



# THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ATLAS FOR AFRICA

Tracking the Potential for a Demographic Dividend

September 2017



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# 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.

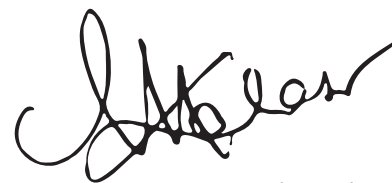
This Atlas serves as the evidence base for an integrated appraisal of the four thematic pillars set forth by the African Union for harnessing a demographic dividend: employment and entrepreneurship; education and skills development; health and well-being; and rights, governance and youth empowerment. 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 UNPFA'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*.

**“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)

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.

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**<sup>i</sup> 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 out-

set, 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.<sup>ii</sup>

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.<sup>iii</sup> 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.<sup>iv</sup> 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.<sup>v</sup> 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.<sup>vi</sup>

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;<sup>vii</sup> 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

REGION	2015 (000)	2060 (000)	CHANGE IN ABSOLUTE SIZE	% CHANGE †	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)†
Eastern Africa	348,905	891,087	542,182	155.4	2.1
Central Africa	135,997	401,555	265,558	195.3	2.4
Western Africa	348,427	962,422	613,995	176.2	2.3
Southern Africa	168,741	399,917	231,176	137.0	1.9
Northern Africa	190,670	307,794	117,124	61.4	1.1
Africa	1,192,740	2,962,775	1,770,035	148.4	2.0

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division 2017, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*; †calculations by authors.

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.



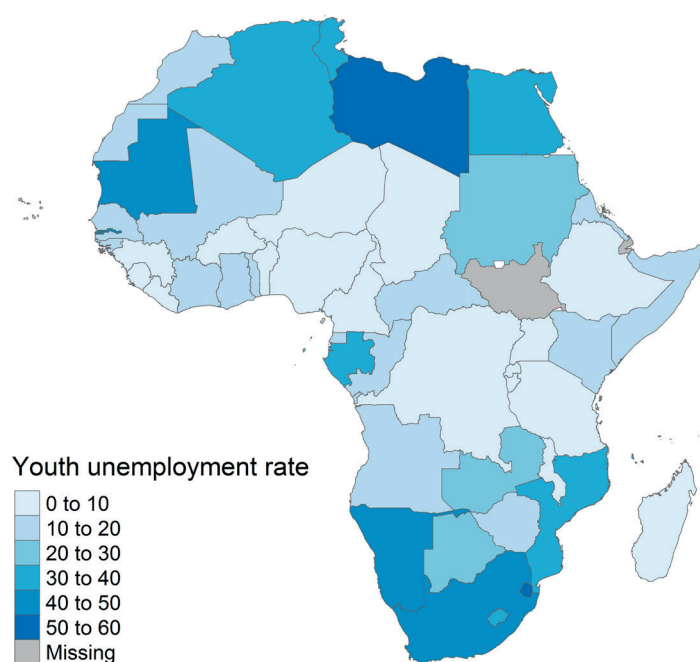
# Status of Selected Indicators at Regional Level

## 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.<sup>viii</sup> In addition, comparing female and male youth unemployment rates reveals that women in Northern Africa are disproportionately 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.<sup>ix</sup>

Figure 1. Youth unemployment rate, 2016

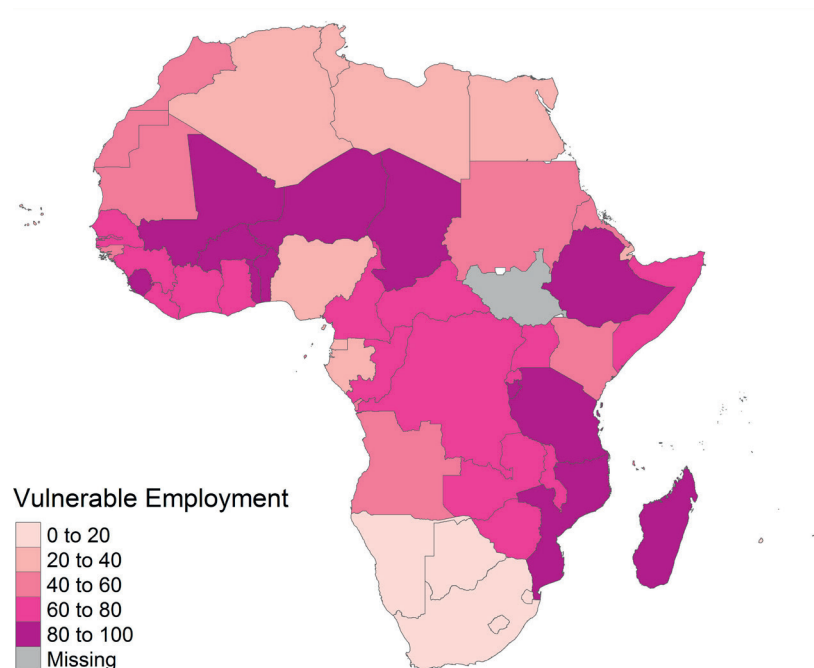


Source: ILO modeled estimates, ILO, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)*, 9th edition, accessed January 2017.

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.<sup>x</sup> 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.<sup>xi</sup> 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.<sup>xii</sup>

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.

**Figure 2. Status of Employment – Own-account Workers and Contributing Family Workers, 2016**



Source: ILO modeled estimates, ILOSTAT, accessed May 2017.

### 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 expect-

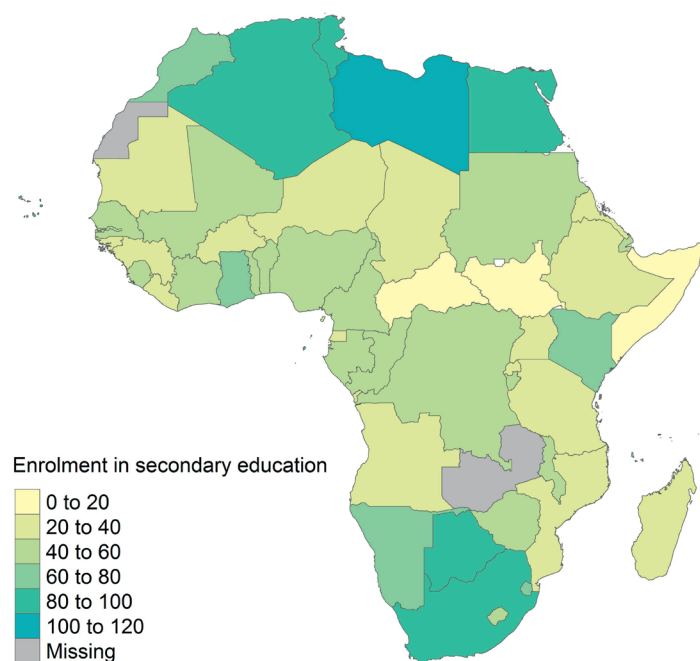
tations for longer and later schooling, an educated labour force capable of attracting and generating new industries, and a long period of sustained economic growth and development.

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-

atively 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.



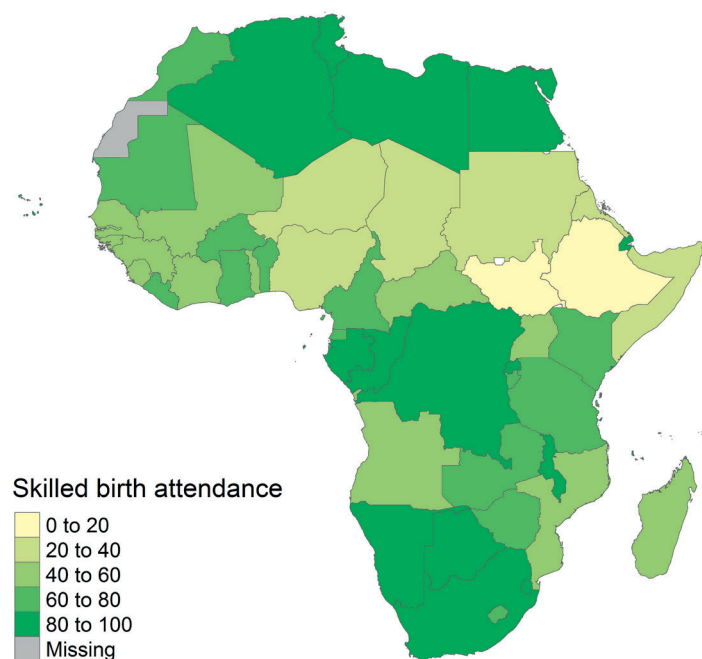
### Health and Well-being, Including Sexual and Reproductive Health

Arguments in favor of health and well-being, especially for economic growth, deservedly emphasize 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.<sup>xiii</sup>

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.<sup>xiv</sup>

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. <sup>xv</sup>

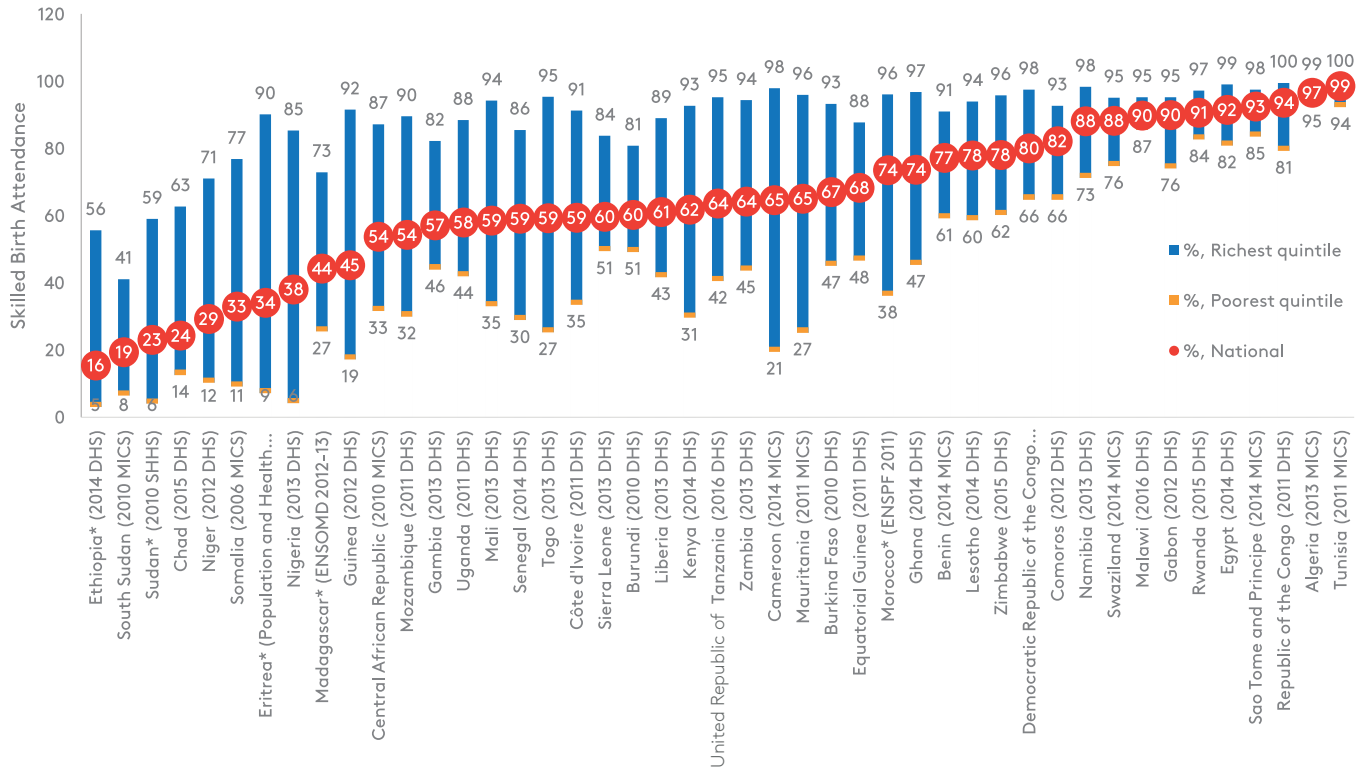
Patterns of skilled birth attendance do not follow the same stark geographic divisions that were seen for secondary education and youth informal employment. Countries of Northern and Southern Africa do have some of the highest skilled birth attendance, but a wide selection of other countries have achieved 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).

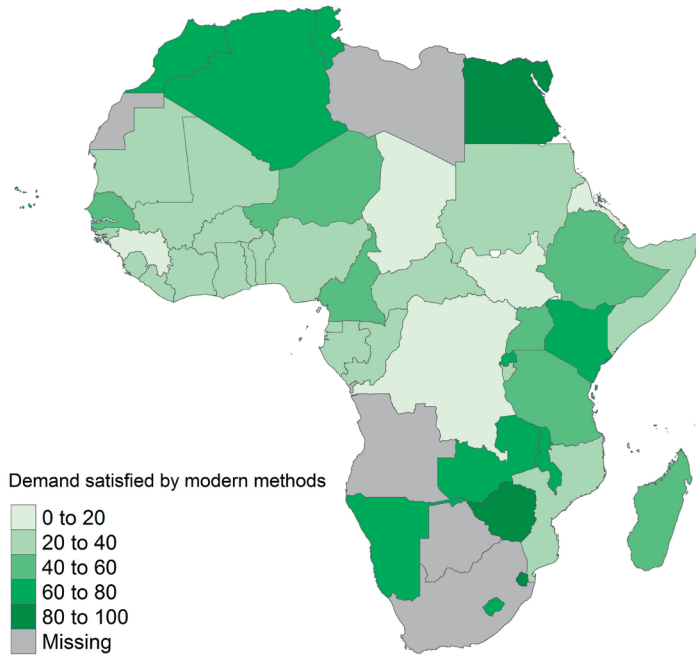
Within-country variations in demand satisfied by household wealth are notable, but a number of countries are approaching universal access, and show rates of demand satisfied among the poorest households that are very close to those among the wealthiest households, including in Algeria, Ghana, Morocco, 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



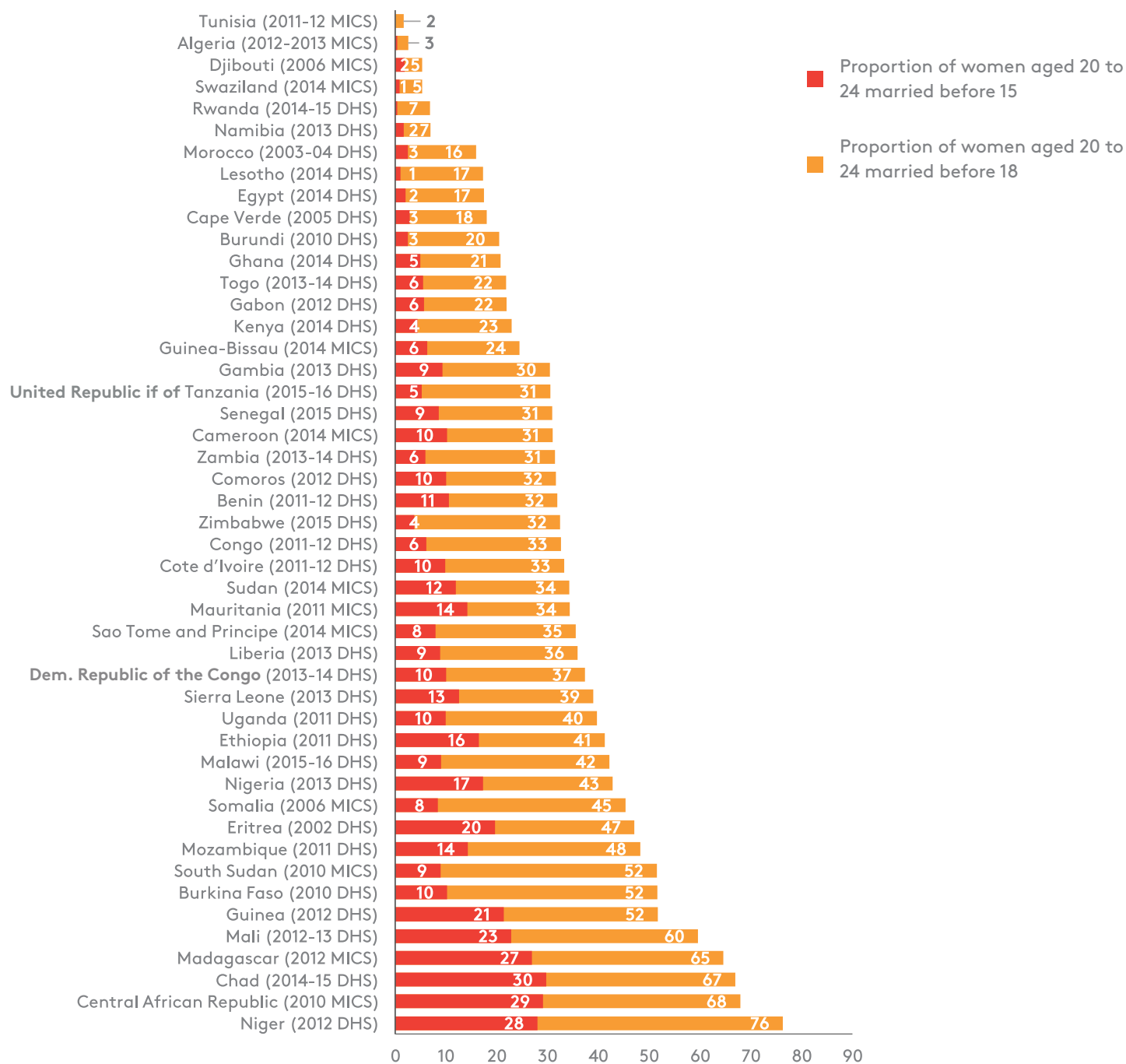
Source: DHS and MICS, and for countries marked with an \*, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Global Database 2017.

Figure 6. Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods



Source: DHS and MICS.

Figure 7. Child Marriage



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.<sup>xvi</sup>

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.



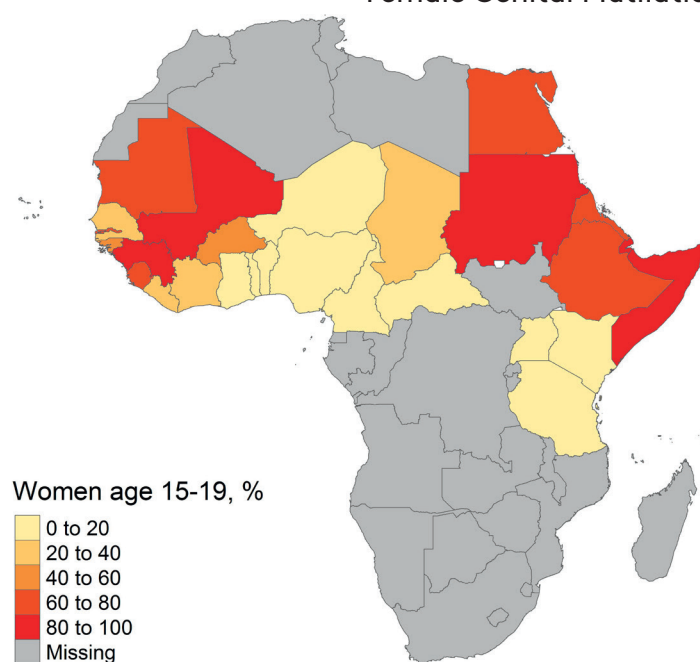
Countries with consistently extreme shortfalls, across many indicators, are those with recent or protracted humanitarian crises, such as the Central African Republic, Somalia and South Sudan. The impact of crises on social and economic development could not be starker in these profiles.

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

- i** *African Union Commission* (2017), AU Roadmap on Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth, in response to the AU Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.601 (XXVI) on the 2017 theme of the year, available at: <https://d3japsmkk00rot.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/AU-2017-DD-ROADMAP-Final-ENG.pdf>.
- ii** *United Nations Economic Commission for Africa* (2015), Harnessing the Potential of the Informal Sector for Inclusive Growth in Africa, available from: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/integration/2015/pdf/eca.pdf>.
- iii** C. Cuaresma, J. Lutz and W. Sanderson (2014), "Is the Demographic Dividend an Education Dividend?", *Demography*, 51: 299, available from: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13524-013-0245-x>.
- iv** *UNICEF* (2017), Gender and Education, available from: [https://www.unicef.org/esaro/7310\\_Gender\\_and\\_education.html](https://www.unicef.org/esaro/7310_Gender_and_education.html).
- v** *WHO* (2012), Addressing the Challenge of Women's Health in Africa - A Summary of the Report of the Commission on Women's Health in the African Region, available from: [http://www.afro.who.int/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_download&gid=8197&Itemid=2593](http://www.afro.who.int/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=8197&Itemid=2593).
- vi** *African Union Commission* (2015), Agenda 2063, The Africa We Want, A Shared Strategic Framework for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development, First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023, available from: <http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/agenda2063-first10yearimplementation.pdf>.
- vii** *Countdown 2030 Europe* (2017), Fact Sheet 2017 – Solutions to Power Sustainable Development, available from: [http://www.countdown2030europe.org/storage/app/media/solutions%20to%20power%20sustainable%20development\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.countdown2030europe.org/storage/app/media/solutions%20to%20power%20sustainable%20development_WEB.pdf).
- viii** *ILO* (2016), Facing the growing unemployment challenges in Africa, 2016, available from: [http://www.ilo.org/addisababa/media-centre/pr/WCMS\\_444474/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/addisababa/media-centre/pr/WCMS_444474/lang--en/index.htm).
- ix** *ILO* (2016), World Employment Social Outlook, Trends for Youth, available from: [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms\\_513739.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_513739.pdf). Regional groupings defined by ILO.

**x** *ILO* (2016), World Employment Social Outlook, Trends for Youth, and ILO, Guide to the Millennium Development Goals, Employment Indicators, 2009, available at: [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/download/mdg\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/download/mdg_en.pdf).

**xi** *ILO* (2015), Employment by status in employment, available at: [http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description\\_STE\\_EN.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_STE_EN.pdf).

**xii** Ibid.

**xiii** *WHO* (2001), Macroeconomics and Health: Investing in Health for Economic Development, Report of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, chaired by Jeffrey Sachs, presented to Gro Harlem Brundtland, Director-General of the WHO, available at: <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/42435/1/924154550X.pdf>.

**xiv** *L. Mubiala* (2015), Achieving the Demographic Dividend in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons from East Asian Countries, UNFPA, New York.

**xv** *WHO* (2015), Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015, estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division, available at: <http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/>.

**xvi** J. Parson, J. Edmeades, A. Kes, S. Petroni, M. Sexton and Q. Wodon (2015), *Economic Impacts of Child Marriage: A Review of the Literature*, The Review of Faith and International Affairs, 13(3): 12-22, available at: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/15570274.2015.1075757>.

[doi/pdf/10.1080/15570274.2015.1075757](http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/15570274.2015.1075757).

**xvii** *Security Council resolution 2351* (2017), adopted by the Security Council at its 7933rd meeting, April 2017, available at: <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2351>.

# How to Use a Country Profile

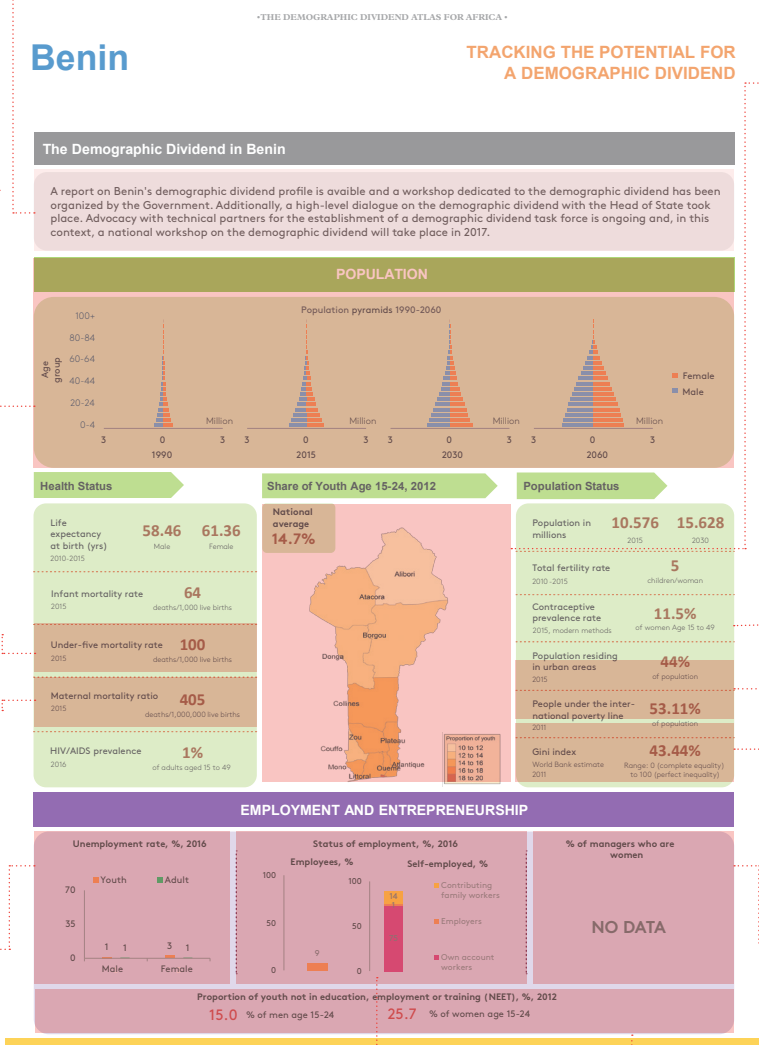
National programmes, commitments and studies with respect to the demographic dividend that have been conducted in the countries

Population pyramids based on estimates and projections from the *World Population Prospects 2017* published by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division

SDG indicator 3.2.1

SDG indicator 3.1.1

SDG indicator 8.5.2



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

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

SDG indicator 1.1.1

The higher the Gini index, the greater the inequality

**Employees:** are wage and salaried workers (ILO definition)

**Self-employed:**

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

Proportion of youth aged 15 to 24 not in education, employment or training as percentage of the total youth population

SDG indicator 8.6.1

Women's share of all managers based on country submission to the ILO

SDG indicator 5.5.2

# How to Use a Country Profile

• THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ATLAS FOR AFRICA •

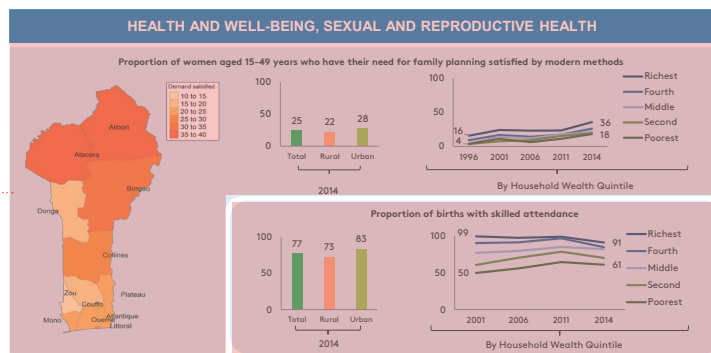


## Benin

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

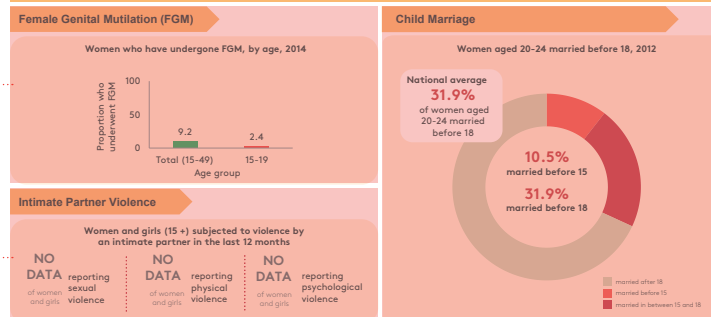
SDG indicator 3.1.2



SDG indicator 5.3.1

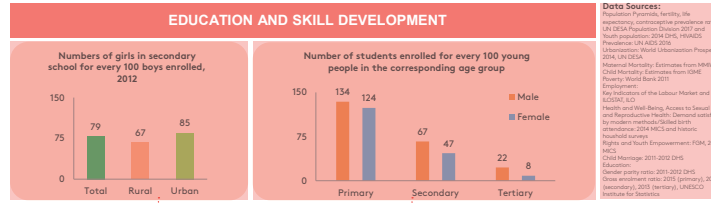
### RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

