women age 15-24: 29.9%

**Employment and Entrepreneurship**

- Percentage of managers who are women: NO DATA

**Unemployment rate, %, 2016**

- Youth: 34%
- Adult: 10%

- Male: 35%
- Female: 16%
The Demographic Dividend in Tunisia

Health Status Population Status

AIDS prevalence, population, youth, migration and fertility are being developed using the 2014 Census data. Strategy is currently under development. Additionally, sectoral studies on youth have been conducted, and analyses on at birth (yrs) expectancy.

2010-2015

Infant mortality rate

2015

2015

Male

Female

73.04

72.13

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012

17.9%

17.9%

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

By Household Wealth Quintile

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

By Household Wealth Quintile

Rights and Youth Empowerment

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

NO DATA

Intimate Partner Violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2010

9% of women and girls reporting sexual violence

7% of women and girls reporting physical violence

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

NO DATA

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

Male

Female

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

Data Sources:


Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO


The Demographic Dividend in Uganda

A demographic dividend study was conducted using the DemDev model, and a report was produced called “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend: Accelerating Socioeconomic Transformation in Uganda” in 2014. A demographic dividend roadmap is under development, and a subnational analysis is being conducted.

Population Status

- Population in millions: 2015 - 40.145, 2030 - 63.842
- Total fertility rate: 2010-2015 - 6 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate: 2015, modern methods - 29.9% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas: 2015 - 16% of population
- People under the international poverty line: 2015 - 34.64% of population
- Gini index: 2015 - 41.01% (World Bank estimate, range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male - 56.48, Female - 60.7
- Infant mortality rate: 2015 - 38 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate: 2015 - 55 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio: 2015 - 343 deaths/100,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence: 2016 - 7% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2011

- National average: 17.1%

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate: 2016 - 6% Youth, 3% Adult
- Status of employment: 2016 - Contributions: 29.9% family workers, 31.0% own account workers
- Self-employed: 2016 - 53% employers, 21% own account workers
- % of managers: 2012 - 31.5% female

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2013

- 6.7% of men age 15-24
- 15.5% of women age 15-24
Uganda

The Demographic Dividend in Uganda

A HIV/AIDS prevalence study was conducted using the DemDev model, and a report was produced called “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend: Accelerating Socioeconomic Transformation in Uganda” in 2014. A demographic dividend roadmap was developed.

Population

2015

Under-five mortality rate

Death of adults aged 15 to 49

Infant mortality rate

Deaths/1,000 live births

Deaths/1,000 live births

Deaths/1,000 live births

Under-4 mortality rate

Life expectancy

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2011

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2011

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2011

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2006

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group
United Republic of Tanzania

The Demographic Dividend in the United Republic of Tanzania

A training on the DemDiv model is ongoing ahead of consultation with stakeholders to prepare a government-led demographic dividend report.

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
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Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs)
  2010-2015
  Male: 60.79 Female: 64.78

- Infant mortality rate
  2015: 35 deaths/1,000 live births

- Under-five mortality rate
  2015: 49 deaths/1,000 live births

- Maternal mortality ratio
  2015: 398 deaths/100,000 live births

- HIV/AIDS prevalence
  2016: 5% of adults aged 15 to 49


National average: 17.7%

Population Status

- Population in millions
  2015: 53.880 2030: 83.702

- Total fertility rate
  2010-2015: 5 children/woman

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
  2015, modern methods: 32.5% of women age 15 to 49

- Population residing in urban areas
  2015: 32% of population

- People under the international poverty line
  2011: 46.6% of population

- Gini index
  World Bank estimate 2011: 37.78%

Employment and Entrepreneurship

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016
  Male: 5 Female: 8

- Status of employment, %, 2016
  Employees, %
  Male: 14 Female: 47
  Self-employed, %
  Male: 36 Female: 1

- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2013
  Male: 30.5% Female: 13.0%

- % of managers who are women, 2004
  No data

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2013

- Male: 30.5%
- Female: 13.0%

- % of men age 15-24: 23.5%
- % of women age 15-24: 40.9%
Zambia

The Demographic Dividend in Zambia

In 2014 and 2015, a demographic dividend study applying the DemDiv model was conducted. In both 2015 and 2016, a demographic dividend report and accompanying policy briefs were launched. Furthermore, a subnational analysis of key socioeconomic development indicators has been conducted and published to guide development planning. In order to support evidence based advocacy, a demographic dividend video has been produced. Demographic dividend investment consultations were convened in 2016 with participation from Eastern, Southern, Western and Northern Africa. The current 7th National Development Plan strongly incorporates investments in sectors relevant to the demographic dividend.