SDG indicator 5.3.2



SDG indicator 5.2.1

Sources

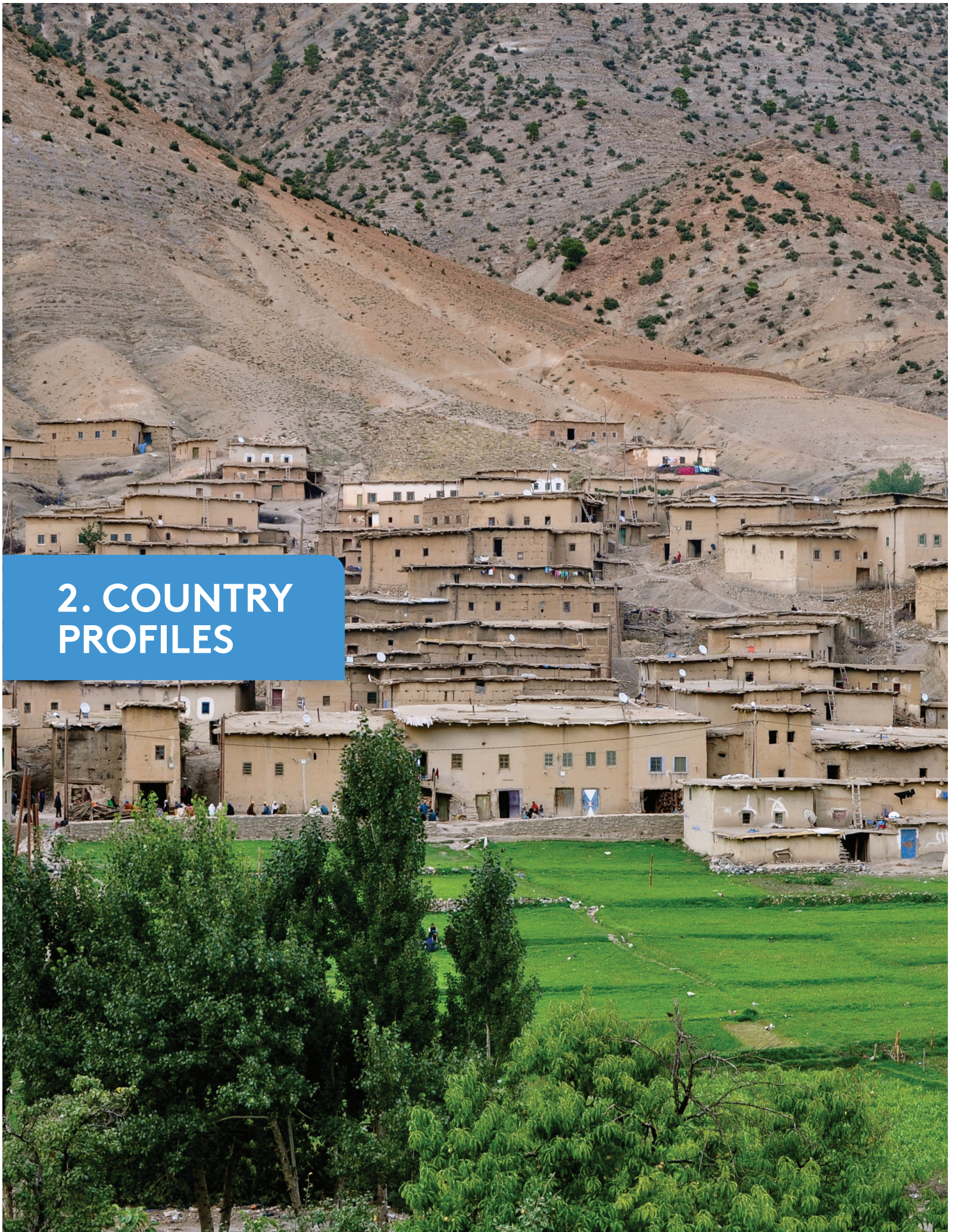


The source for the gender parity ratio in secondary education is the latest household survey containing this indicator

Gross enrolment rate in primary, secondary and tertiary education, disaggregated by sex

SDG indicator 4.5.1





# 2. COUNTRY PROFILES





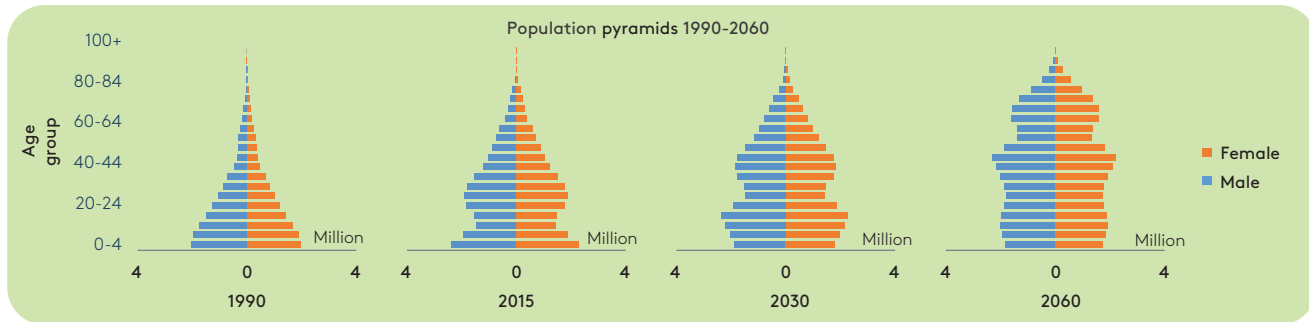
# Algeria

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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

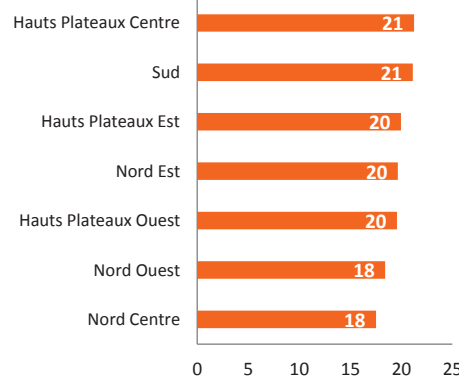


#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>74.1</b> Male	<b>76.49</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>22</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>26</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>140</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>&lt;0.1%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

#### Share of Youth Aged 15 to 24, 2013

National average **19%**

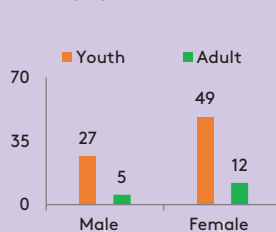


#### Population Status

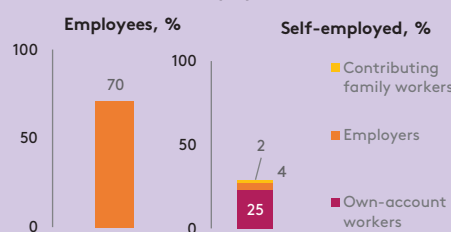
Population in millions	<b>39.872</b> 2015	<b>48.822</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>3</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>55.7%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>71%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line	<b>NO DATA</b>	
Gini index World Bank estimate	<b>NO DATA</b>	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women

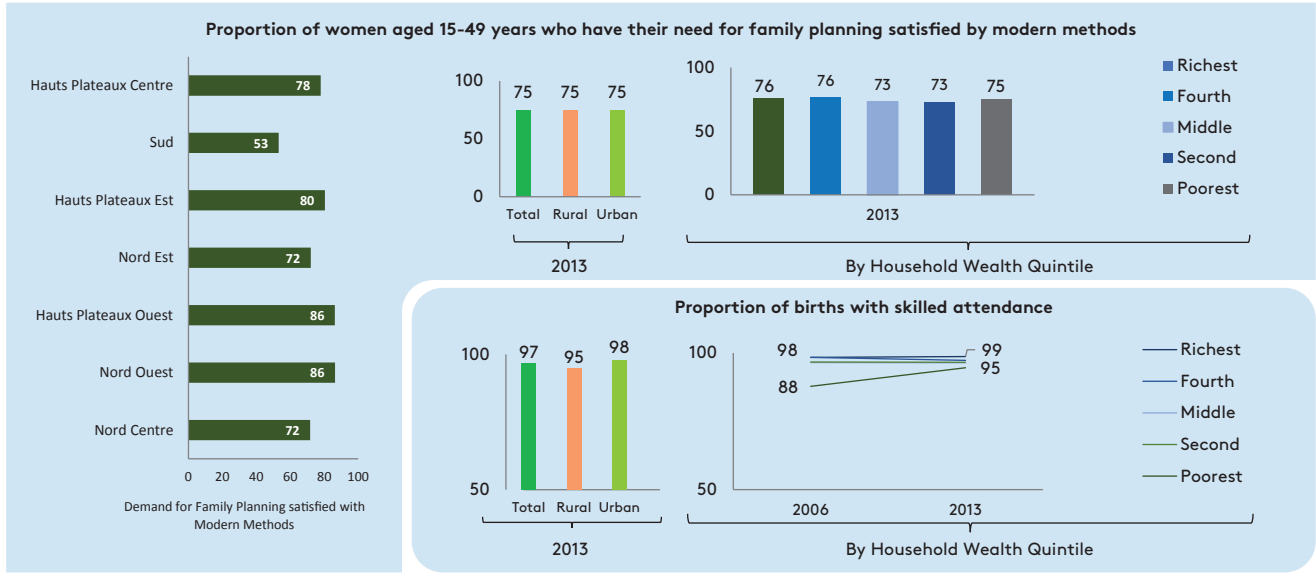
**NO DATA**

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

**NO DATA**

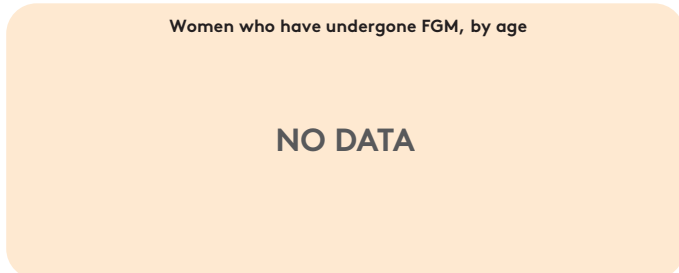


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

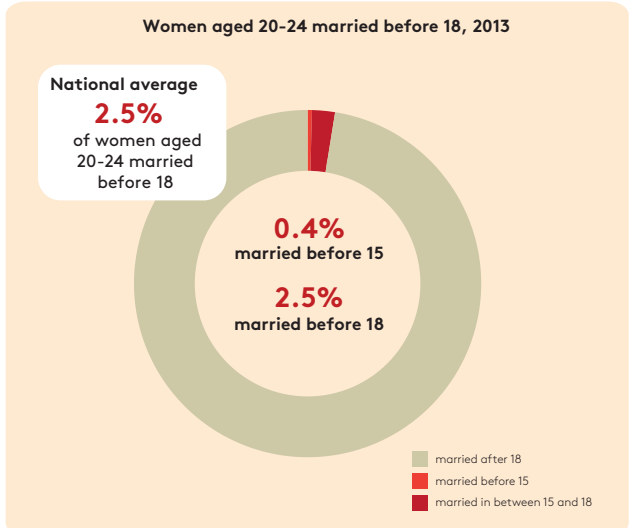


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



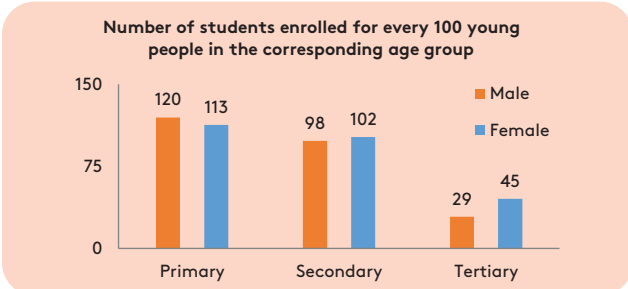
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Employment and Skill Development: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Female managers: ILO, 2015, Women in Business and Management  
 Health and Well-Being: Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: MICS 2012-13 and 2006 MICS  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Child marriage: 2012-2013 MICS  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2012-2013 MICS, 2015 (primary), 2011 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

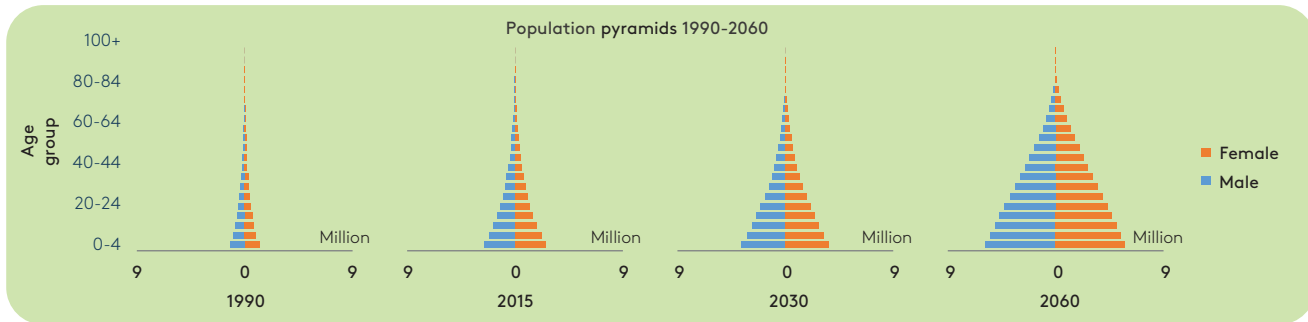
# Angola

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

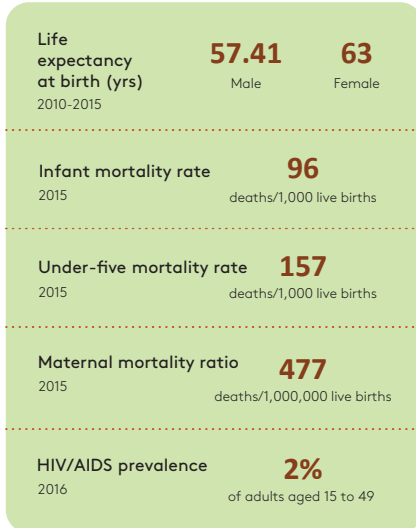
### The Demographic Dividend in Angola

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



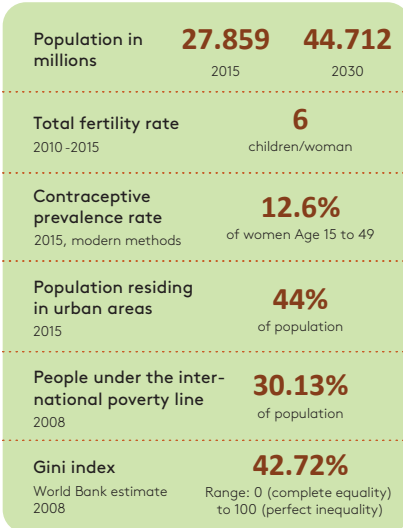
#### Health Status



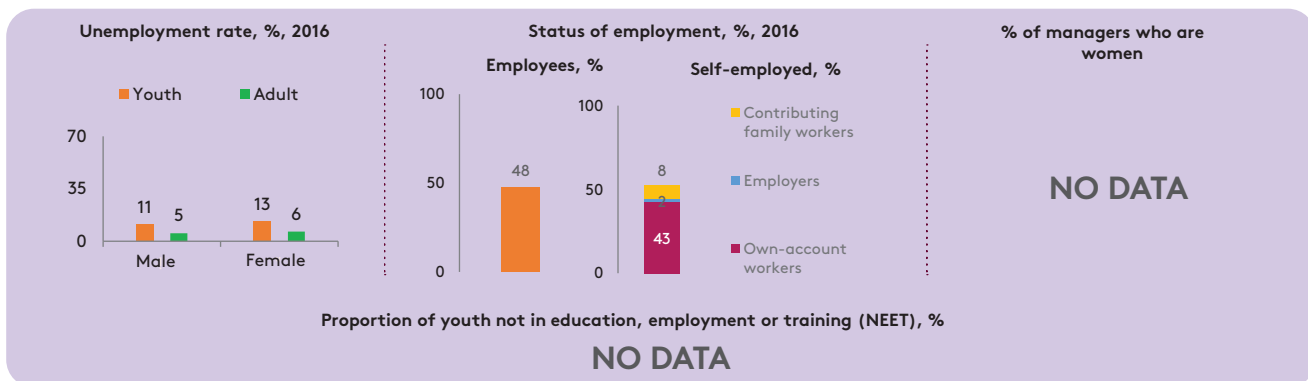
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24

NO DATA

#### Population Status



### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

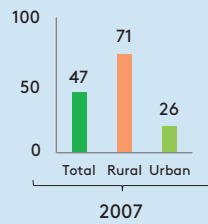


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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 reporting sexual violence of women and girls

NO DATA reporting physical violence of women and girls

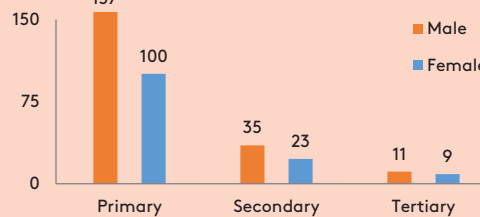
NO DATA reporting psychological violence of women and girls

## 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:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank 2008  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/skilled birth attendance: WHO/UNICEF Joint Global Database 2017  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2013 (primary), 2007 (secondary), 2014 (tertiary), UNESCO UIS



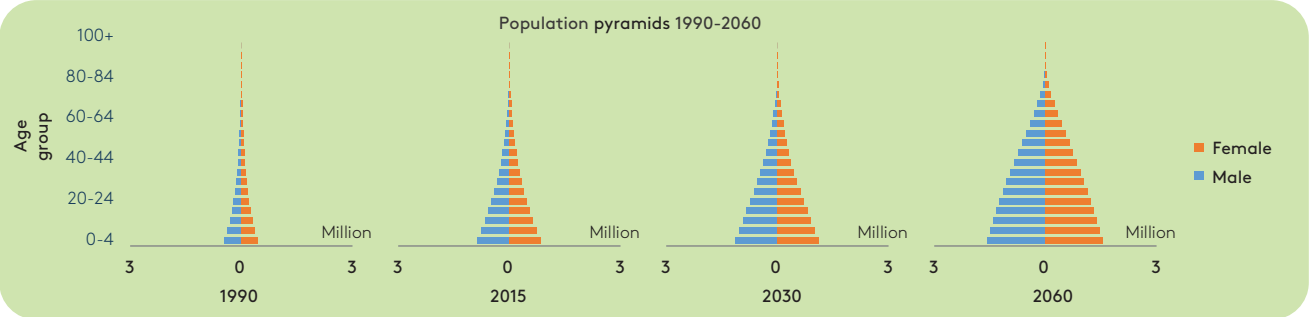
# Benin

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

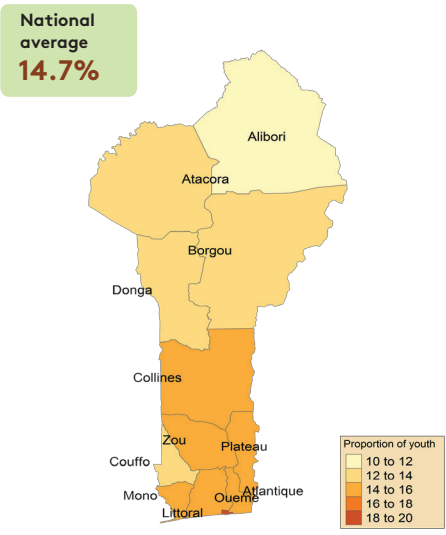
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

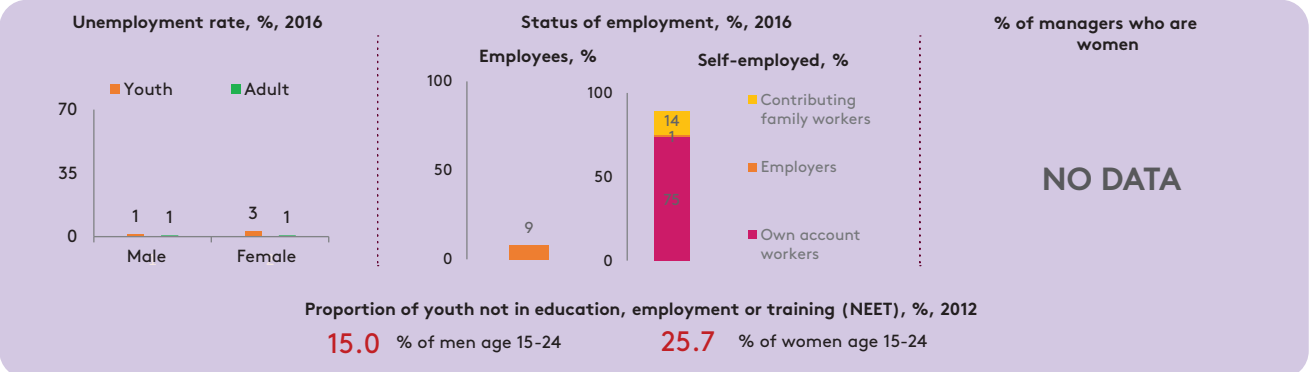
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012



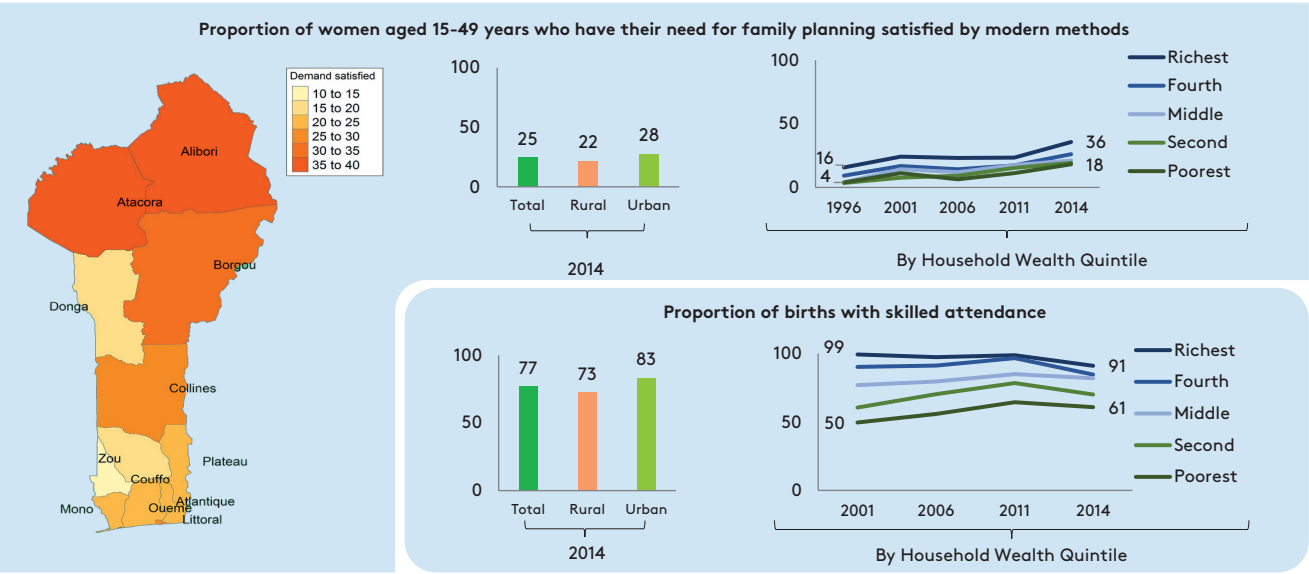
#### Population Status

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

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

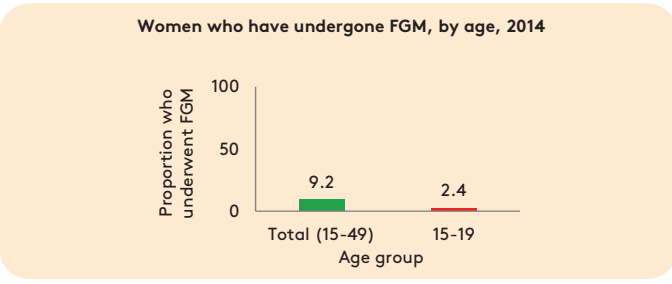


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

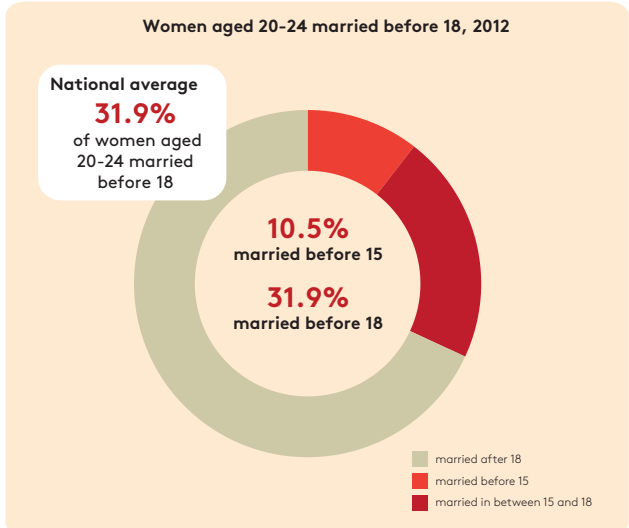


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



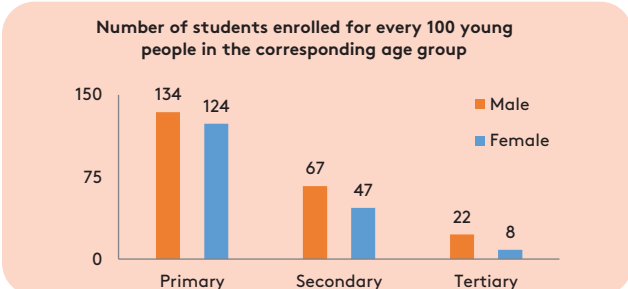
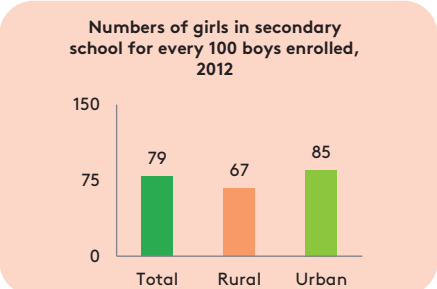
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank 2011  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand Satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2014 MICS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM, 2014 MICS  
 Child Marriage: 2011-2012 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2011-2012 DHS  
 Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2013 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

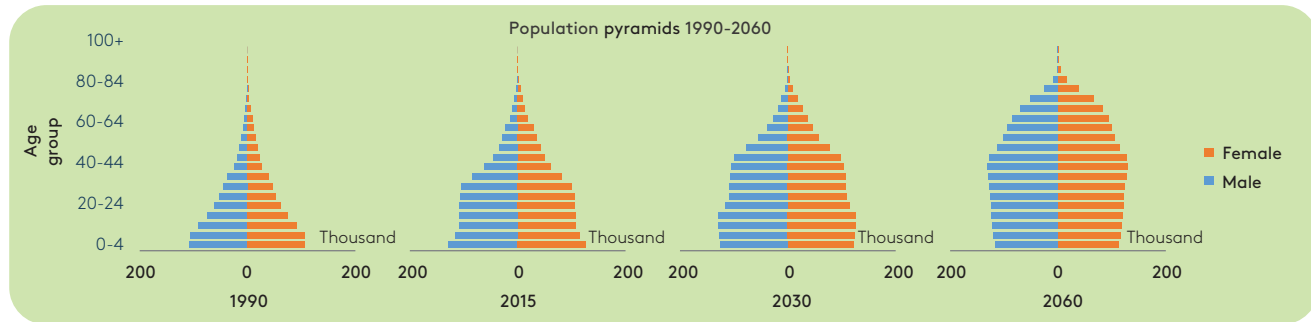
# Botswana

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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	<b>59.77</b> Male	<b>66.07</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>35</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>44</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>129</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>22%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

#### Share of Youth Age 15-24

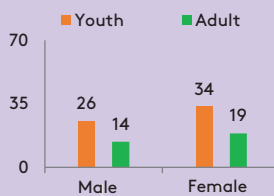
NO DATA

#### Population Status

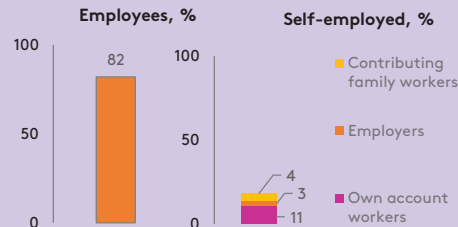
Population in millions	<b>2.209</b> 2015	<b>2.800</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>3</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>56.3%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>57%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty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

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

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

NO DATA

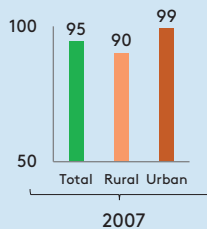


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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 reporting sexual violence of women and girls

NO DATA reporting physical violence of women and girls

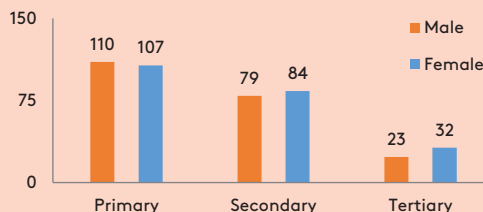
NO DATA reporting psychological violence of women and girls

## 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:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank 2009  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: WHO/UNICEF Joint Global Database 2017  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2013 (primary), 2007 (secondary), 2014 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

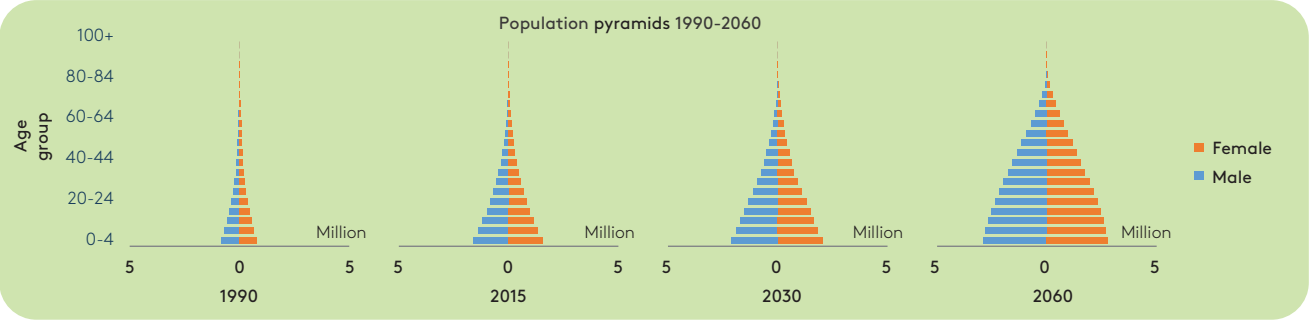
# Burkina Faso

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

### POPULATION

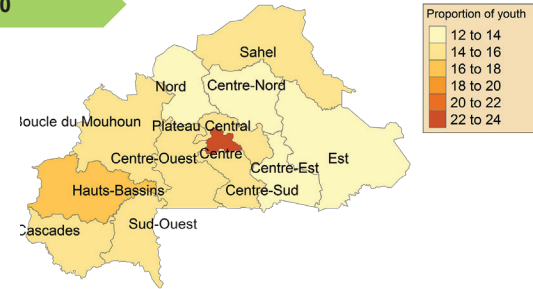


#### Health Status

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

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

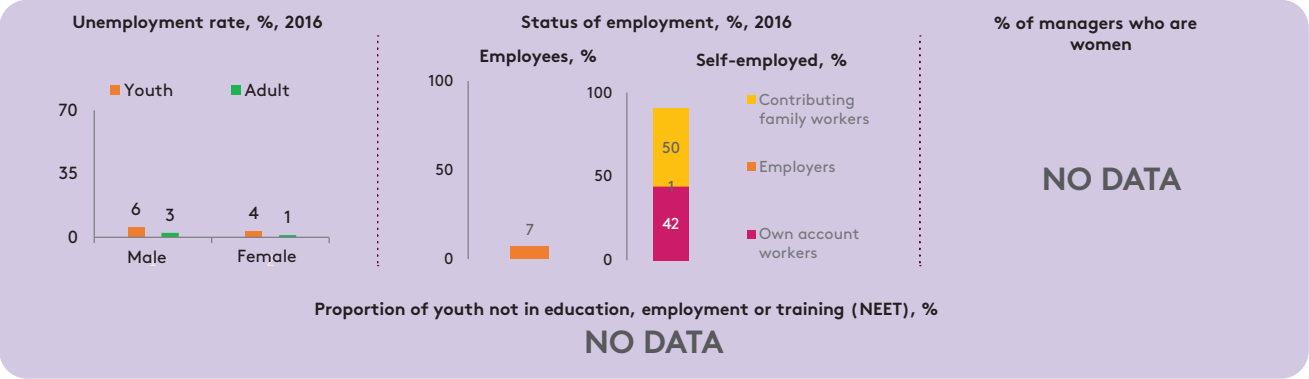
National average **15.7%**



#### Status Population

Population in millions	<b>18.111</b> 2015	<b>27.382</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>6</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>21.2%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>30%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2014	<b>43.73%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2014	<b>35.3%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

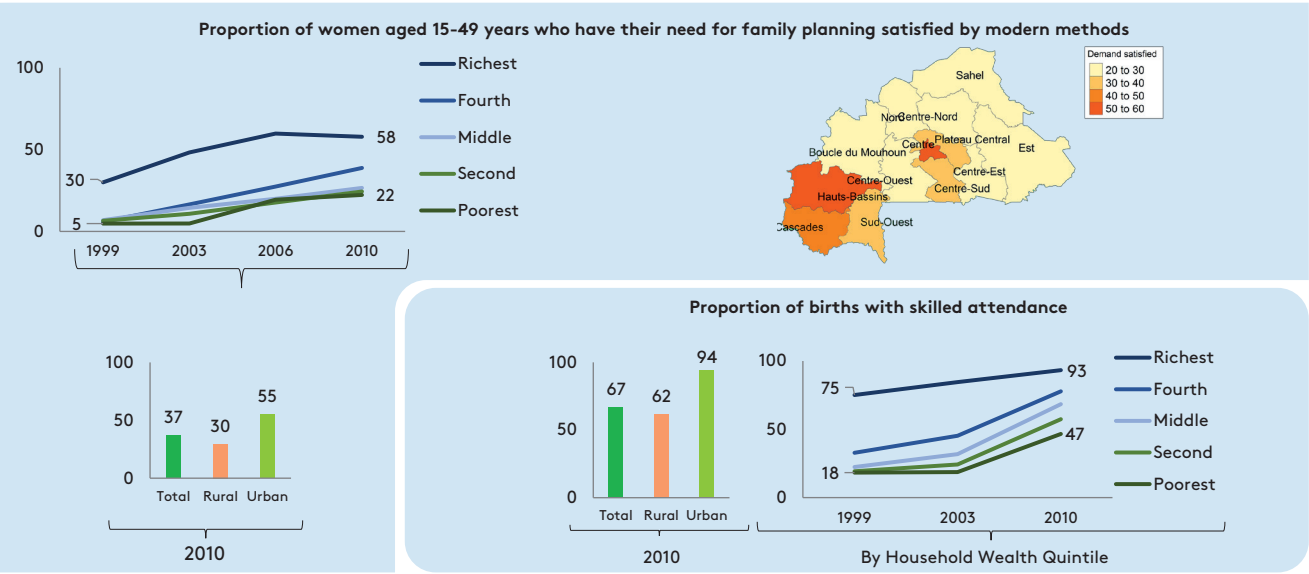






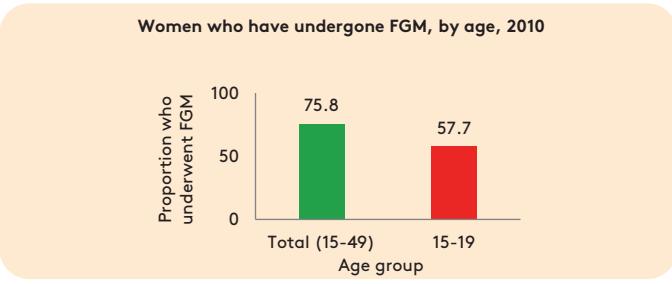
# Burkina Faso

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

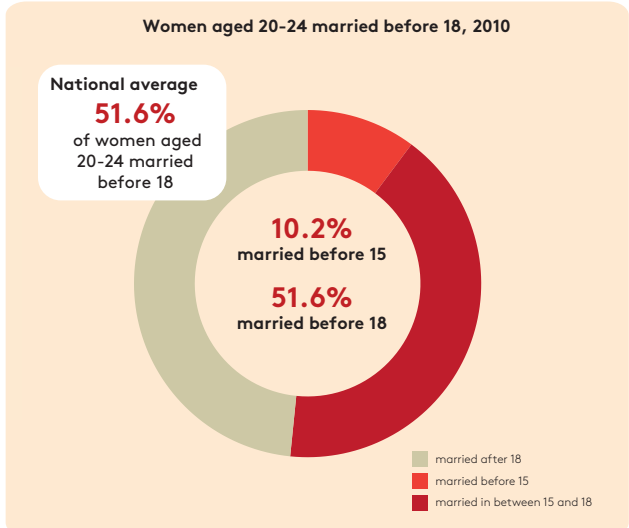


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



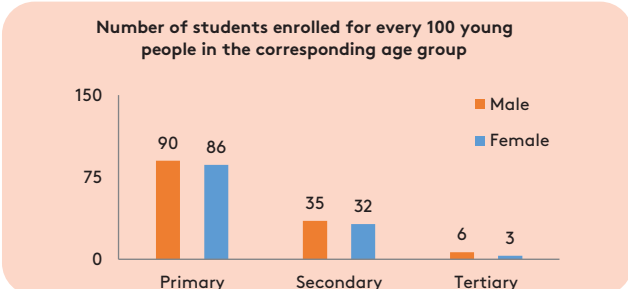
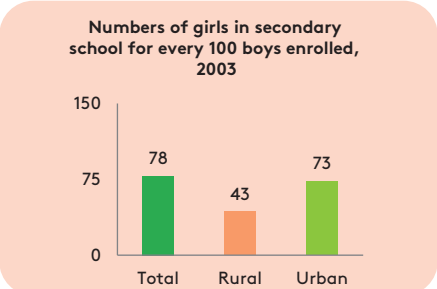
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2014  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2010 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2010 DHS  
 Child marriage: 2010 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, The World's Women Education:  
 Gender parity ratio: 2003 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2013 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

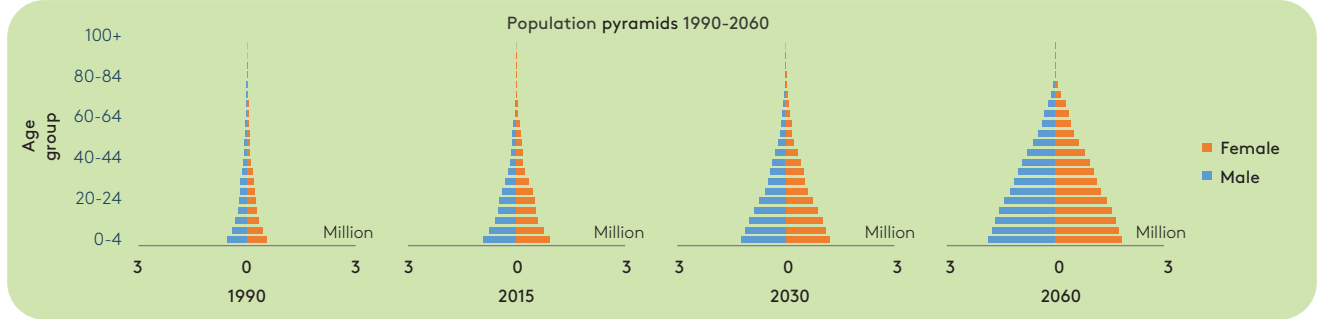
# Burundi

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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."

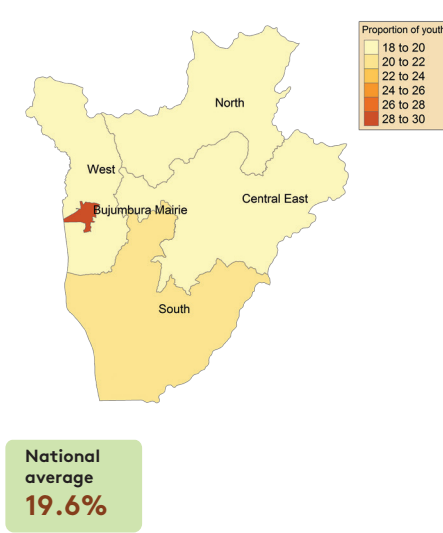
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

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

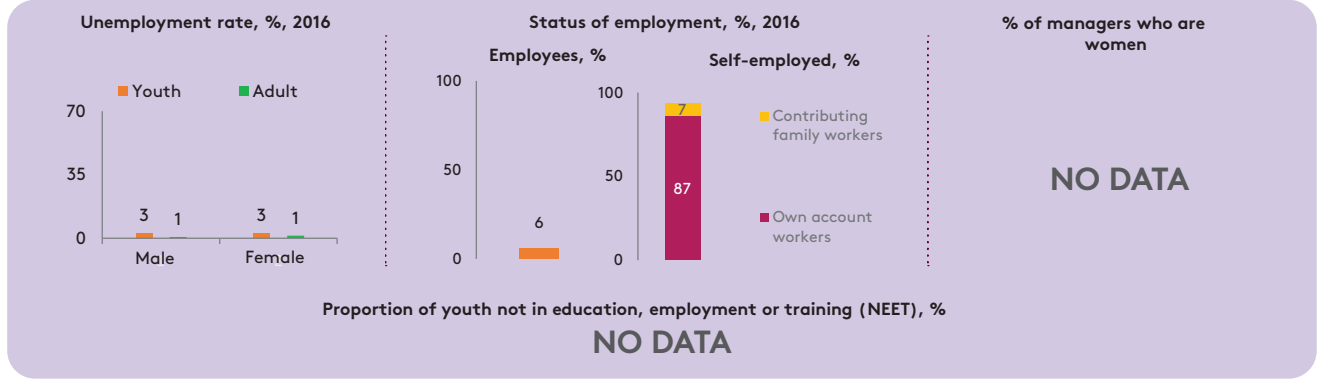


#### Population Status

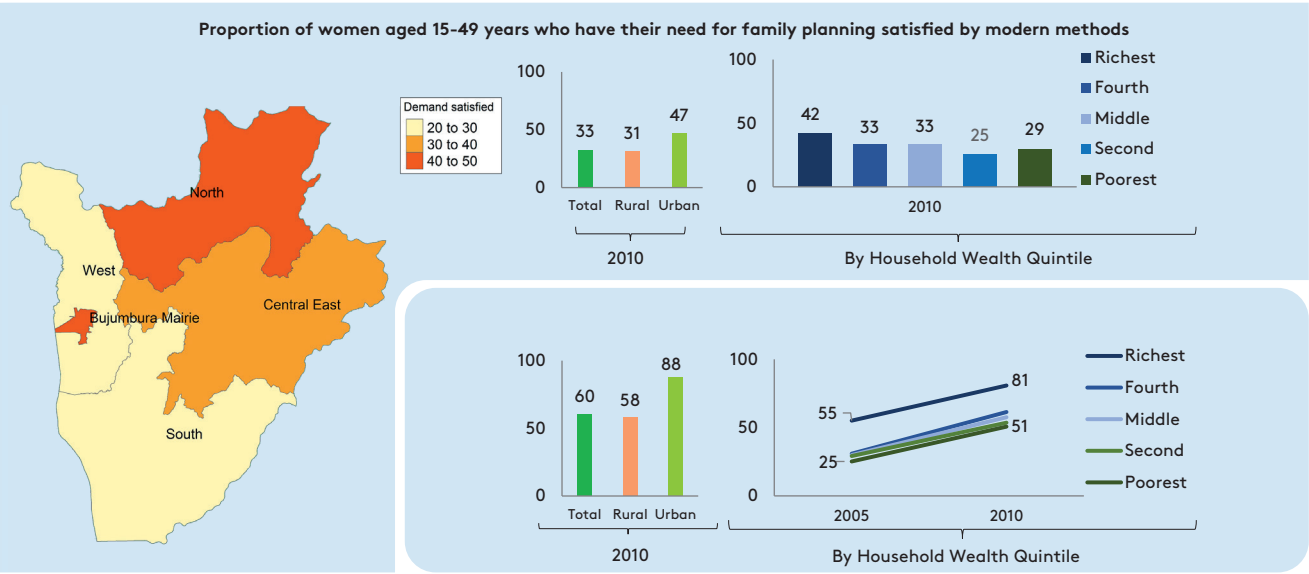
Population in millions	<b>10.199</b> 2015	<b>15.799</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>6</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>31.6%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>12%</b> of population	
People under the international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

National average **19.6%**

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

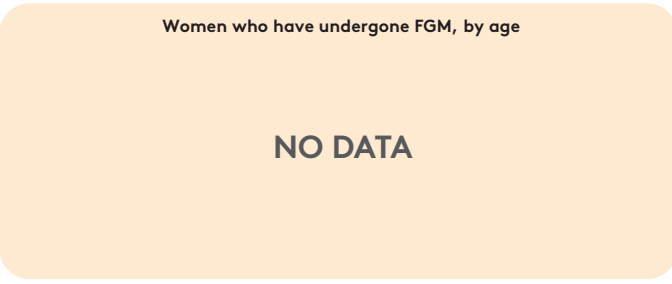


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

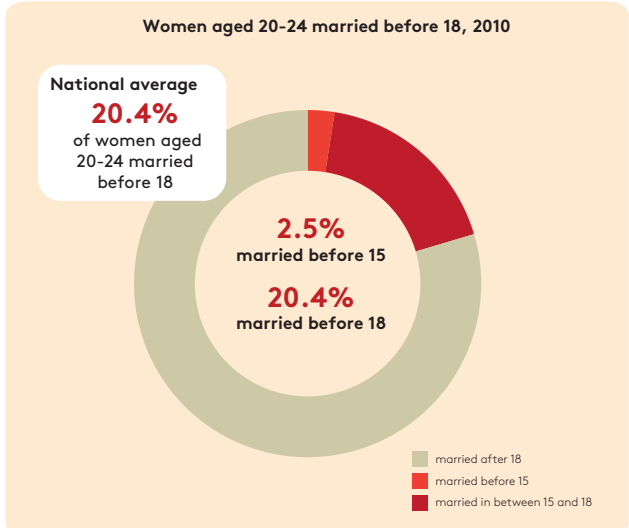


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



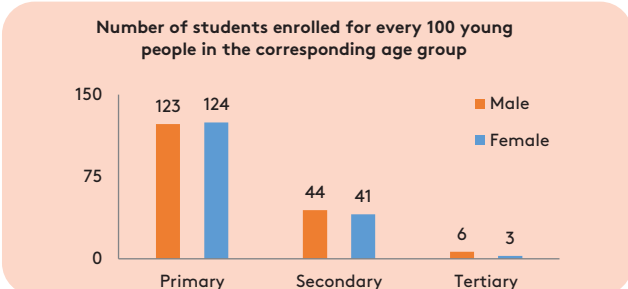
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being: Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2010 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Gender Equality: Child marriage: 2010 DHS  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2015, (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2013 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

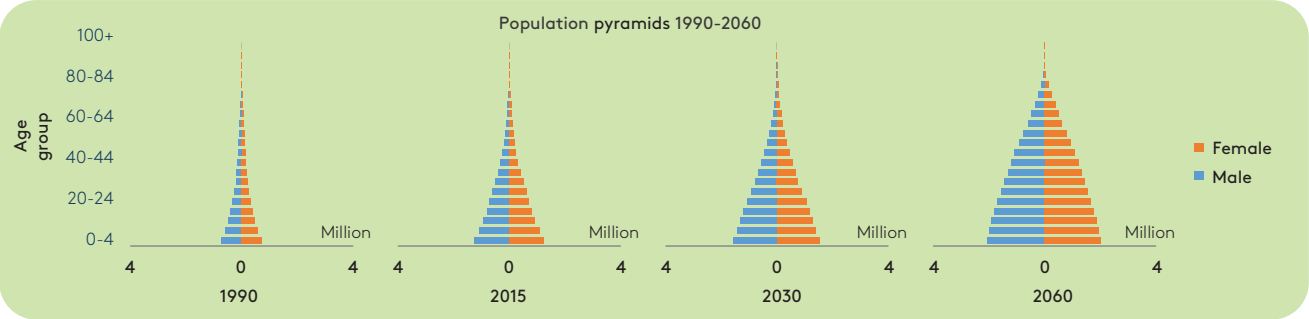
# Cameroon

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

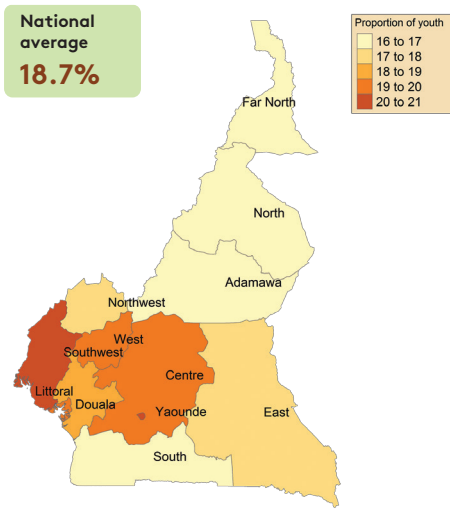
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>55.11</b> Male	<b>57.68</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>57</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>88</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>596</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>4%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

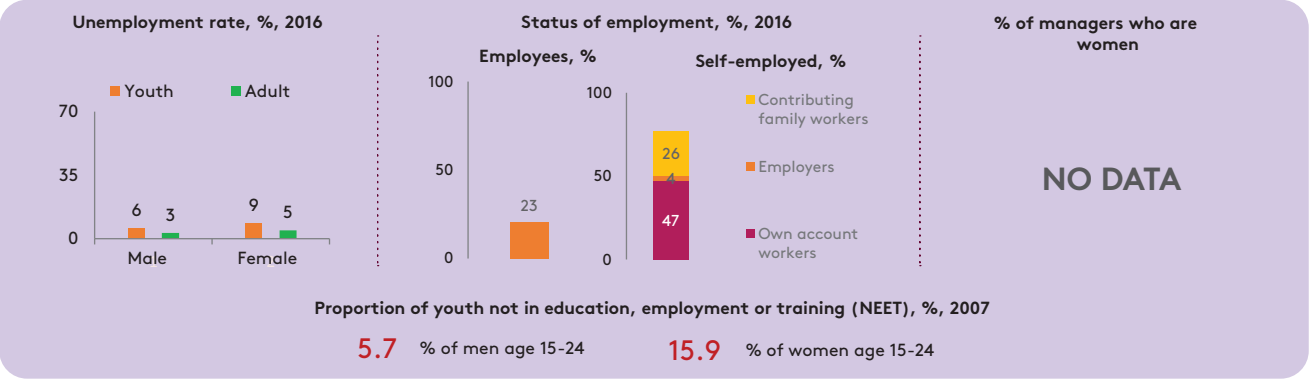
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014



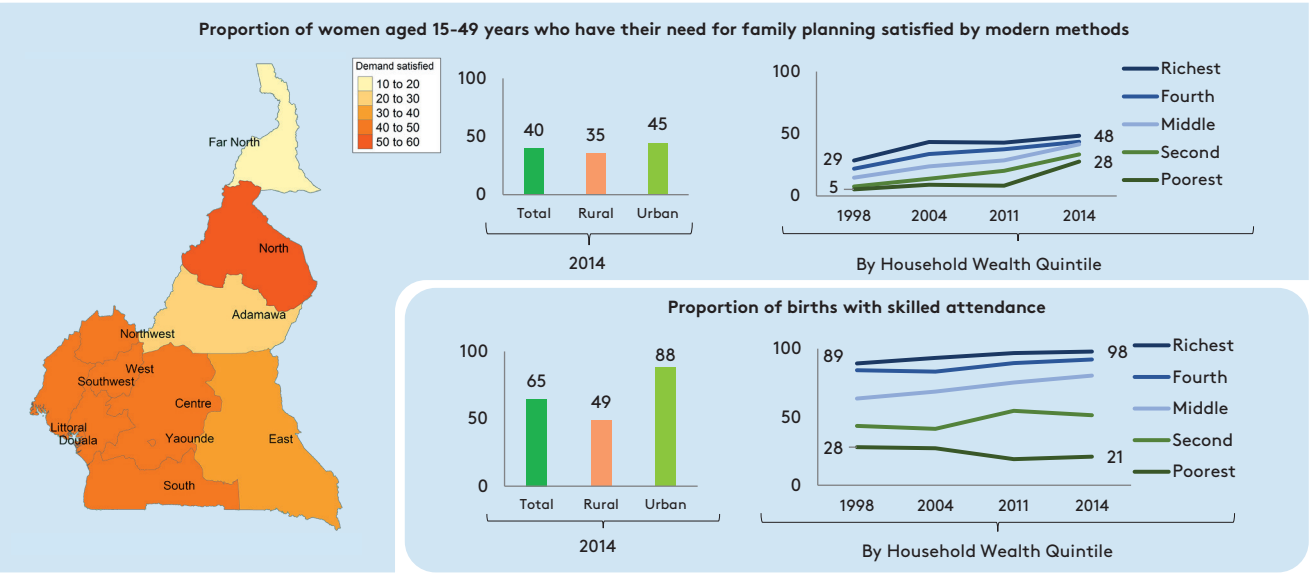
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>22.835</b> 2015	<b>32.980</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>5</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>20.2%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>54%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2014	<b>23.98%</b> of population	
Gini index 2014	<b>46.54%</b> World Bank estimate Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

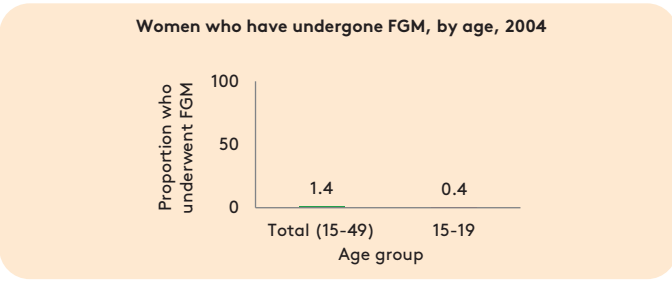


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

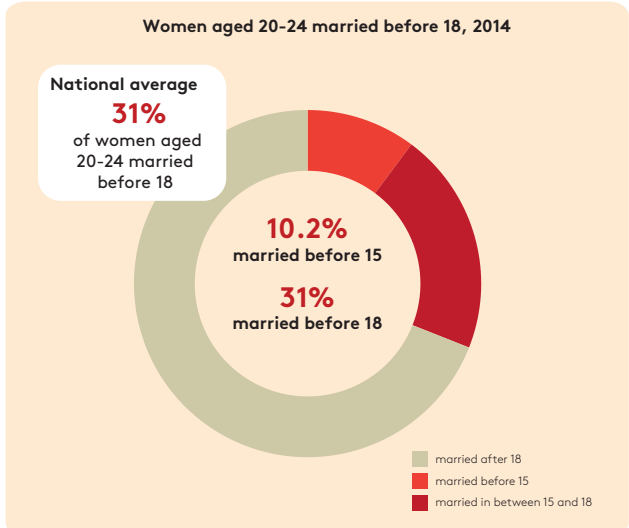


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



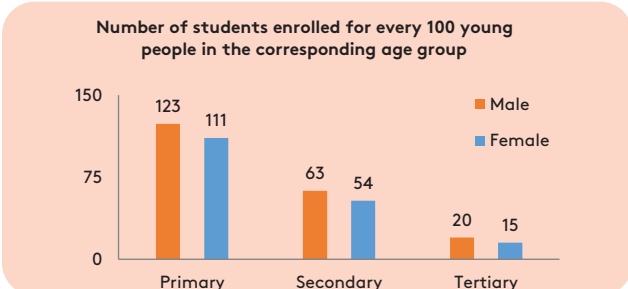
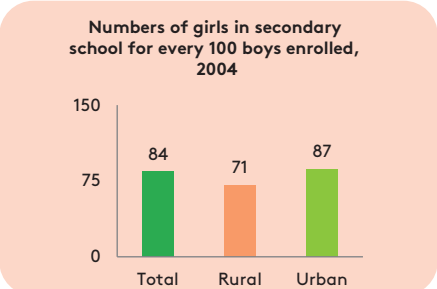
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 UN AIDS: 2015  
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 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2014 MICS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2004 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: 2014 MICS  
 Child marriage: 2014 MICS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2004 DHS  
 Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