POPULATION

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 57.52, Female 61.91
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 43 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 64 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 224 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 12% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014

- National average: 16.8%

Population Status

- Total fertility rate 2010-2015: 5 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015: 46.5% of women age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 41% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2010: 64.42% of population
- Gini index 2010: 55.62%

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Youth 22, Adult 7, Male 20, Female 8
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Employees, % 100, Self-employed, % 53
- % of managers who are women, 2004: NO DATA
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012: 21.1 % of men age 15-24, 30.1 % of women age 15-24
**Zambia**

**EMPOWERMENT: Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

- **Richest**
- **Fourth**
- **Middle**
- **Second**
- **Poorest**

![Graph showing proportion of women satisfied with family planning](image)

**Proportion of births with skilled attendance**

- **Richest**
- **Fourth**
- **Middle**
- **Second**
- **Poorest**

![Graph showing proportion of births attended by skilled health workers](image)

**RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT**

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Women who have undergone FGM, by age

- **NO DATA**

**Intimate Partner Violence**

Women and girls (15+) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2007

- **16%** reporting sexual violence
- **40%** reporting physical violence
- **24%** reporting psychological violence

**Education and Skill Development**

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2014

- **Total**
- **Rural**
- **Urban**

![Graph showing enrollment ratios](image)

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

- **Primary**
- **Secondary**
- **Tertiary**

![Graph showing enrollment ratios](image)

**Data Sources:**
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA.

---

**EMPOWERMENT: Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**

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![Graph showing proportion of births attended by skilled health workers](image)

**RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT**

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- **Primary**
- **Secondary**
- **Tertiary**

![Graph showing enrollment ratios](image)

**Data Sources:**
- Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA.
Zimbabwe

The Demographic Dividend in Zimbabwe

A demographic dividend study using a National Transfer Accounts methodology was completed in March 2017 and the draft results are due for stakeholder validation in the course of 2017. Dissemination of results will follow.

Health Status

- Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015: Male 56.1, Female 59.02
- Infant mortality rate 2015: 47 deaths/1,000 live births
- Under-five mortality rate 2015: 71 deaths/1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio 2015: 443 deaths/1,000,000 live births
- HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016: 14% of adults aged 15 to 49

Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2015

- National average 18.2%
- Male
- Female

Population Status

- Population in millions 2015: 15.777, 2030: 21.527
- Total fertility rate 2010-2016: 4 children/woman
- Contraceptive prevalence rate 2016, modern methods: 66.1% of women Age 15 to 49
- Population residing in urban areas 2015: 32% of population
- People under the international poverty line 2011: 21.4% of population
- Gini index World Bank estimate 2011: 43.15% (Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))

Employment and Entrepreneurship

- Unemployment rate, %, 2016: Youth 14%, Adult 5%
- Status of employment, %, 2016: Employees, % 73, Self-employed, %
- % of managers who are women, NO DATA

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

- NO DATA
3. ANNEXES
The Demographic Dividend in Benin

A report on Benin’s demographic dividend profile is available and a workshop dedicated to the demographic dividend has been organized by the Government. Additionally, a high-level dialogue on the demographic dividend with the Head of State took place. Advocacy with technical partners for the establishment of a demographic dividend task force is ongoing and, in this context, a national workshop on the demographic dividend will take place in 2017.