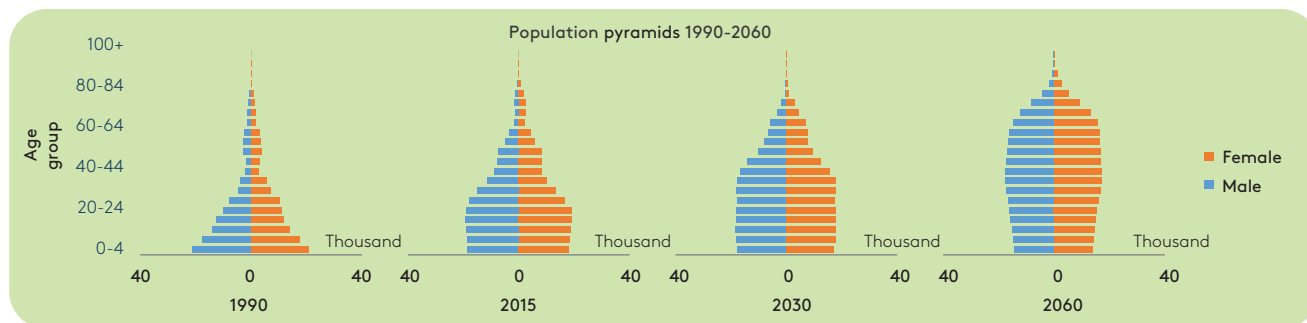
# Cape Verde

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

#### Share of Youth Age 15-24

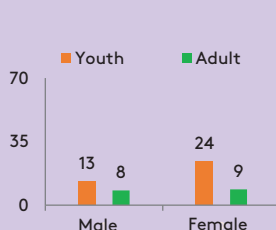
NO DATA

#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>533</b> 2015	<b>635</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>3</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>59.3%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>66%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2007	<b>8.07%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2007	<b>47.19%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

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

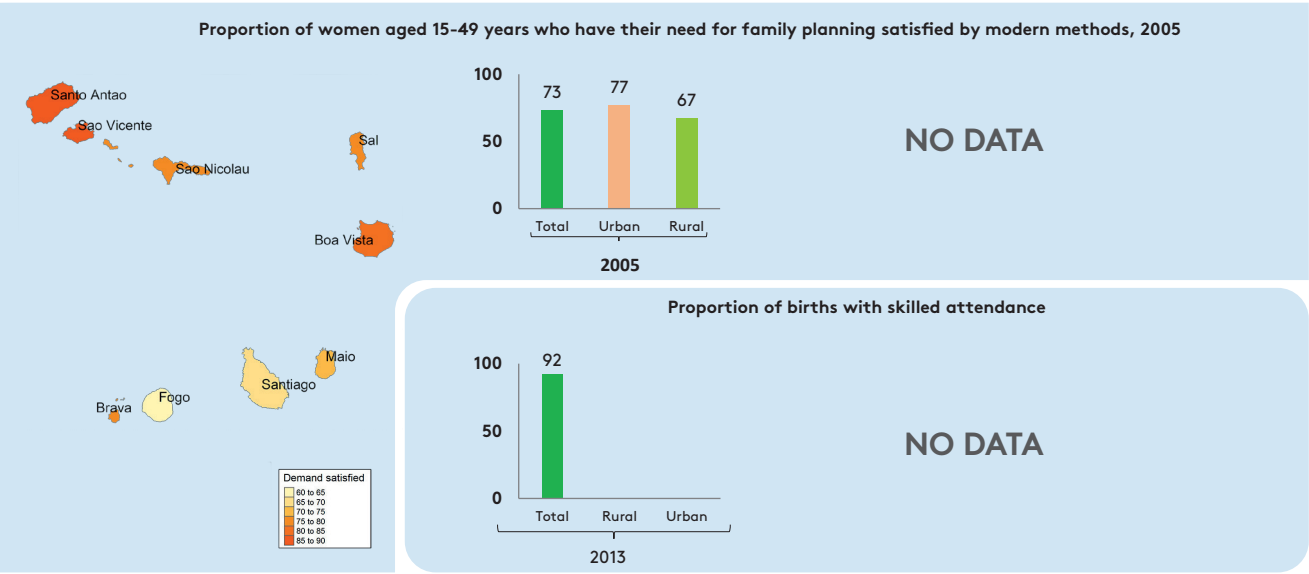
NO DATA





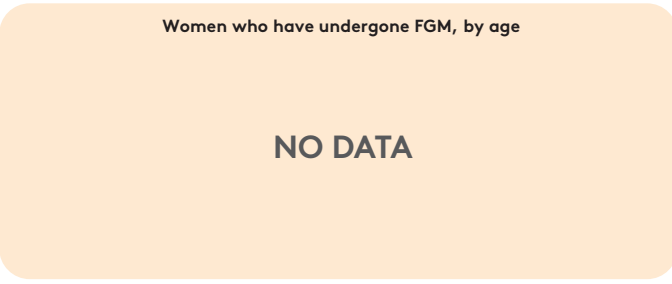
# Cape Verde

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

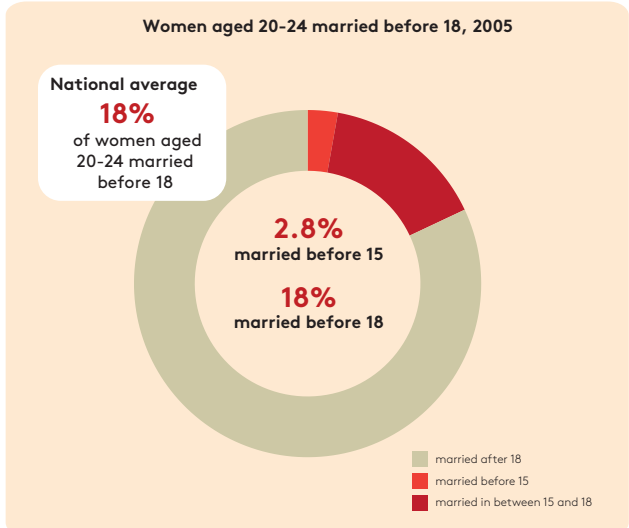


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



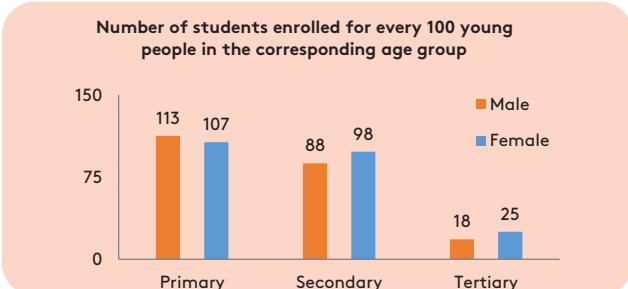
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
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 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: DHS 2005  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: WHO/UNICEF Joint Global Database  
 Child marriage: DHS 2005  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

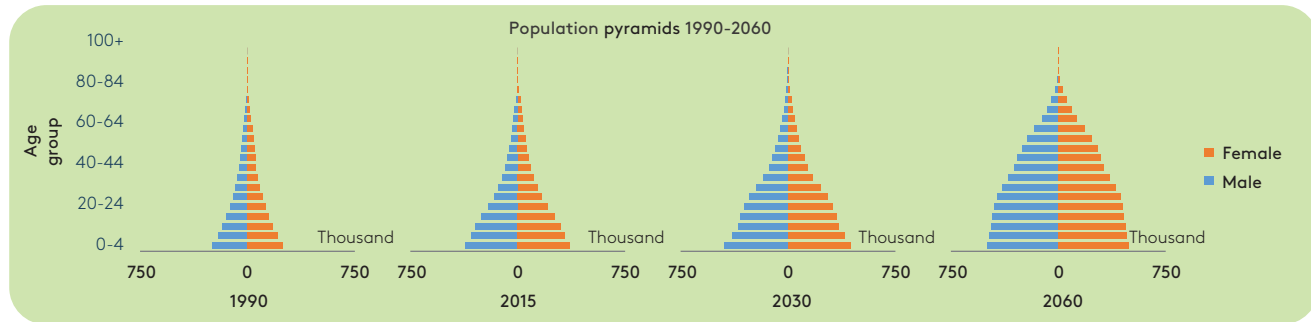
# Central African Republic

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

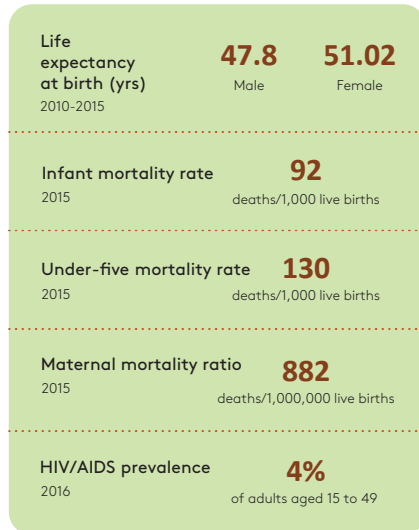
### The Demographic Dividend in the Central African Republic

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.

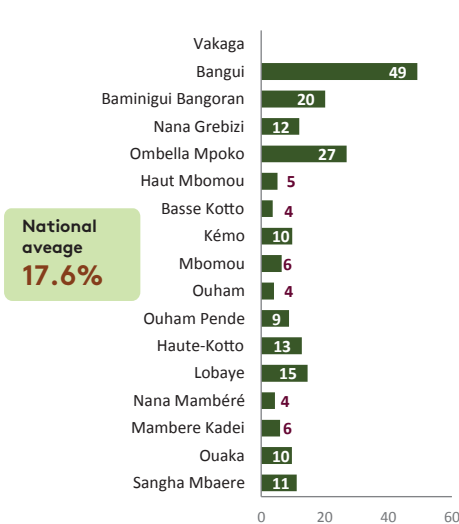
### POPULATION



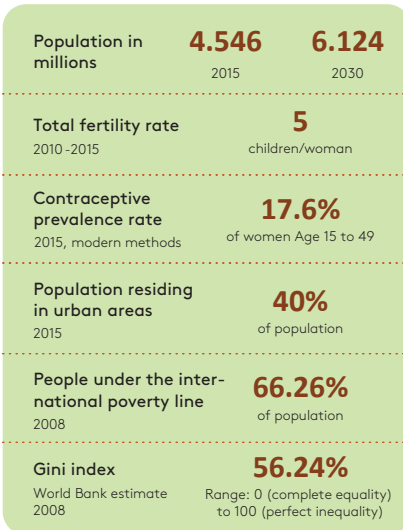
#### Health Status



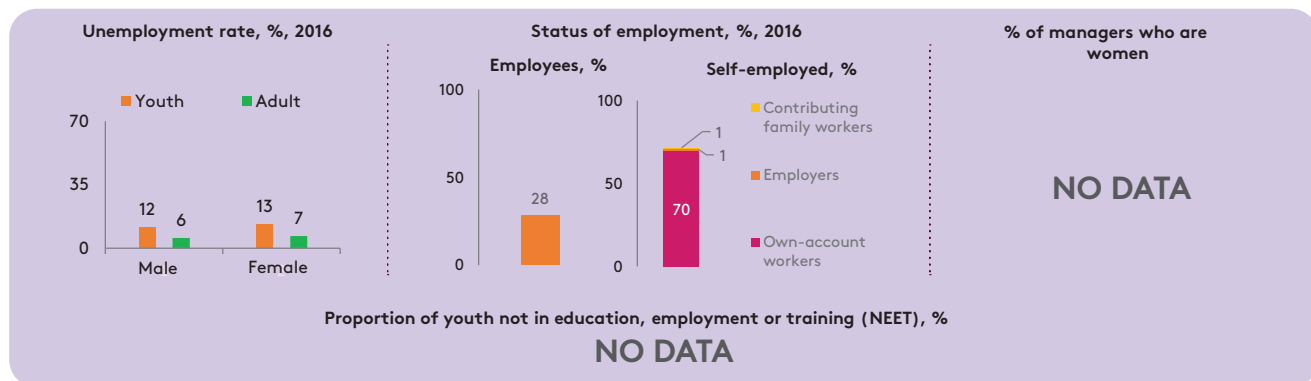
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2010



#### Population Status



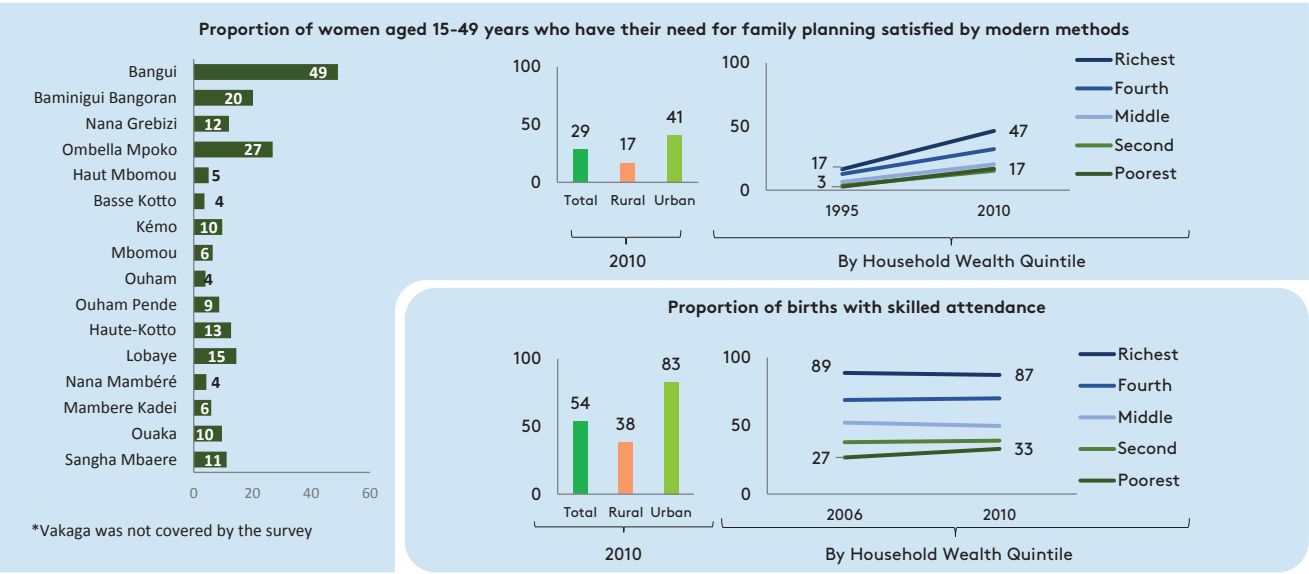
### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP





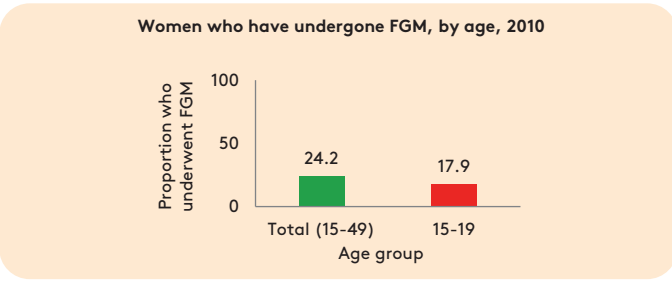
# Central African Republic

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

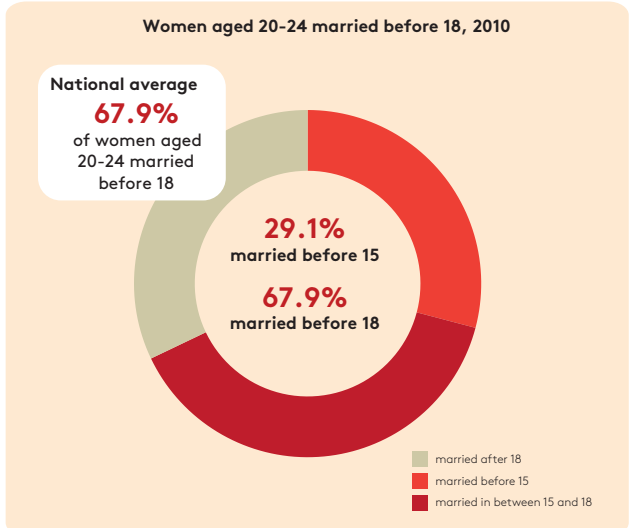


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



### Child Marriage



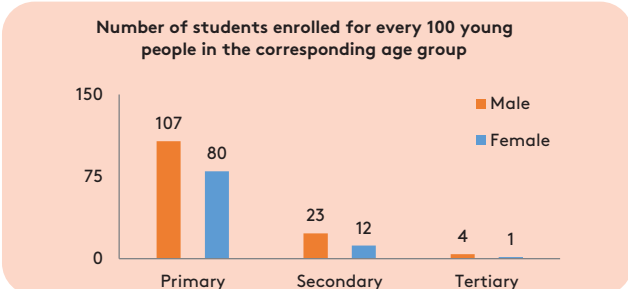
### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

**NO DATA**



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2010 MICS and historic household surveys  
 Gender Equality: FGM: 2010 MICS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2010 MICS  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2012 (primary), 2012 (secondary), 2012 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

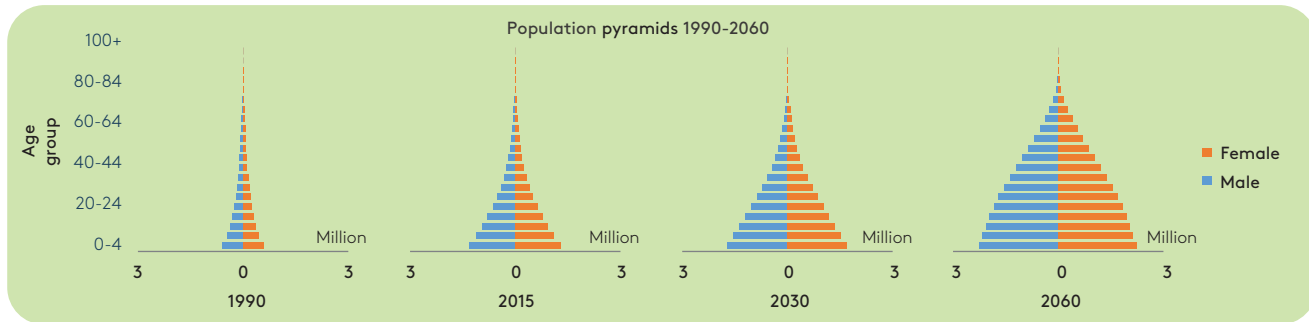
# Chad

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

### POPULATION

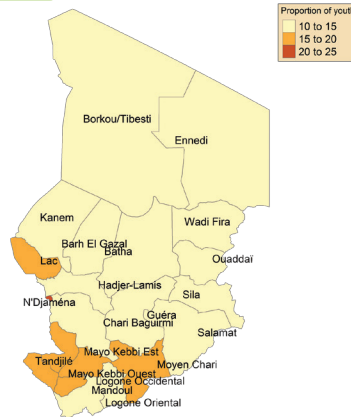


#### Health Status

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

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

National average **15.3%**

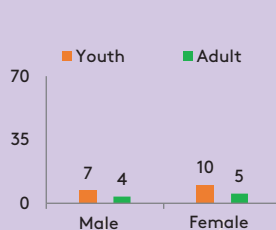


#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>14.009</b> 2015	<b>21.460</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>6</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>5.2%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>23%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2011	<b>38.43%</b> of population	
Gini index 2011	<b>43.32%</b> World Bank estimate 2011. Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



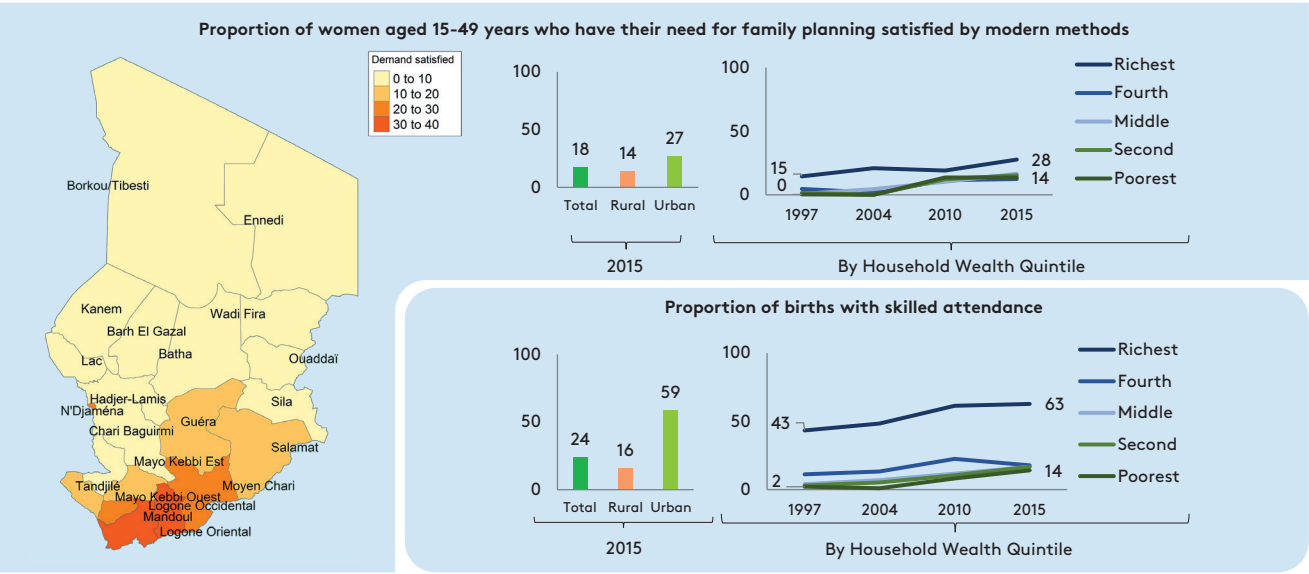
#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

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

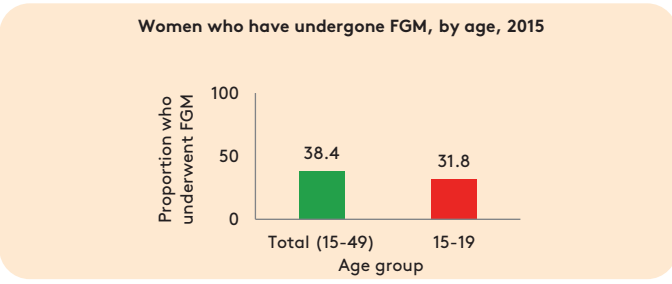
NO DATA

## EMPOWERMENT: Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

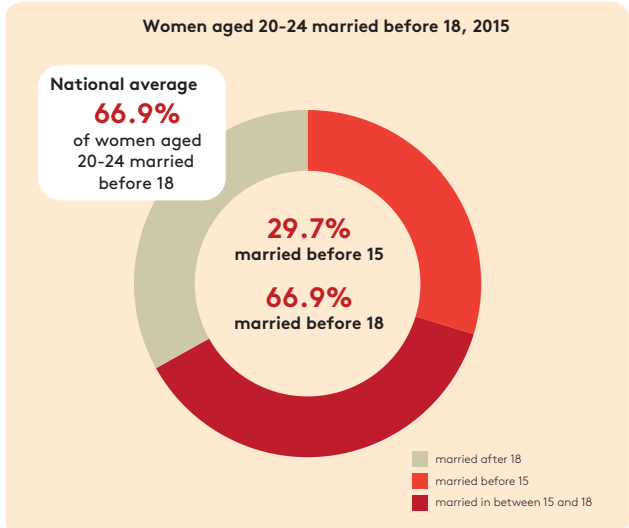


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



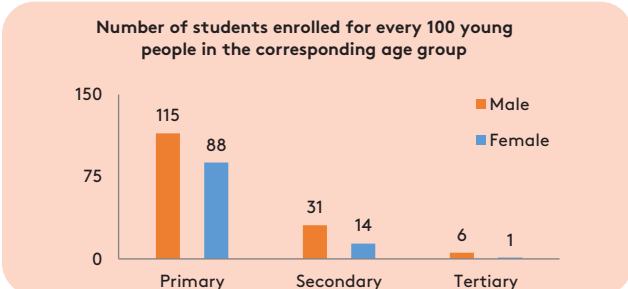
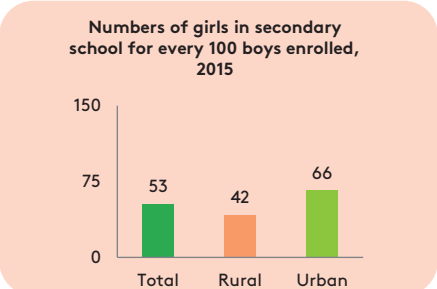
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2014-2015 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2014-2015 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015 Child marriage: 2014-2015 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2014-15 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2013 (primary), 2012 (secondary), 2014 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

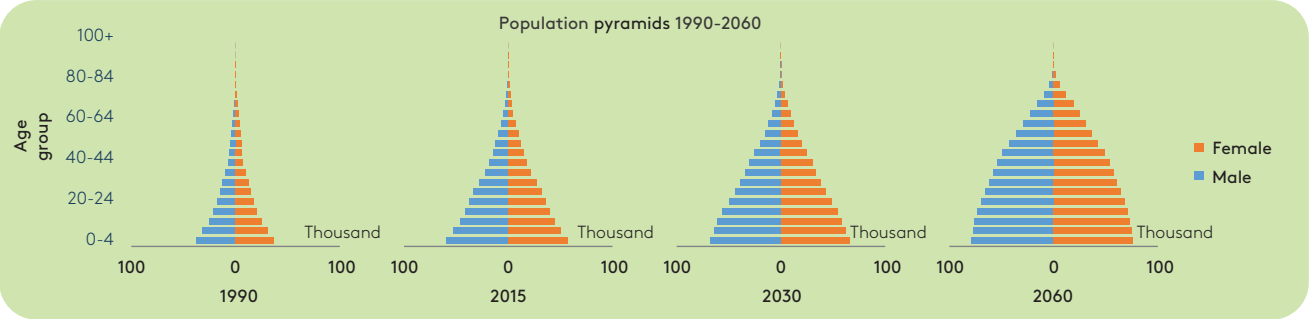
# Comoros

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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 Sectorial Education Plan 2018-2020.

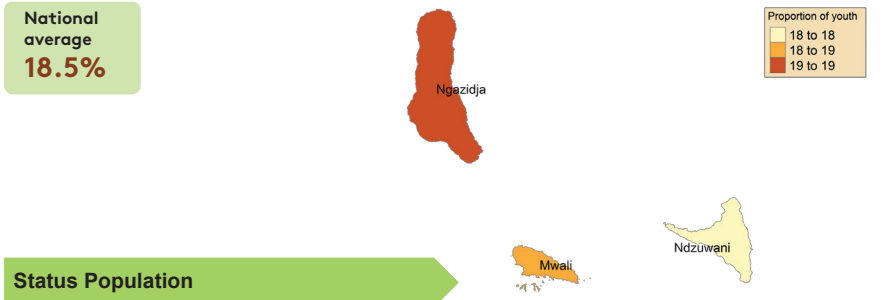
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>61.2</b> Male	<b>64.5</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>55</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>74</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>335</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>&lt;0.1%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

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



#### Status Population

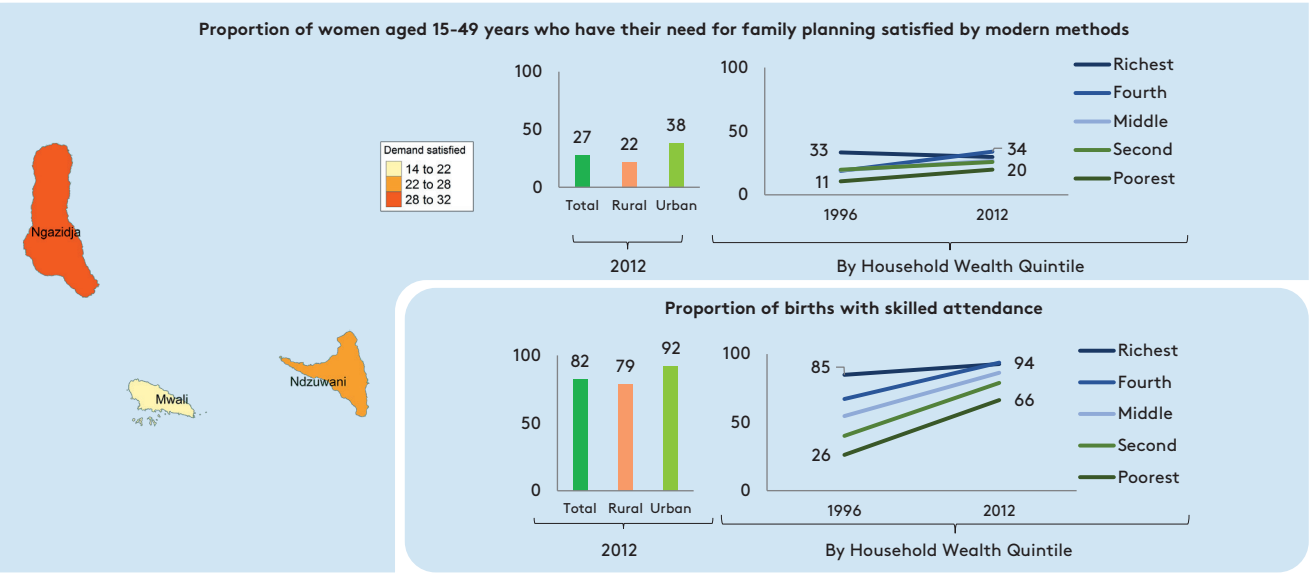
Population in millions	<b>777</b> 2015	<b>1.062</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>5</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>18.1%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>28%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line	<b>NO DATA</b>	
Gini index World Bank estimate	<b>NO DATA</b>	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

<h4>Unemployment rate, %, 2016</h4>	<h4>Status of employment, %, 2016</h4>	<h4>% of managers who are women</h4> <p><b>NO DATA</b></p>
<h4>Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %</h4> <p><b>NO DATA</b></p>		

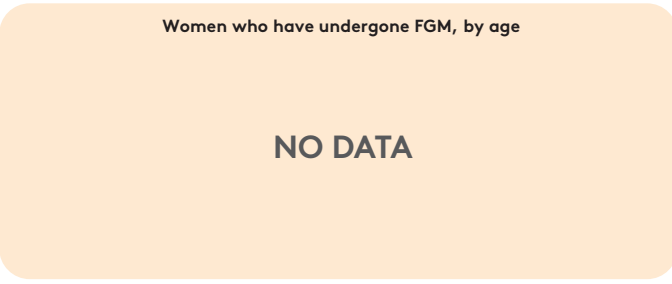


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

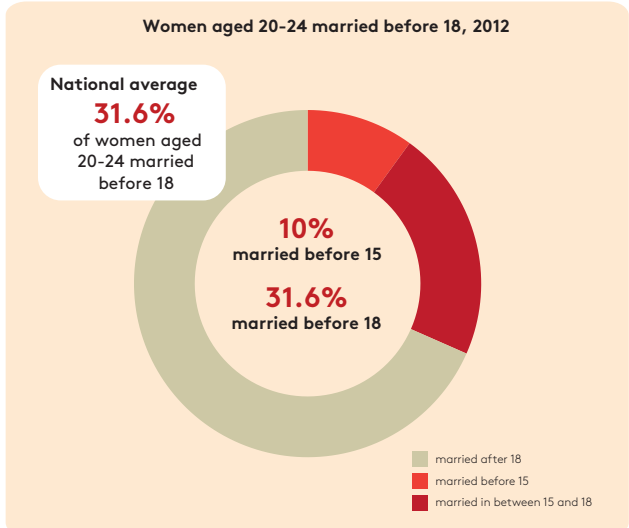


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



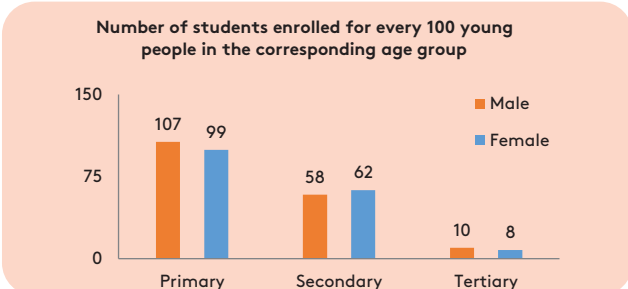
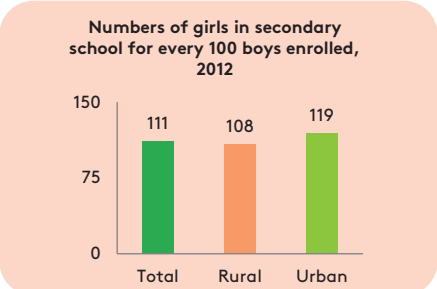
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2004  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2012 DHS and 1996 DHS  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2012 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2012 DHS  
 Gross enrolment ratio: 2014 (primary), 2014 (secondary), 2014 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

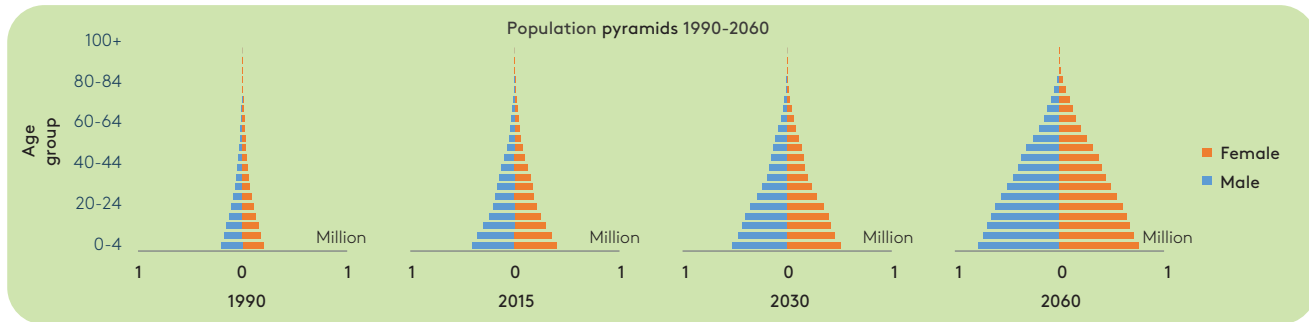
# Congo, Republic of the

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

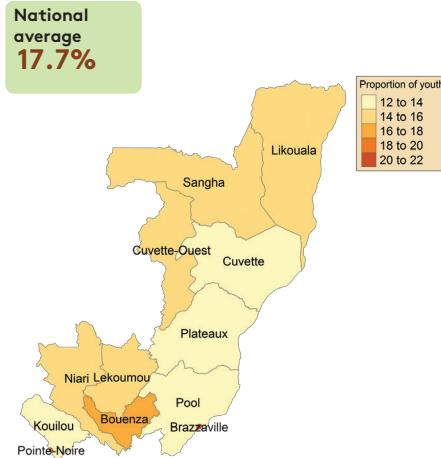
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>61.02</b> Male	<b>64.11</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>33</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>45</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>442</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>3%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

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

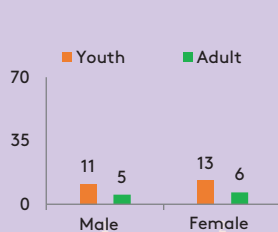


#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>4.996</b> 2015	<b>7.319</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>5</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>22%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>65%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2011	<b>36.97%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2011	<b>48.94%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

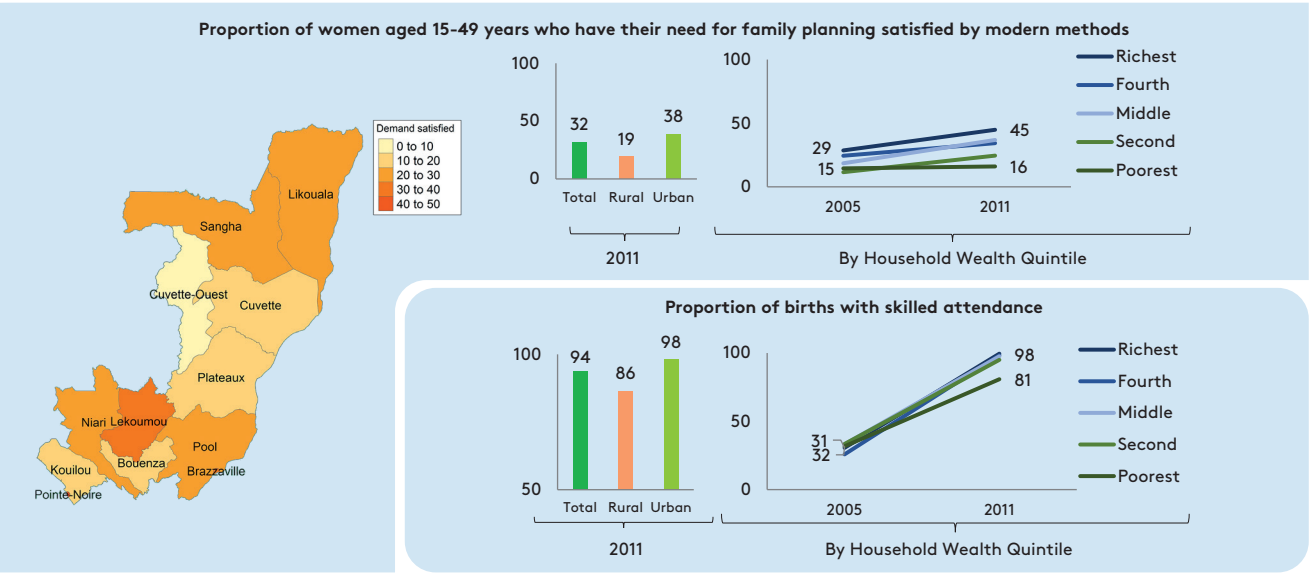
Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

NO DATA

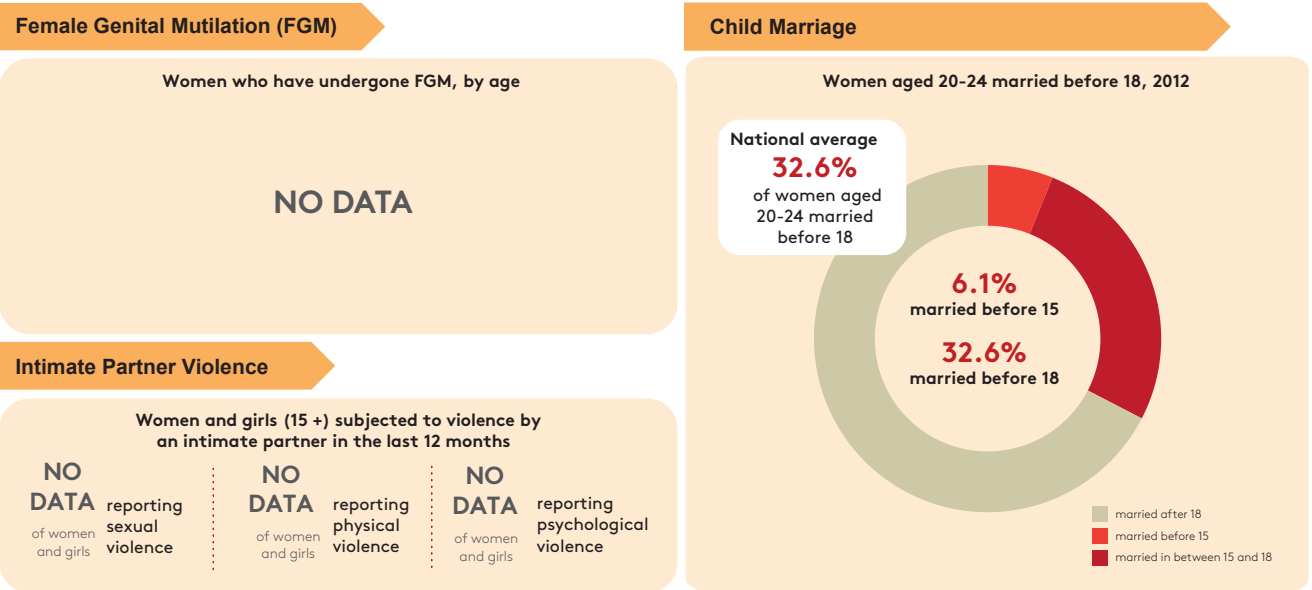


# Congo, Republic of the

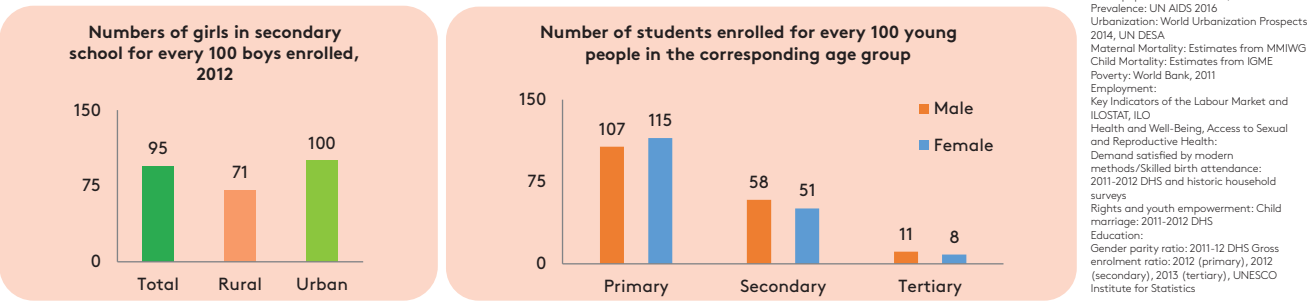
## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



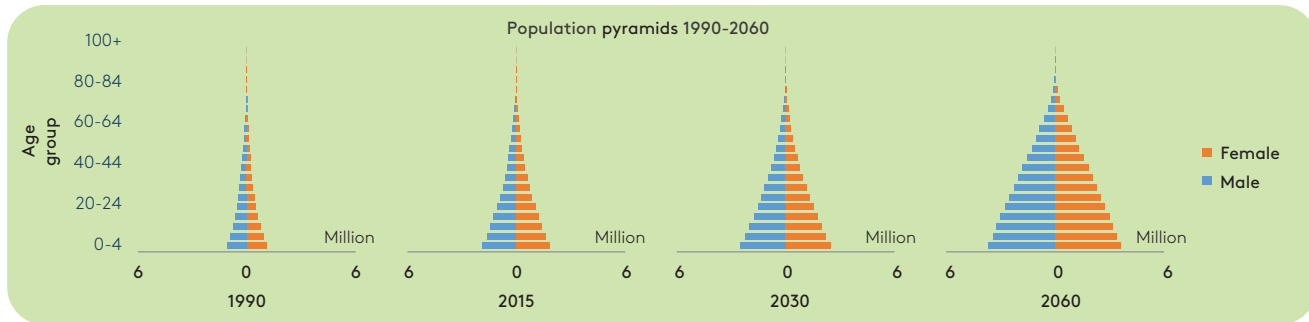
# Côte d'Ivoire

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015  
 Male: **50.35**  
 Female: **53.18**

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

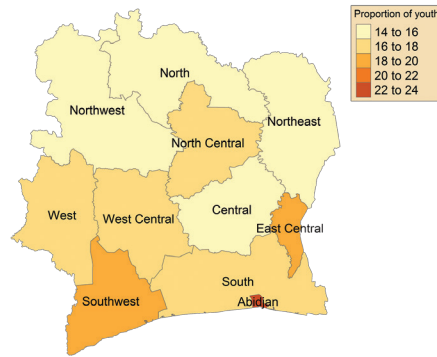
Under-five mortality rate 2015  
**93** deaths/1,000 live births

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

HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016  
**3%** of adults aged 15 to 49

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

National average  
**17.5%**



#### Population Status

Population in millions  
 2015: **23.108**  
 2030: **33.337**

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

Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods  
**14.8%** of women Age 15 to 49

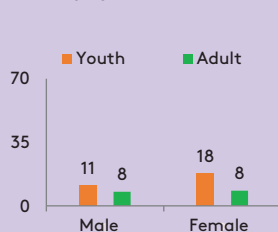
Population residing in urban areas 2015  
**54%** of population

People under the international poverty line 2008  
**29.02%** of population

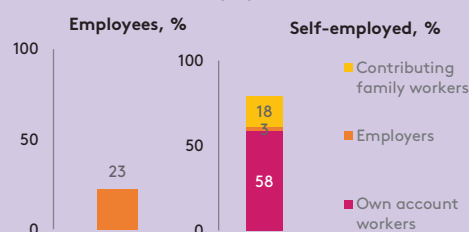
Gini index World Bank estimate 2008  
**43.18%** Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



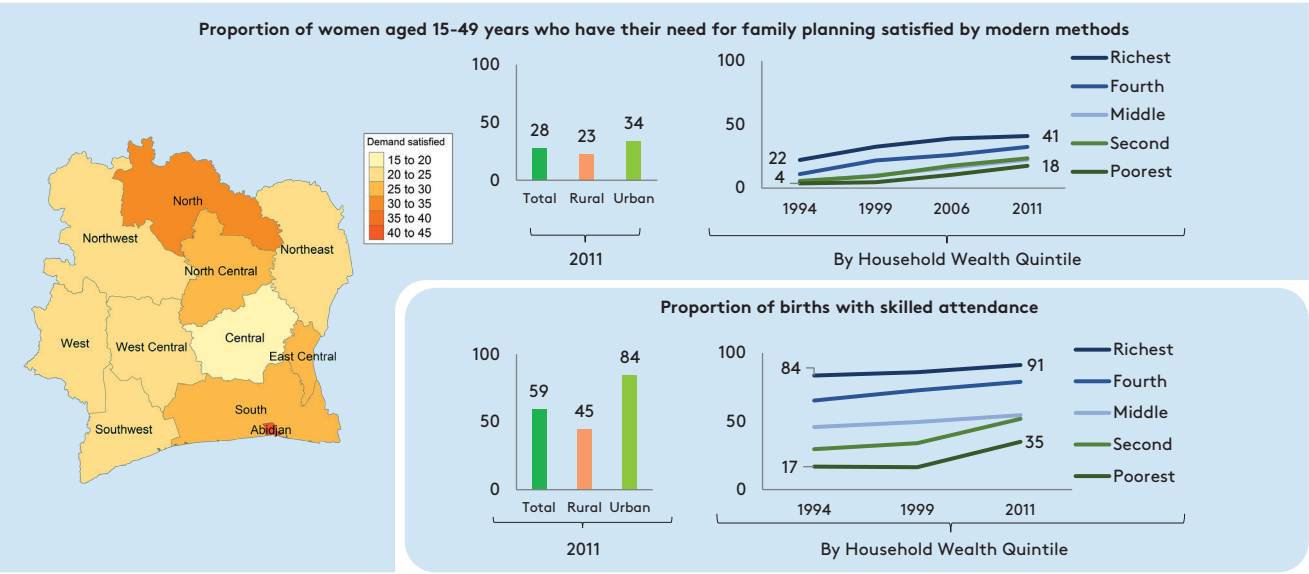
#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

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

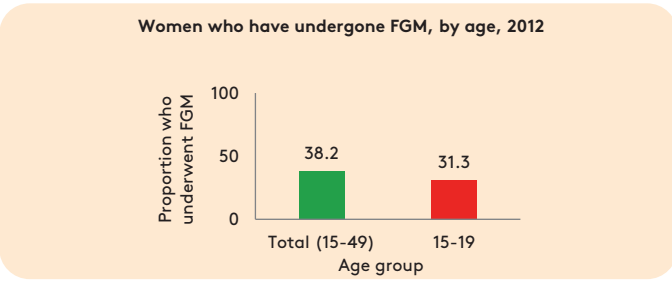
NO DATA

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

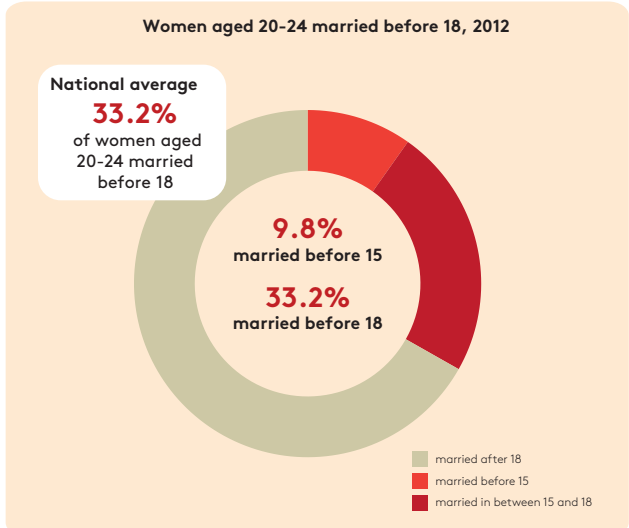


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



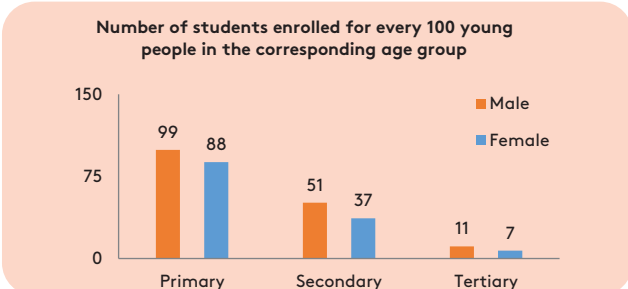
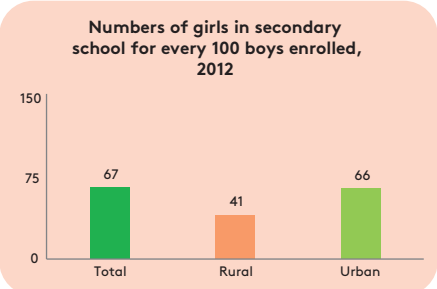
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2008  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2011-2012 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and youth empowerment: FGM: 2011-2012 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2011-12 DHS Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

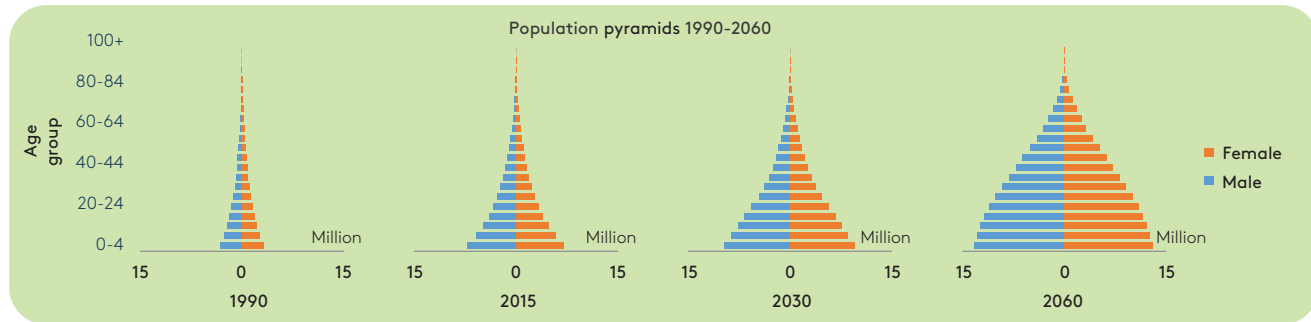
# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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

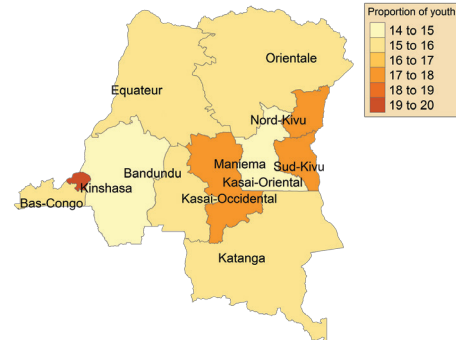


#### Health Status

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

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

National average  
**16.3%**

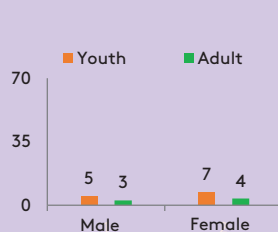


#### Population Status

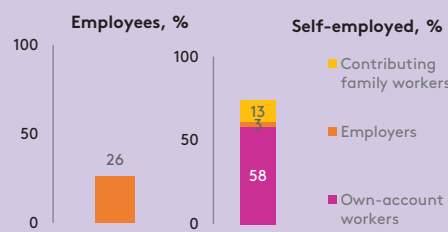
Population in millions	<b>76.197</b> 2015	<b>120.443</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>6</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>8.9%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>43%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2012	<b>77.08%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2012	<b>42.1%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

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

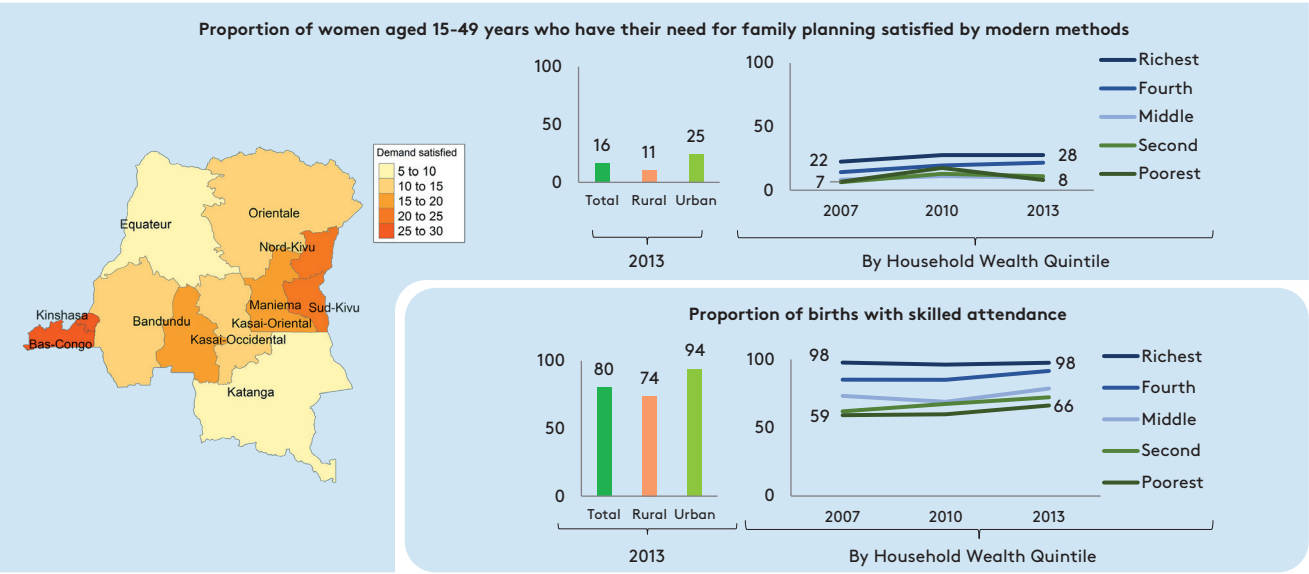
NO DATA





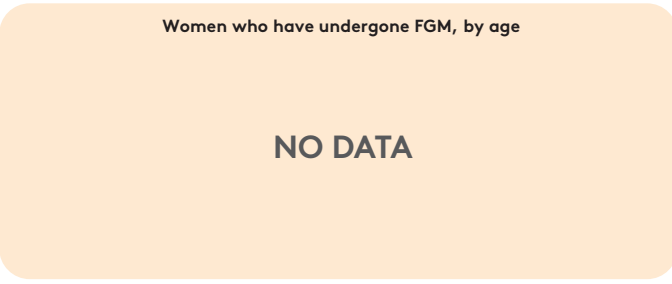
# Democratic Republic of the Congo

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

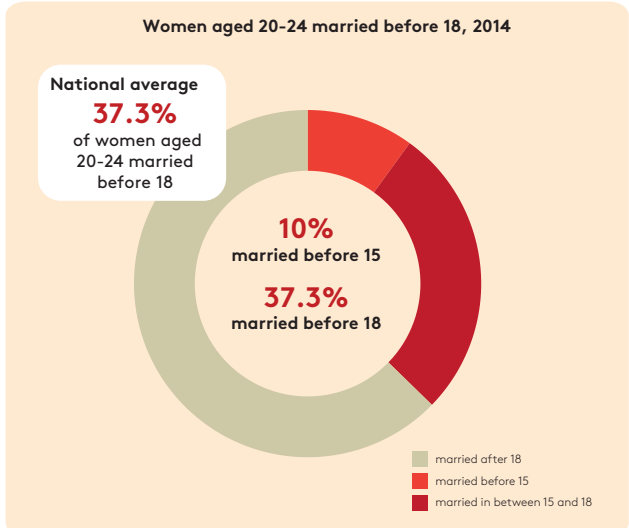


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



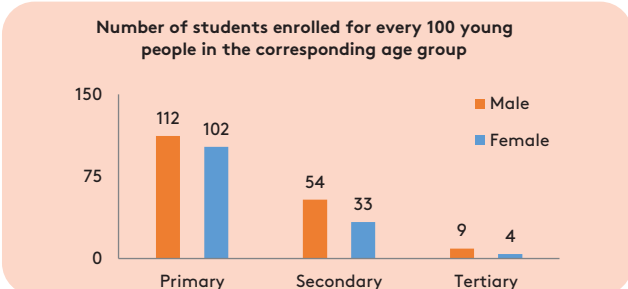
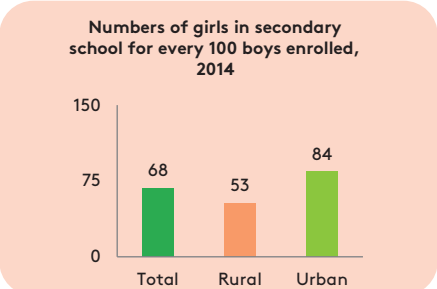
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2012  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2013-2014 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Child marriage: 2013-2014 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2013-2014 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2014 (primary), 2014 (secondary), 2013 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