Health Status

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<th>Share of Youth Aged 15 to 24</th>
<th>2012 Population Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (m)</td>
<td>Male: 58.46  Female: 61.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (%)</td>
<td>64 deaths/1,000 live births</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (%)</td>
<td>100 deaths/1,000 live births</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate (%)</td>
<td>405 deaths/100,000 live births</td>
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</table>

Population in 2015 and 2030:

- World Population Prospects 2017, UN DESA, Population Division
- Total Fertility Rate: World Population Prospects 2017, UN DESA, Population Division
- Contraceptive prevalence rate: World Contraceptive use 2017: UN DESA, Population Division
- Population Residing in Urban Areas: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA, Population Division
- People Living Under the International Poverty Line and Gini Index: World Bank, World Development Indicators Database
- Share of Youth Aged 15 to 24 by Region: Most recent DHS or MICS available

Unemployment:

- ILO, KILM, 9th edition

Status of Employment:

- ILO, ILOSTAT

NEET:

- ILO, ILOSTAT

Percentage of Managers Who Are Women:

- ILO, ILOSTAT

Contribution by UNFPA country offices

- Population Pyramids: World Population Prospects 2017, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division
- Life Expectancy at Birth: World Population Prospects 2017, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division
- Infant and Under-Five Mortality: Trends in child mortality 2015: estimated by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
- HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UNAIDS, AIDSInfo
- Employment and Entrepreneurship: ILO, ILOSTAT


| Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 15.0, % of age 15-24 |

UNFPA African Atlas V2.indd 142
24/10/17 08:45
Annex A. Sources Used in the Country Profiles

- Proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods: Latest and historic DHS or MICS surveys
- Female Genital Mutilation: Latest DHS or MICS available
- Intimate Partner Violence: UN DESA The World’s Women 2015, Trends and Statistics
- Skilled Birth Attendance: Latest and historic DHS or MICS surveys and the Joint WHO/UNICEF joint Global Database 2017
- Child Marriage: Latest DHS or MICS survey available
- Gender Parity Ratio: Latest DHS available
- Gross Enrolment Rates: UNESCO Institute for Statistics
### Annex B.

#### 1. Youth Unemployment Rate (Modelled Estimates)

Source: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market

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## 2. Status of Employment
Source: ILO, ILOSTAT

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## 3. Gross Secondary Enrolment
Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics

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Source: DHS, MICS, WHO / UNICEF Global Database 2017

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### 5. Demand for Family Planning Satisfied By Modern Methods

Source: DHS, MICS

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Source: DHS, MICS, WHO / UNICEF Global Database 2017
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Source: DHS and MICS.

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Source: DHS and MICS.

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Annex C. Metadata


Status of Employment: Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as “self-employment jobs,” and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Contributing family workers are those workers who hold “self-employment jobs” as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. ILO modelled estimates for unemployment rates, ILOSTAT, available at: http://www.ilo.org/ilostat.


Percentage of Female Managers: Share of female employment in senior and middle management refers to major group 1 (managers) in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises. The share of female managers is an ILOSTAT calculated indicator, based on data submitted by each country, available at: http://www.ilo.org/ilostat.
Gini Index: Displays the income distribution among individuals or households within an economy by measuring the deviation from a perfectly equal distribution; therefore, the higher the Gini index, the higher the inequality. World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, available at: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development- indicators.


Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods: Calculated as the number of women currently married or in union using modern methods of contraception divided by the sum of the number of women currently married or in union who are using any method of contraception and those who have an unmet need for family planning. Latest and historic DHS or MICS surveys.

Skilled Birth Attendance: Percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, such as a medical doctor, nurse, midwife. Latest and historic DHS or MICS surveys and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Global Database 2017, available at: https://data.unicef.org/topic/maternal-health/delivery-care/.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): Proportion of adolescents aged 15 to 19 who have undergone FGM: latest DHS or MICS survey available.

Child Marriage: Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 who have been married by exact age 18. Latest DHS or MICS survey available.


Gender Parity Index: Based on the gross enrolment ratio, the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in secondary education. Latest DHS available.

The Council of Ministers meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 23 February to 1 March, 1976 adopted resolution CM/Res.464 (XXVI) stipulating that “there shall be five (5) regions of the OAU, namely, Northern, Western, Central, Eastern, and Southern.”

The geographical distribution of the five (5) regions is currently (March 2004) as follows:

**Western Africa, Fifteen (15) Member States:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

**Eastern Africa, Thirteen (13) Member States:** Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

**Southern Africa, Nine (10) Member States:** Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Central Africa, Nine (9) Member States**
Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic of the), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe.

**Northern Africa, Seven (7) Member States:** Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia and Western Sahara.