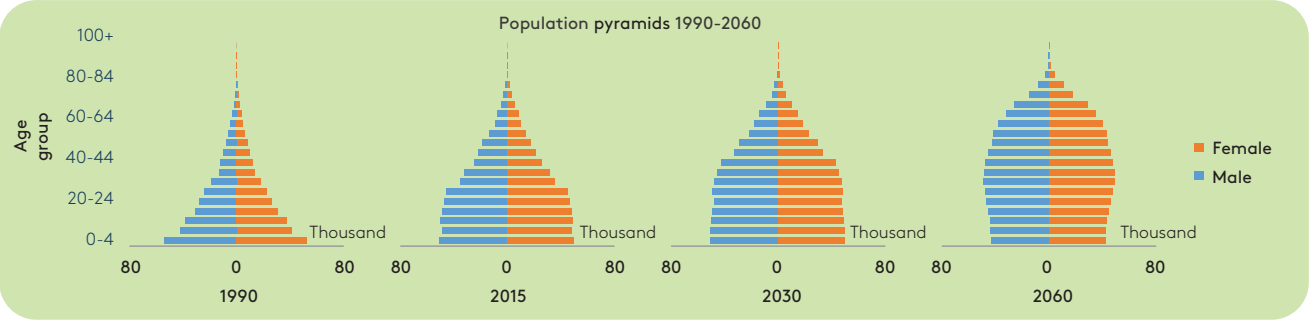
# Djibouti

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>60.04</b> Male	<b>63.24</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>54</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>65</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>229</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>1%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

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

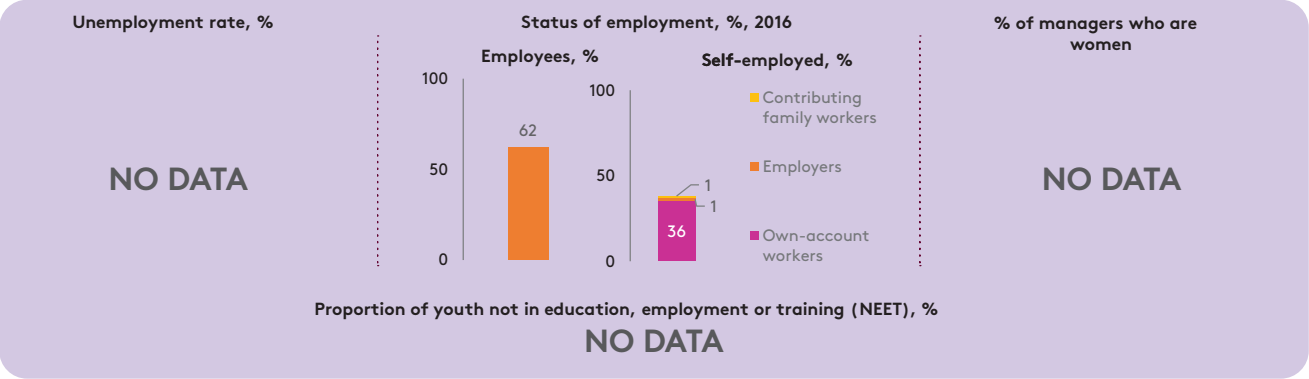
National average **24.4%**

NO DATA

#### Population Status

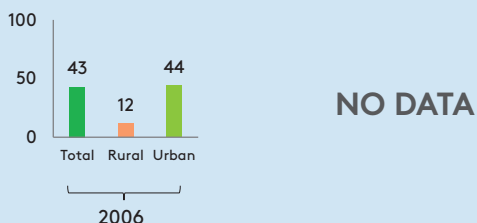
Population in millions	<b>927</b> 2015	<b>1.133</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>3</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>23.1%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>77%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2013	<b>22.52%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2013	<b>44.13%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

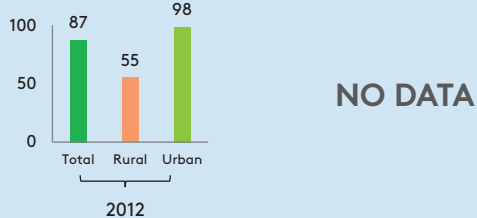


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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



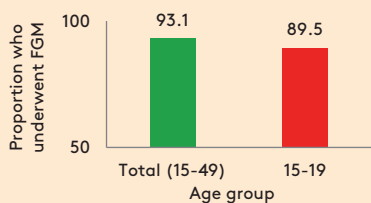
Proportion of births with skilled attendance



## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

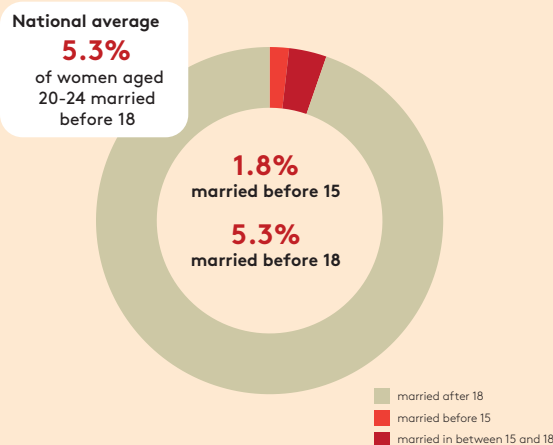
### Female genital mutilation (FGM)

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

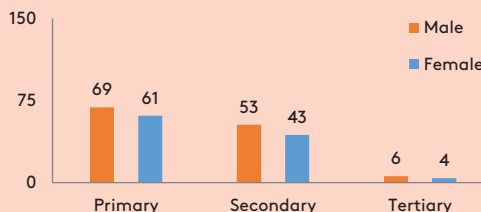


## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled

NO DATA

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



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME/Poverty: World Bank, 2013  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods: 2006 MICS  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2006 MICS; WHO/UNICEF joint Global Database  
 Child marriage: 2006 MICS  
 Education:  
 Gross enrolment ratio: 2016 (primary), 2016 (secondary), 2011 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

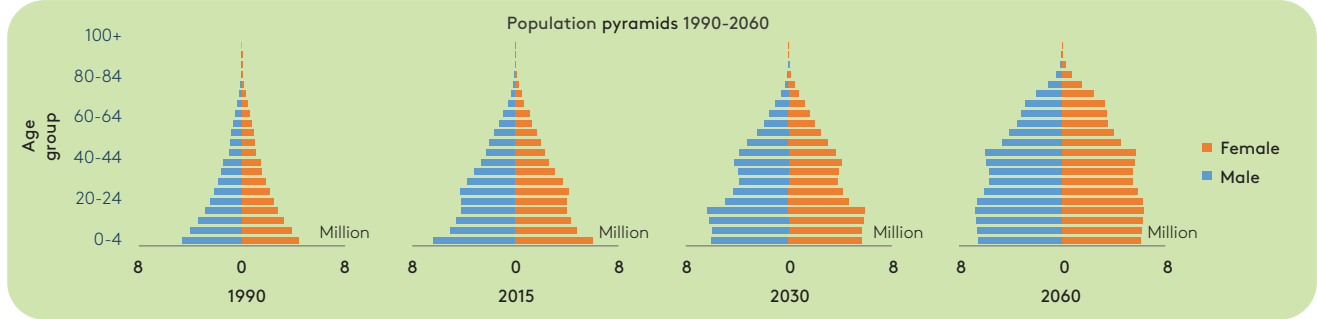
# Egypt

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### The Demographic Dividend in Egypt

In 2016, Egypt conducted a Population Situation Analysis. Furthermore, the National Population Development Strategy 2015-2030 includes youth as one of its five pillars.

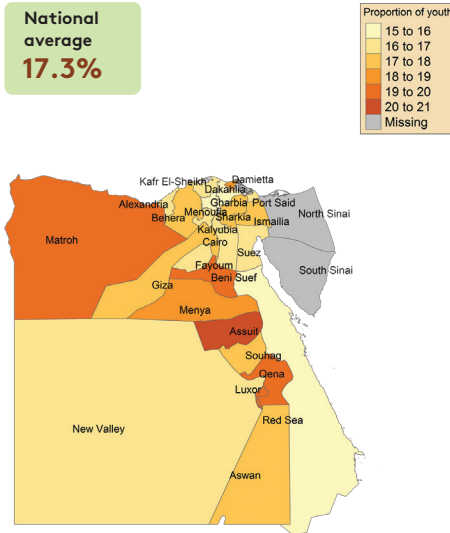
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

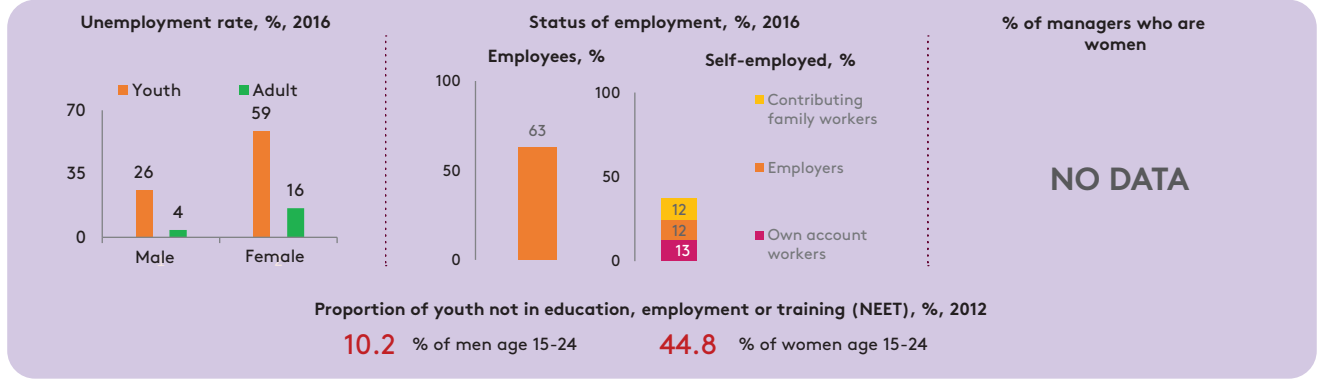
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014



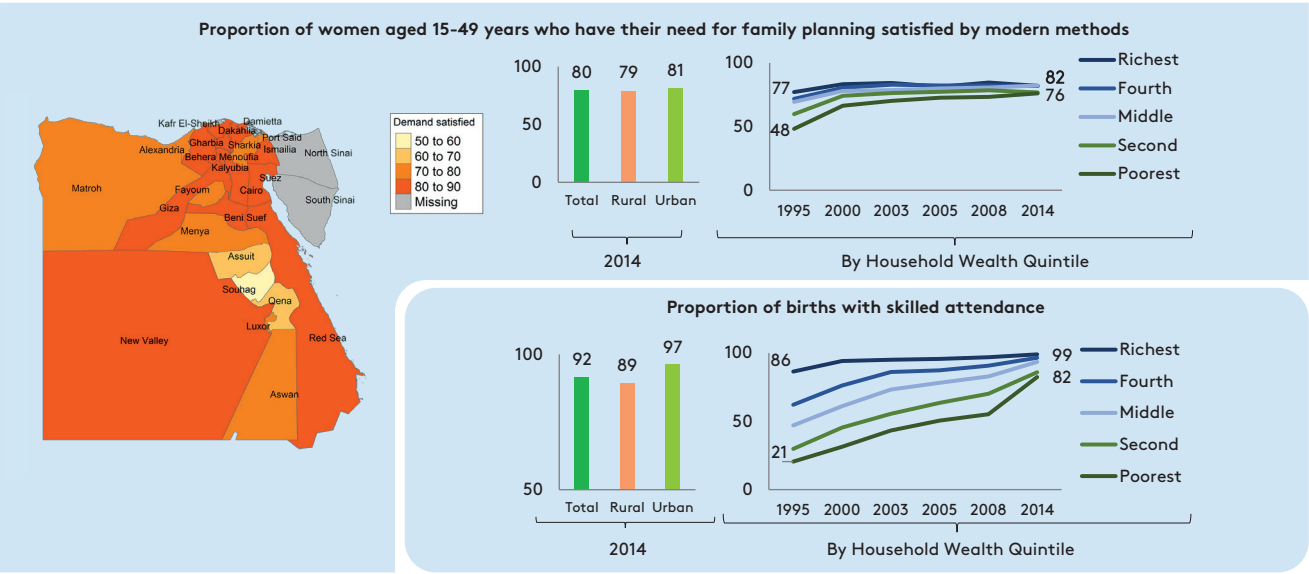
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>93.778</b> 2015	<b>119.746</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>3</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>57.8%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>43%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line	<b>NO DATA</b>	
Gini index World Bank estimate	<b>NO DATA</b>	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

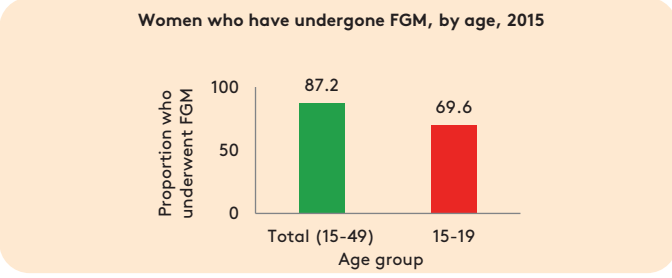


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

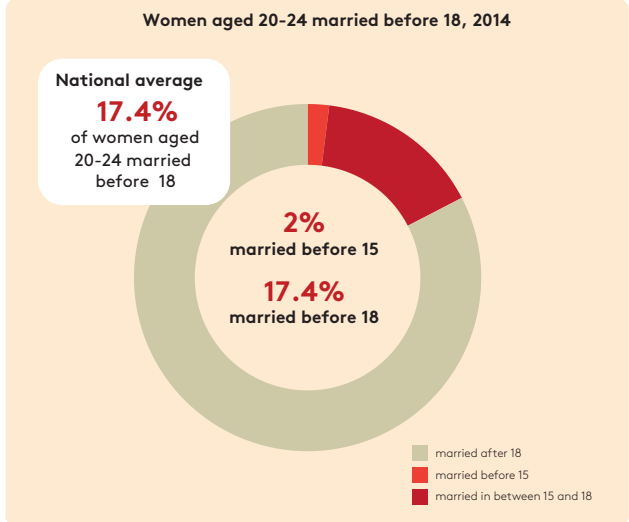


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



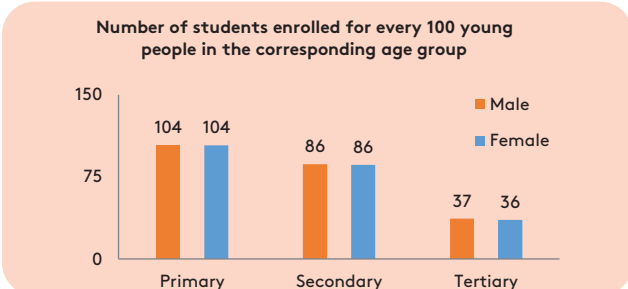
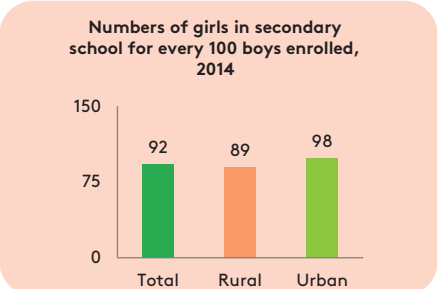
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2014 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2015 Special DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: 2014 DHS  
 Child marriage: 2014 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2014 DHS Gross Enrolment Ratio: 2014 (primary), (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics



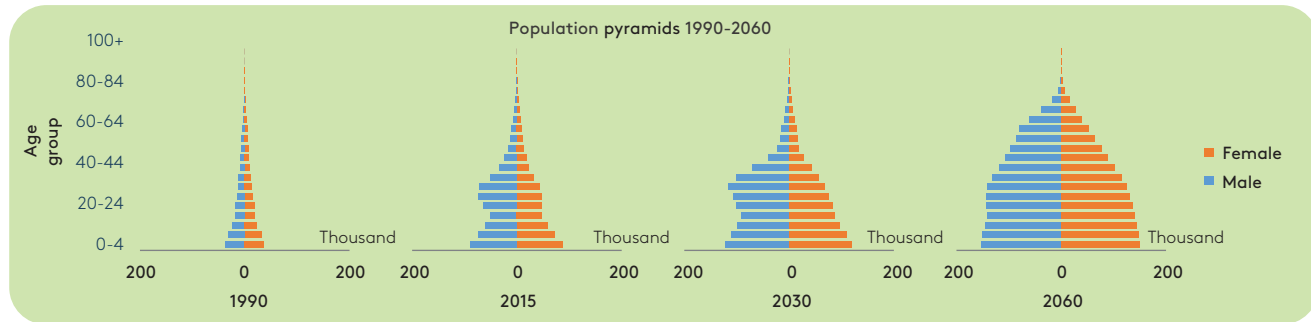
# Equatorial Guinea

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

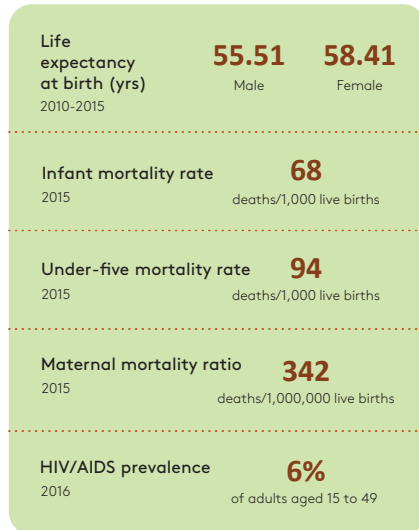
### The Demographic Dividend in Equatorial Guinea

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



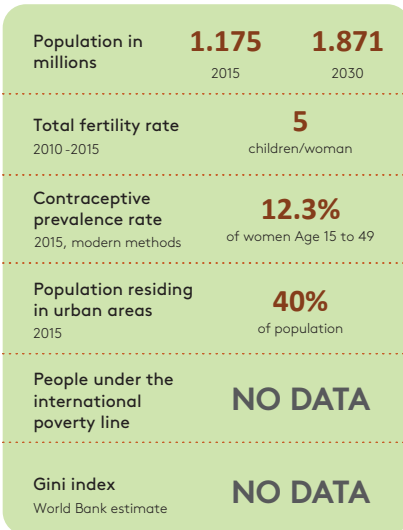
#### Health Status



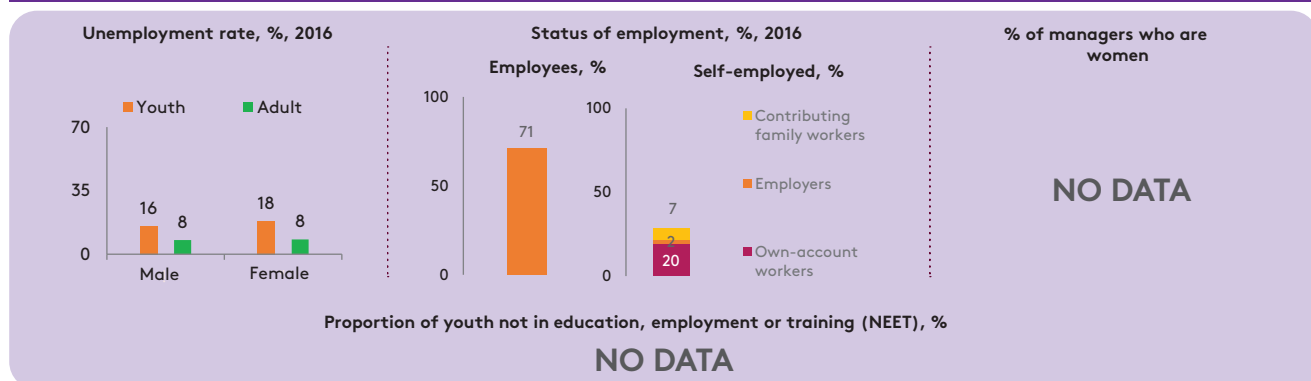
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24

NO DATA

#### Population Status



### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

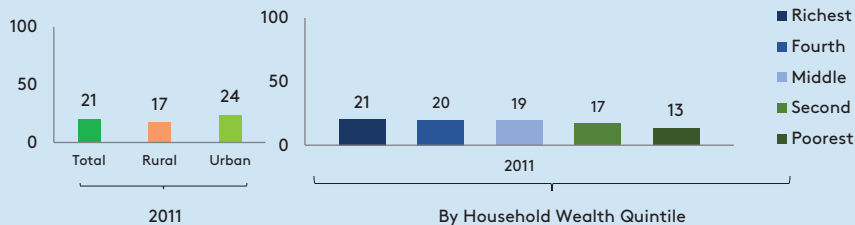




# Equatorial Guinea

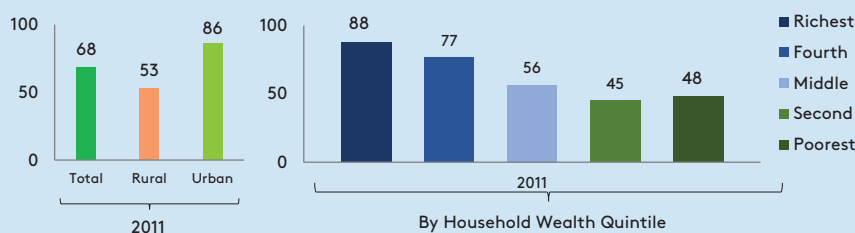
## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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



## 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

NO DATA

### Intimate Partner Violence

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

**13%** reporting sexual violence  
of women and girls

**40%** reporting physical violence  
of women and girls

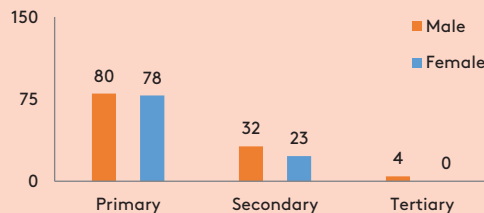
**40%** reporting psychological violence  
of women and girls

## 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



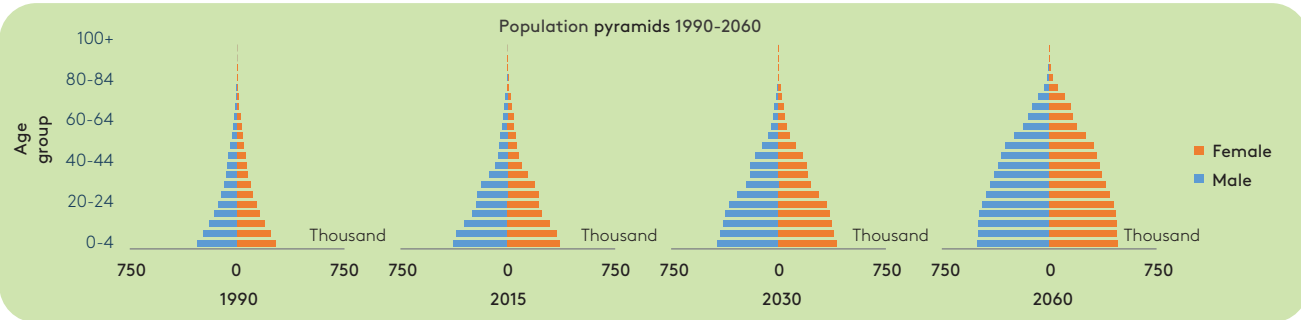
**Data Sources:**  
Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
Employment:  
Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2011 DHS  
Rights and Youth Empowerment: Child marriage: 2011 DHS  
Education:  
Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2005 (secondary), 2000 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

# Eritrea

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### The Demographic Dividend in Eritrea

### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

#### Share of Youth Age 15-24

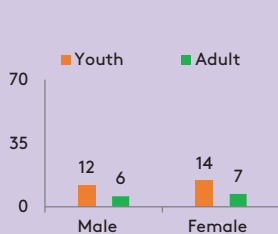
NO DATA

#### Population Status

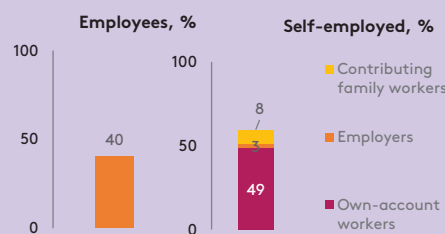
Population in millions	<b>4.847</b> 2015	<b>6.718</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>4</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>11%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>23%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line	NO DATA	
Gini index World Bank estimate	NO DATA	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



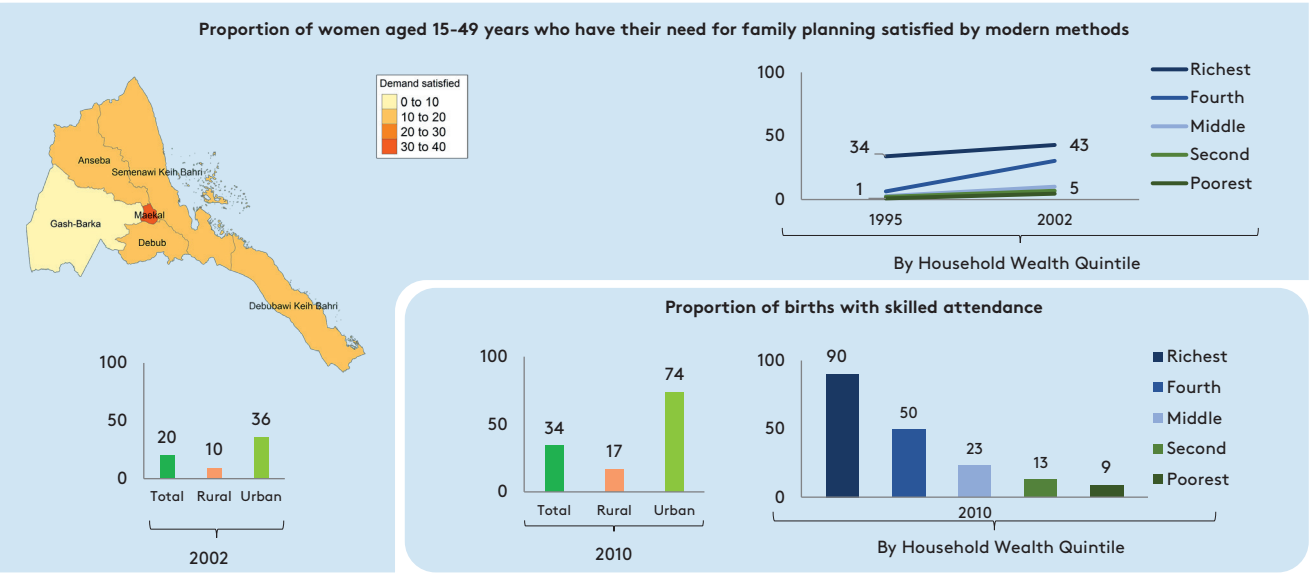
#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

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

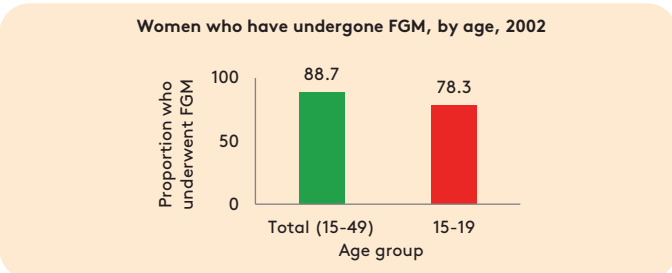
NO DATA

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

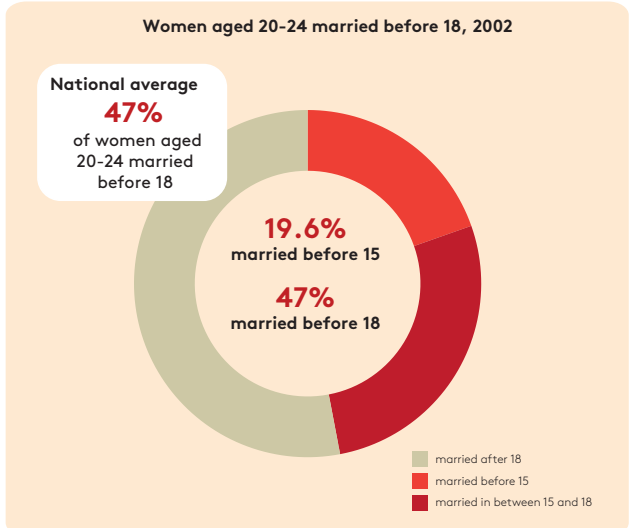


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



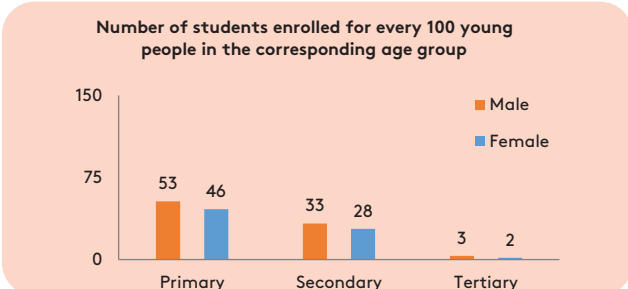
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2002 DHS WHO/UNICEF joint Global Database 2017  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2002 DHS  
 Child marriage: 2002 DHS  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2014 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

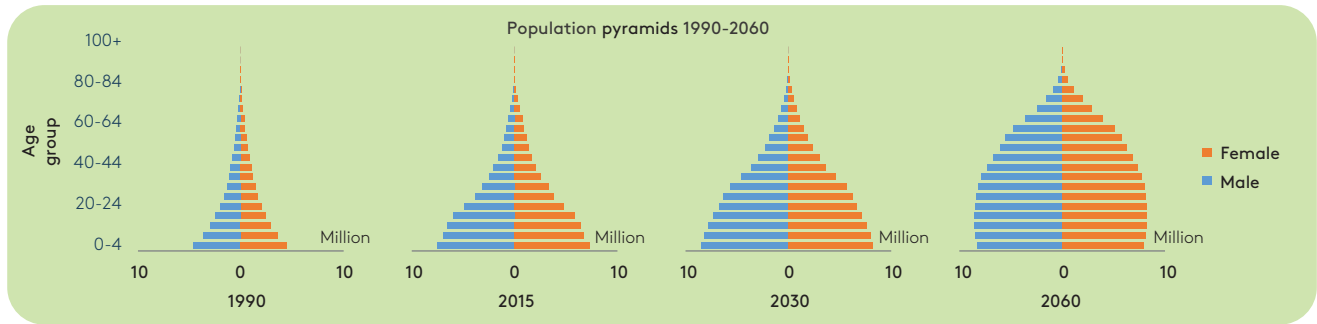
# Ethiopia

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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 the Futures Group International 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 Association in 2015 on the demographic dividend, which outlines opportunities for Ethiopia's transformation. Moreover, a profile document on 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 through Investments in Youth."

### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>61.92</b> Male	<b>65.5</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>41</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>59</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>353</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>1%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

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

National average  
**18.2%**

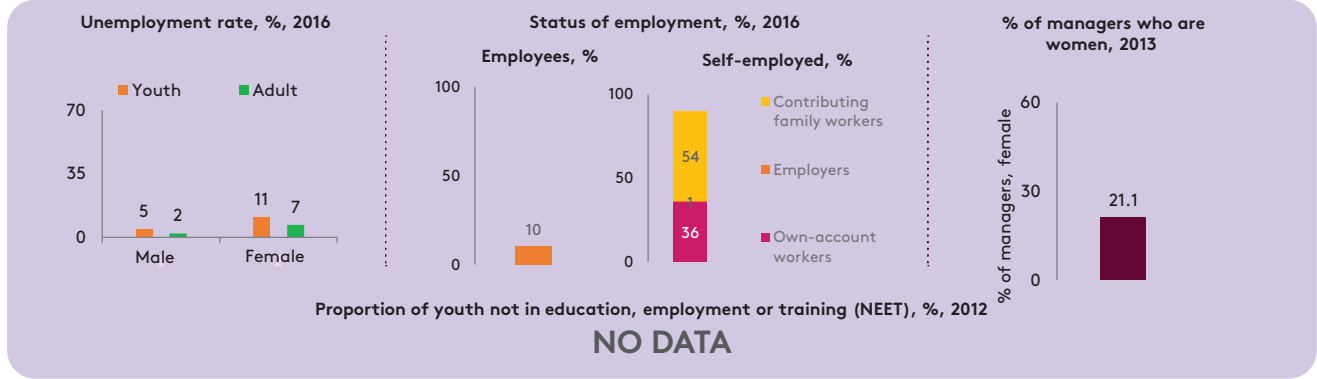


#### Status Population

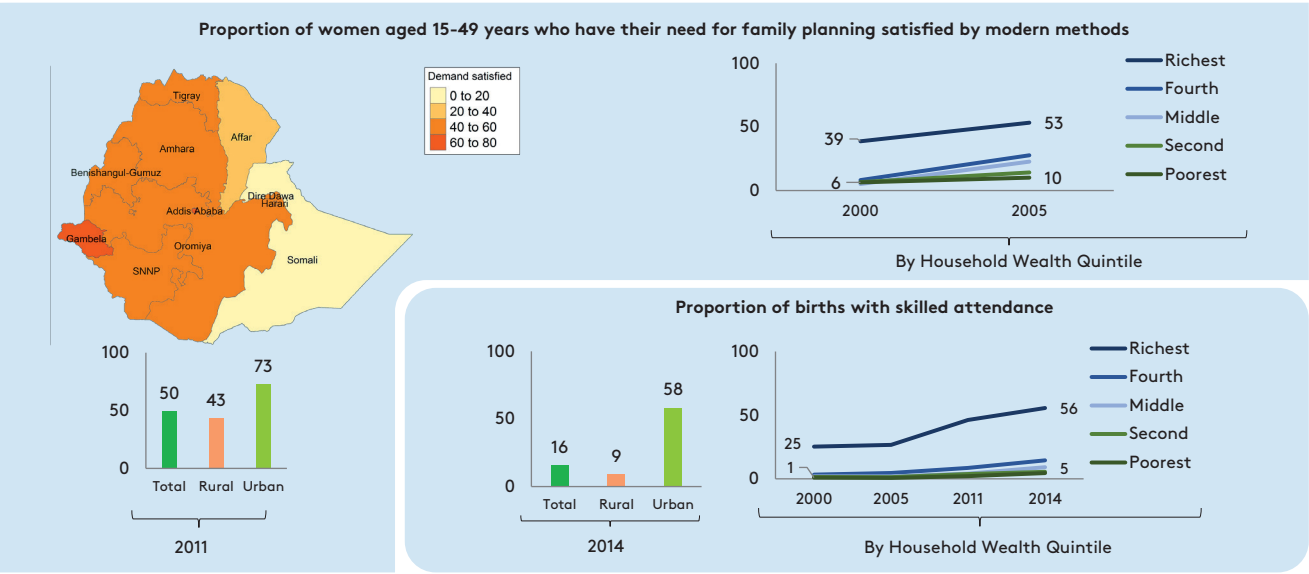
Population in millions	<b>99.873</b> 2015	<b>139.620</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>5</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>36.2%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	

Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>20%</b> of population
People under the international poverty line 2010	<b>33.54%</b> of population
Gini index 2010	<b>33.17%</b> (World Bank estimate, Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

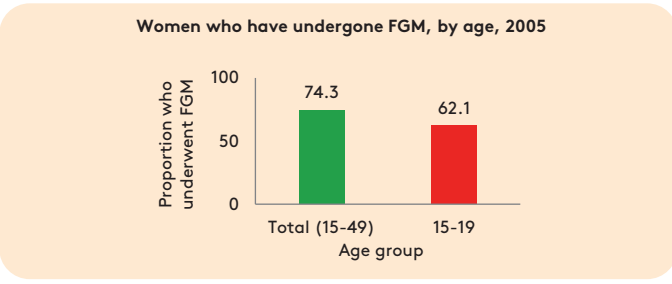


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

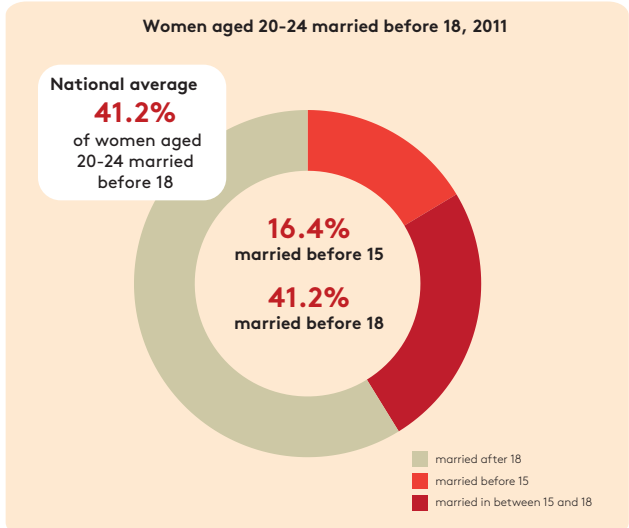


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



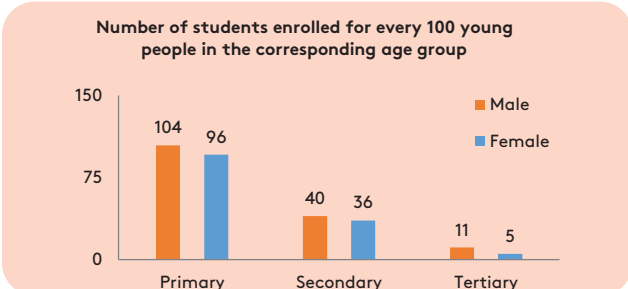
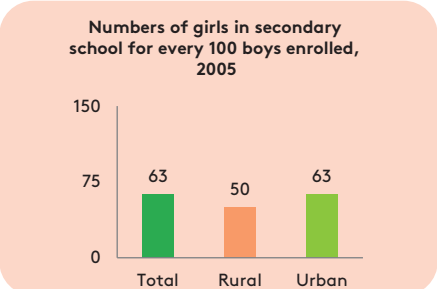
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank 2010  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2011 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2005 DHS  
 Child marriage: 2011 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2005 DHS  
 Gross enrolment ratio: 2014 (primary), 2012 (secondary), 2014 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics



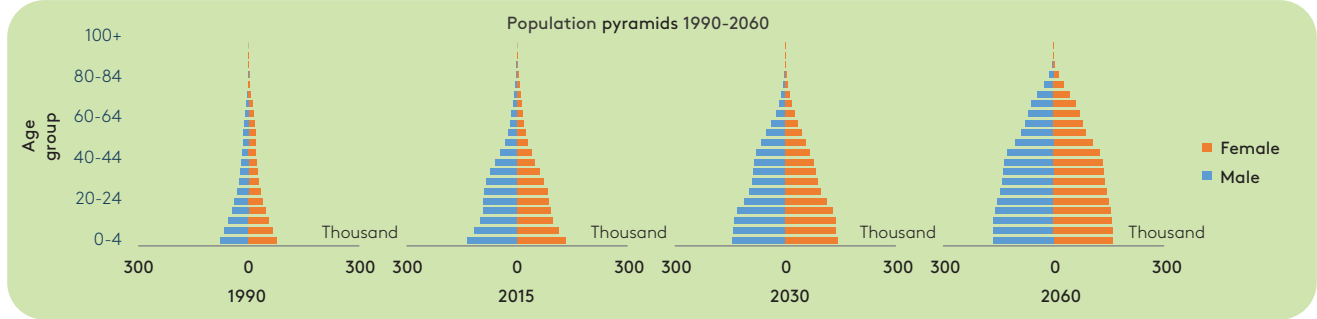
# Gabon

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

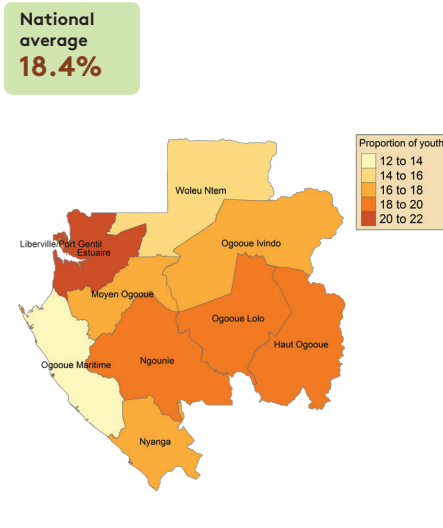
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>63.13</b> Male	<b>65.81</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>36</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>51</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>291</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>4%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

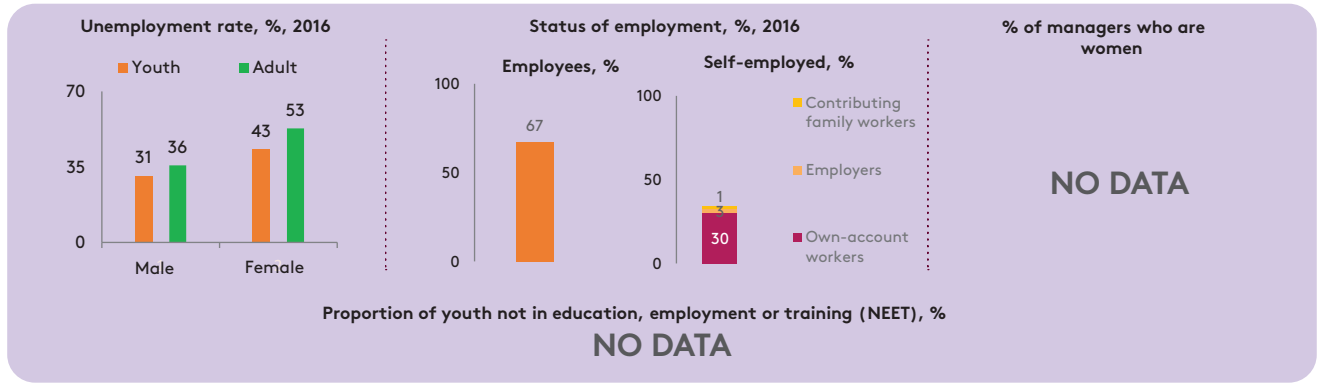
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012



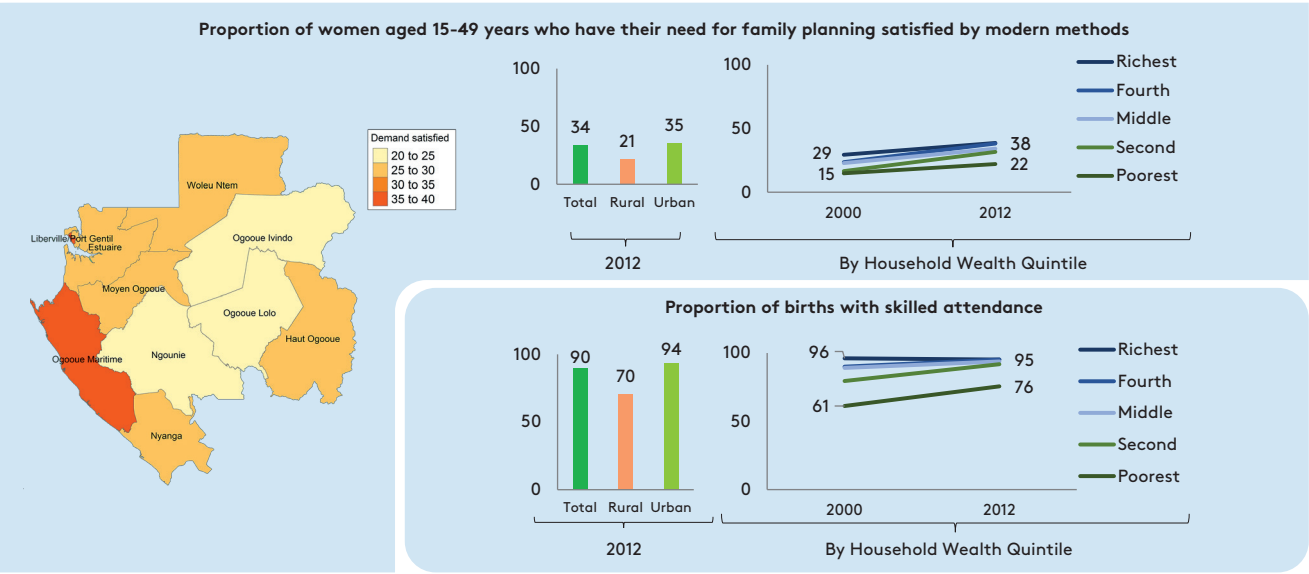
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>1.930</b> 2015	<b>2.594</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>4</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>22.3%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>87%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line	<b>NO DATA</b>	
Gini index World Bank estimate	<b>NO DATA</b>	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

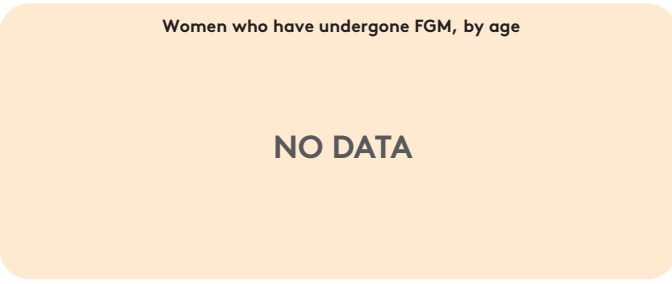


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

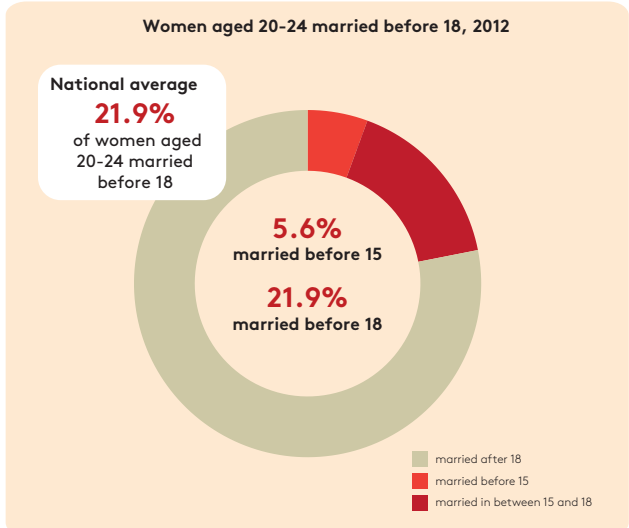


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



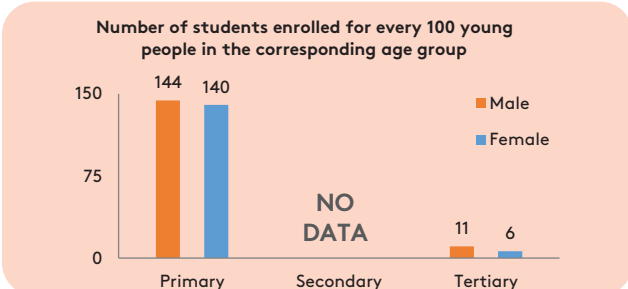
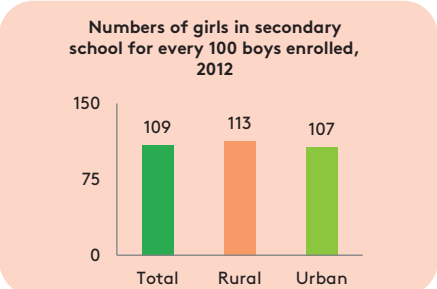
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



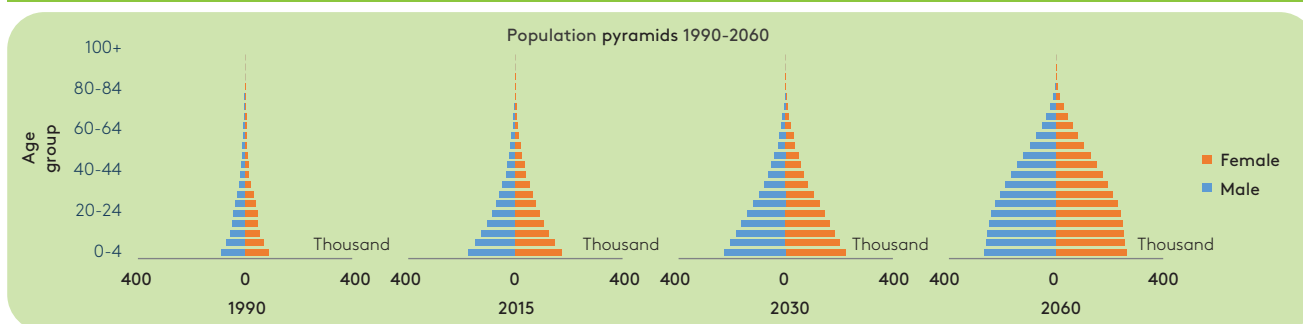
**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2012 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2012 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2012 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2011 (primary), 2003 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

# 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

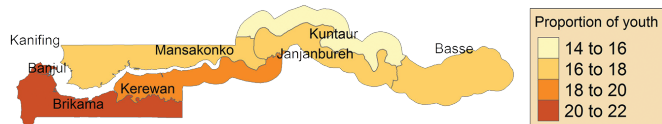
Under-five mortality rate 2015  
**69** deaths/1,000 live births

Maternal mortality ratio 2015  
**706** deaths/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  
**19.1%**



### Status Population

Population in millions  
 2015: **1.978**  
 2030: **3.001**

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

Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods  
**10.1%** of women Age 15 to 49

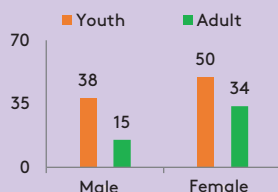
Population residing in urban areas 2015  
**60%** of population

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

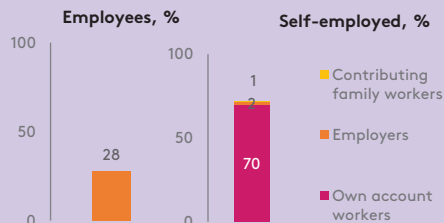
Gini index World Bank estimate  
**NO DATA**

## EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

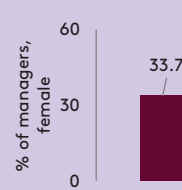
### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



### Status of employment, %, 2016



### % of managers who are women, 2012

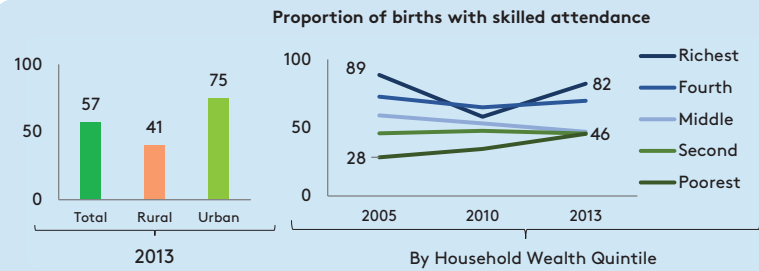
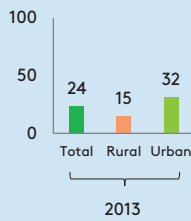
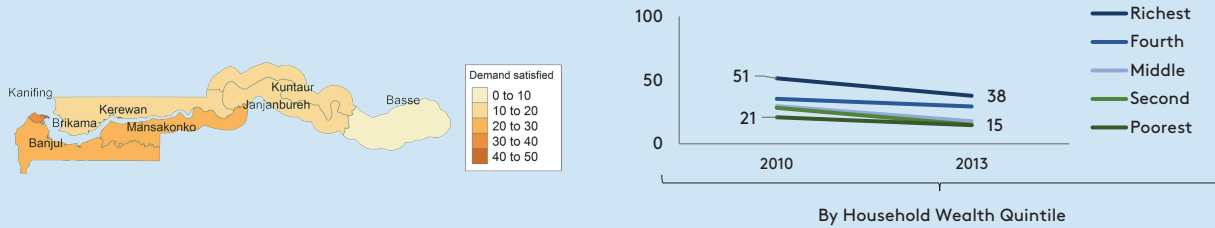


Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

**NO DATA**

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

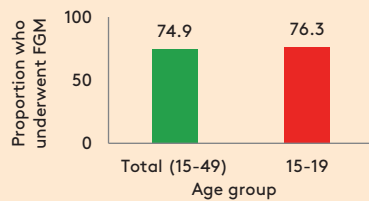
Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods



## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

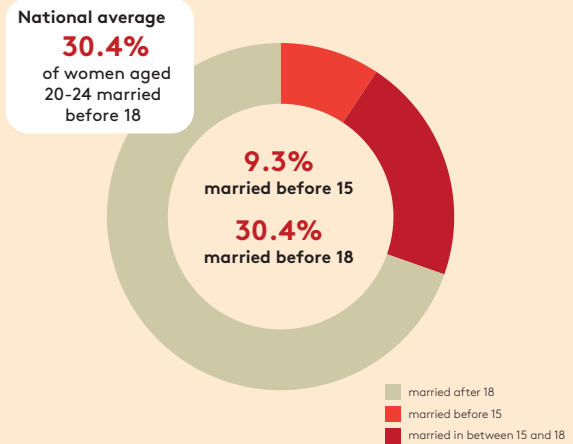
### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2013



### Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2013



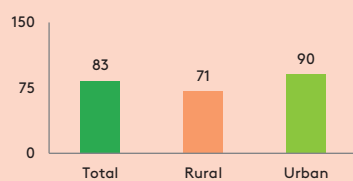
### Intimate Partner Violence

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

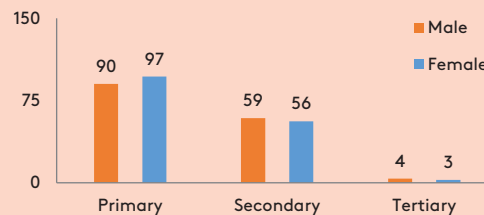


## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

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



### Data Sources:

Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME Poverty: World Bank, 2003 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2013 DHS and historic household surveys Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2013 DHS Child marriage: 2013 DHS Education: Gender parity ratio: 2013 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2016 (primary), 2010 (secondary), 2012 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

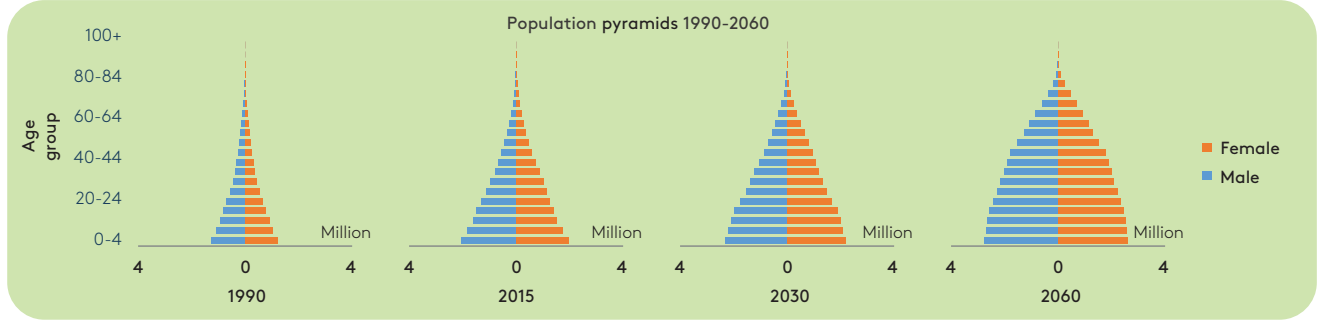
# Ghana

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

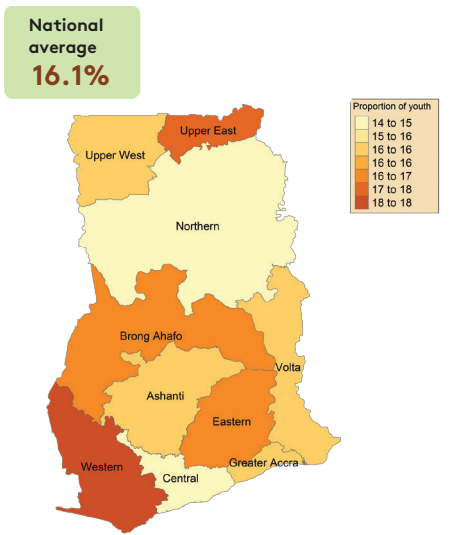
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>60.72</b> Male	<b>62.6</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>43</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>62</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>319</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>2%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

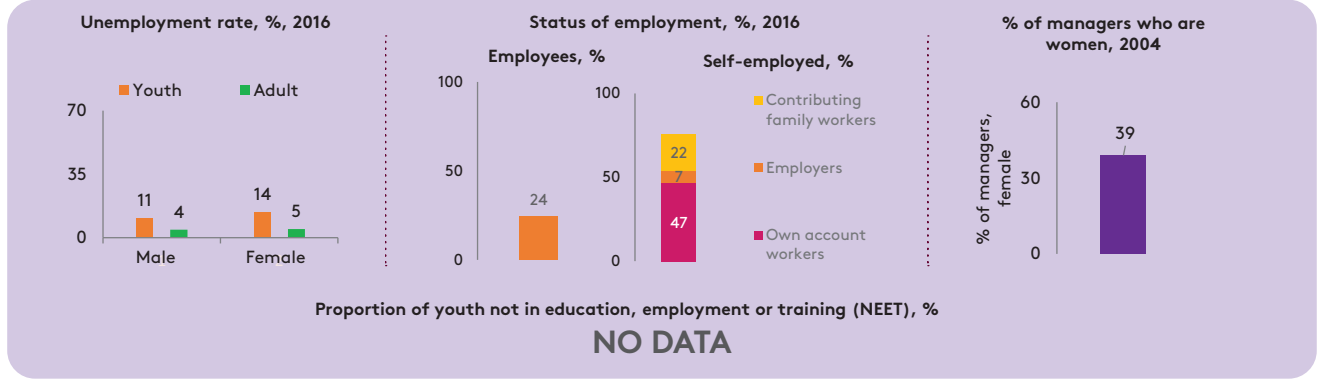
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014



#### Population Status

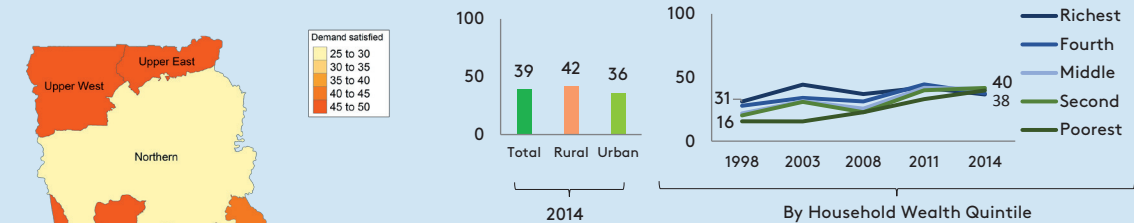
Population in millions	<b>27.583</b> 2015	<b>37.294</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>4</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>24.9%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>54%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line	<b>NO DATA</b>	
Gini index World Bank estimate	<b>NO DATA</b>	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

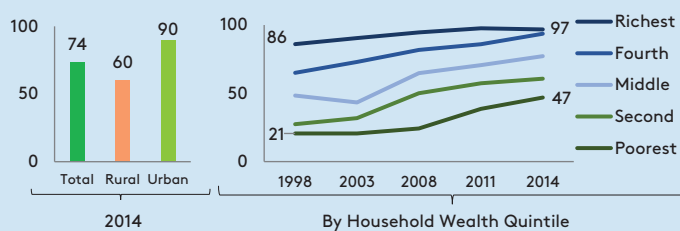


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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



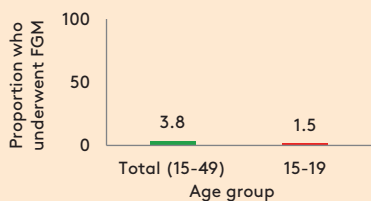
Proportion of births with skilled attendance



## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

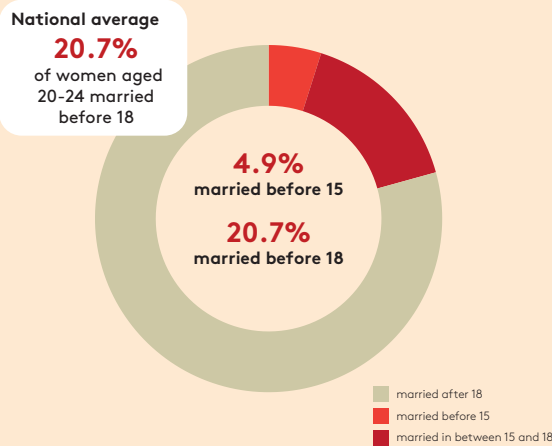
### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2011



### Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014



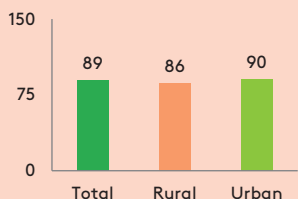
### Intimate Partner Violence

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

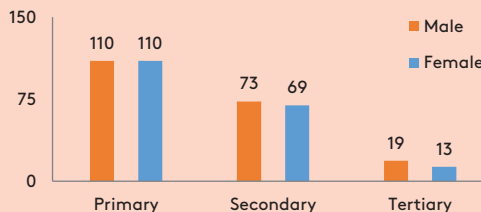


## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

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



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



### Data Sources:

Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME Poverty: World Bank, 2005 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2014 DHS and historic household surveys Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2011 MICS Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015 Child marriage: 2014 DHS Education: Gender parity ratio: 2014 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics



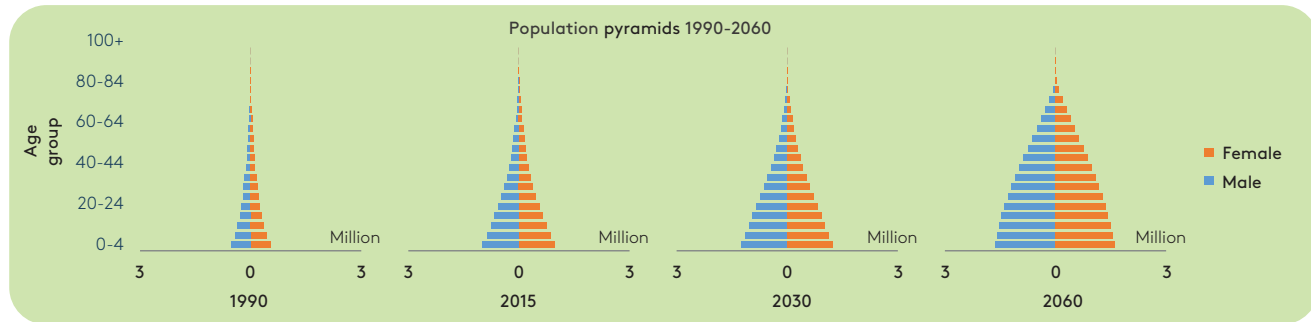
# Guinea

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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 2015: **12.092**, 2030: **17.631**

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

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

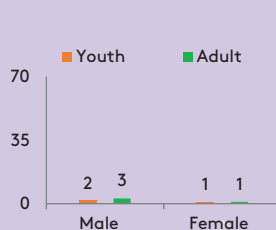
Population residing in urban areas 2015  
**37%** of population

People under the international poverty line 2012  
**35.27%** of population

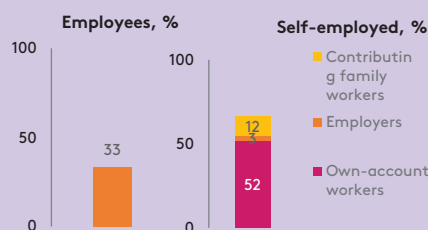
Gini index World Bank estimate 2012  
**33.73%** Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women

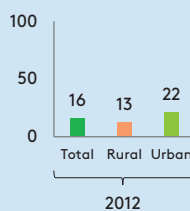
NO DATA

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

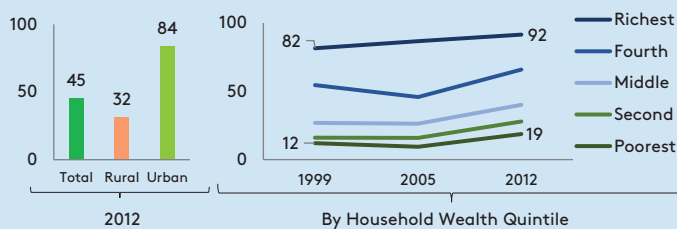
NO DATA

## 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



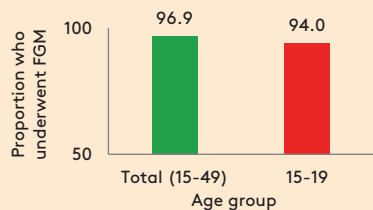
Proportion of births with skilled attendance



## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

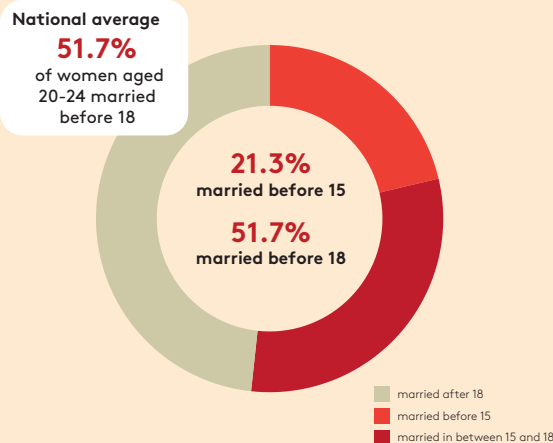
### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Women who have undergone FGM, by age, 2012



### Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2012



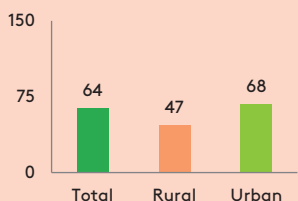
### Intimate Partner Violence

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

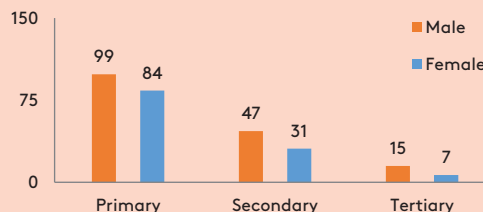


## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

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



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



**Data Sources:**  
Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
Poverty: World Bank, 2012  
Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2012 DHS and historic household surveys  
Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2012 DHS  
Child marriage: 2012 DHS  
Education: Gender parity ratio: 2012 DHS  
Gross enrolment ratio: 2014 (primary), 2014 (secondary), 2014 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

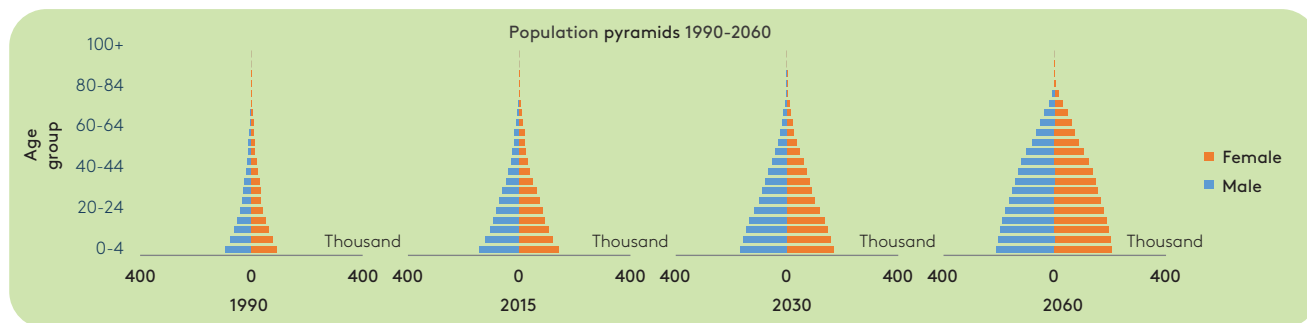
# Guinea-Bissau

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

### POPULATION



#### 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

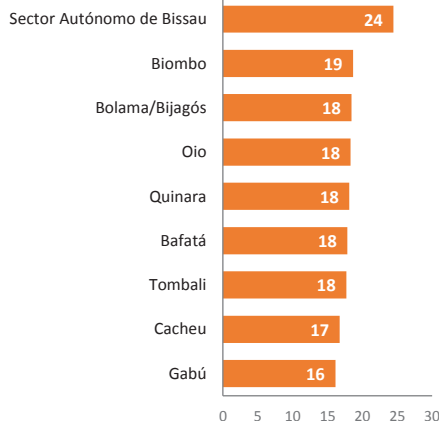
Under-five mortality rate 2015  
**93** deaths/1,000 live births

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%**



#### Population Status

Population in millions  
 2015: **1.771**  
 2030: **2.493**

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

Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods  
**14.8%** of women Age 15 to 49

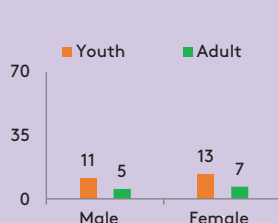
Population residing in urban areas 2015  
**49%** of population

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



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

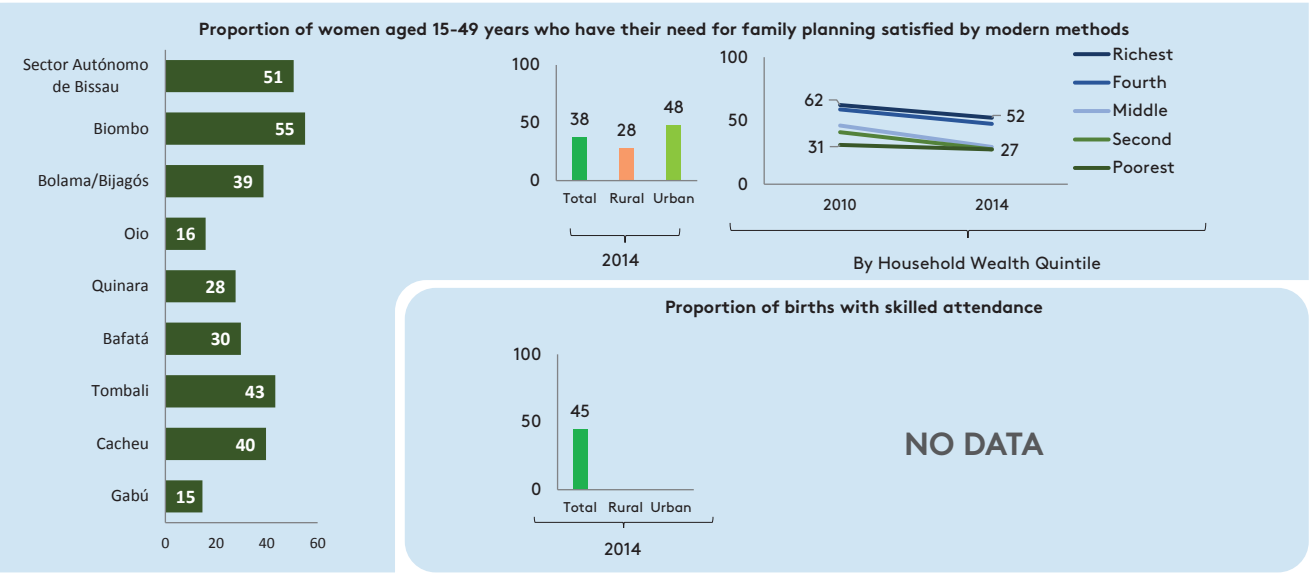
Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

NO DATA



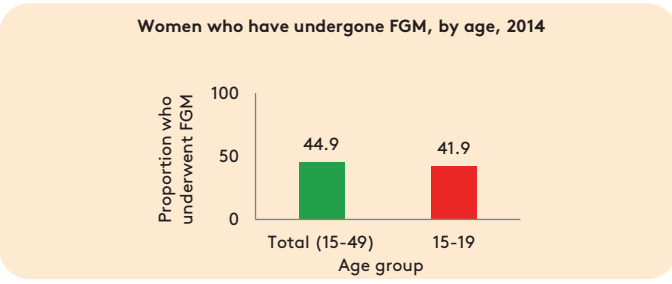
# Guinea-Bissau

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

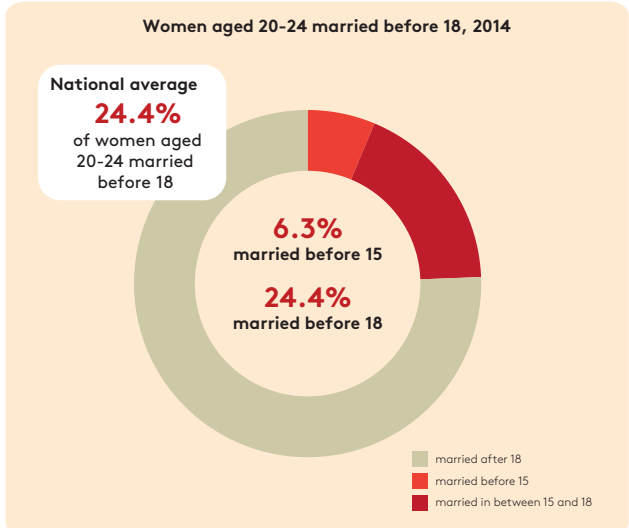


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



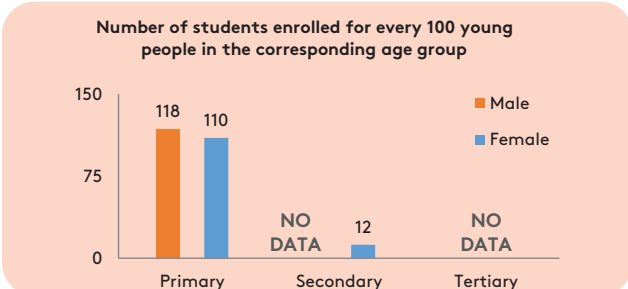
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank 2010  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2014 MICS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2014 MICS  
 Child marriage: 2014 MICS  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2010 (primary), 2000 (secondary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

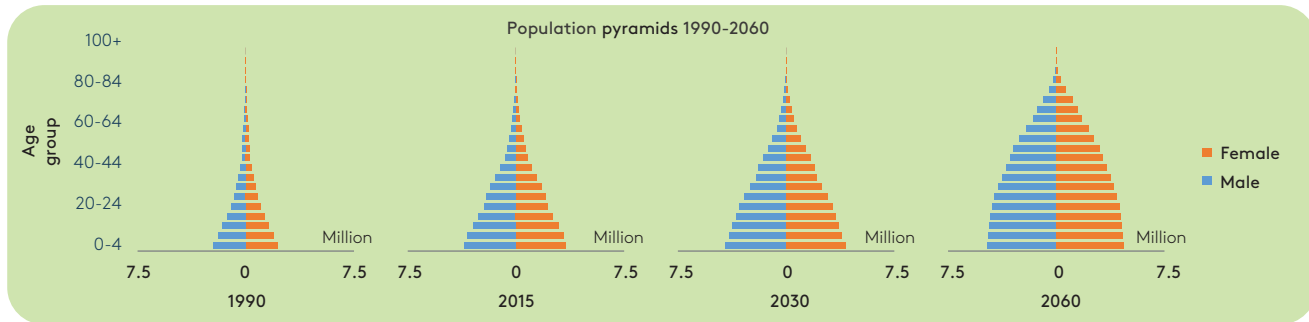
# Kenya

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### The Demographic Dividend in Kenya

The Government of Kenya has implemented the Strategic Plan for the Acceleration of the Education of Girls 2016-2018, entitled "The challenge of the compulsory school."

### POPULATION

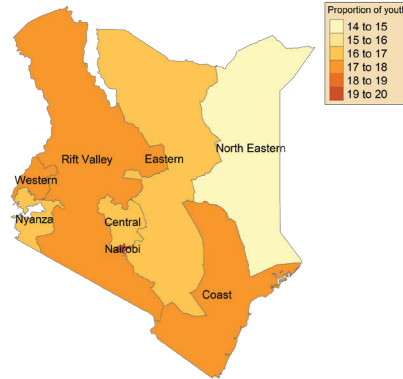


#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>63.04</b> Male	<b>67.79</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>36</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>49</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>510</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>5%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

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

National average  
**17.1%**

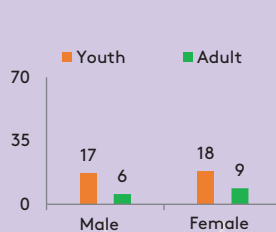


#### Population Status

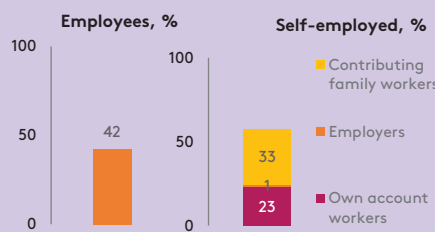
Population in millions	<b>47.236</b> 2015	<b>66.960</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>4</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>59.6%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>26%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line	<b>NO DATA</b>	
Gini index World Bank estimate	<b>NO DATA</b>	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



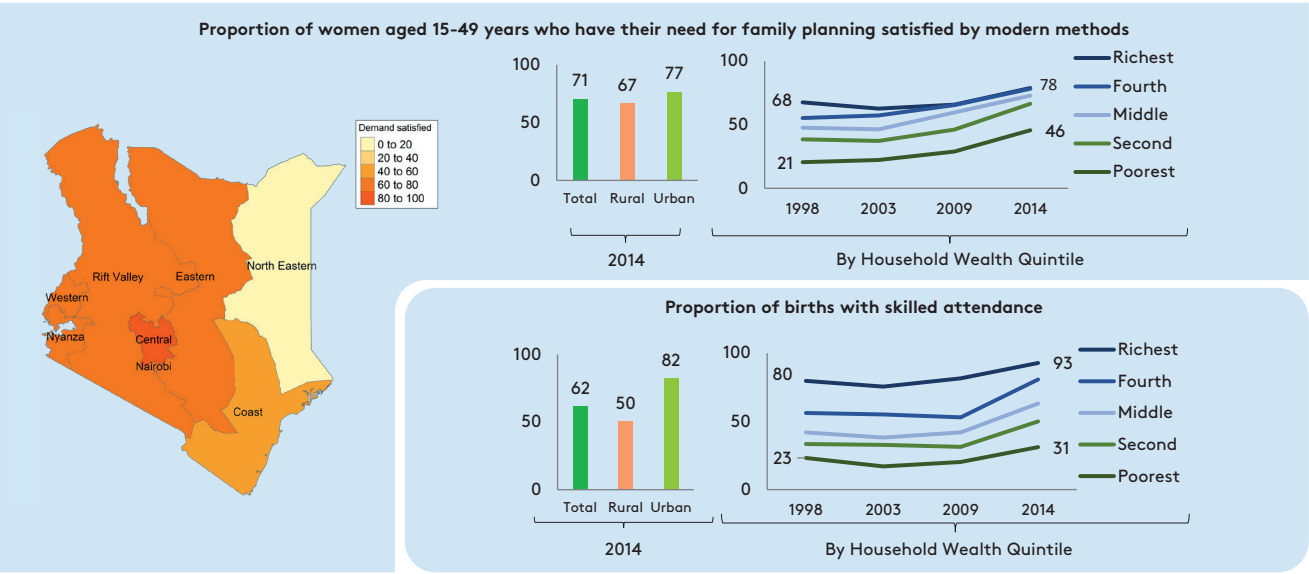
#### % of managers who are women

**NO DATA**

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

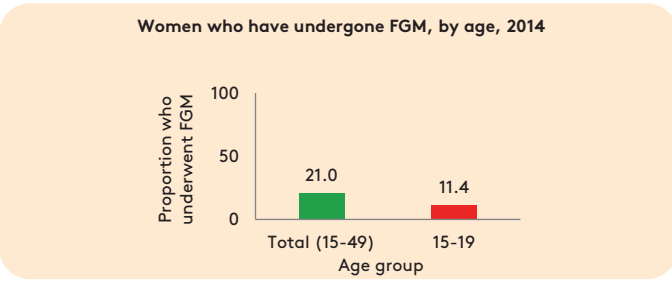
**NO DATA**

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

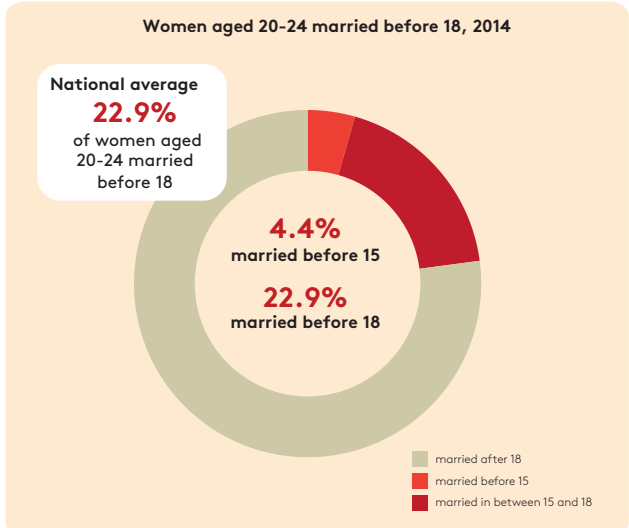


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



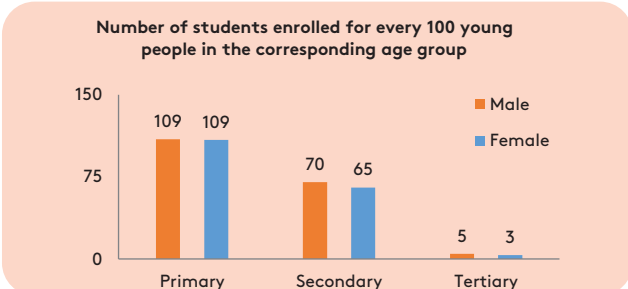
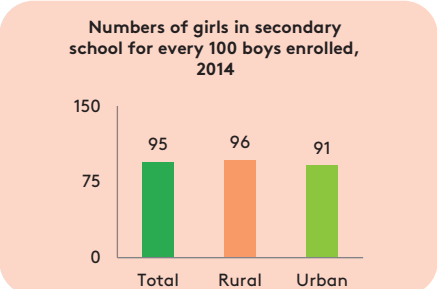
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2012  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2014 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM 2014 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2014 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2014 DHS  
 Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2012 (secondary), 2009 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics



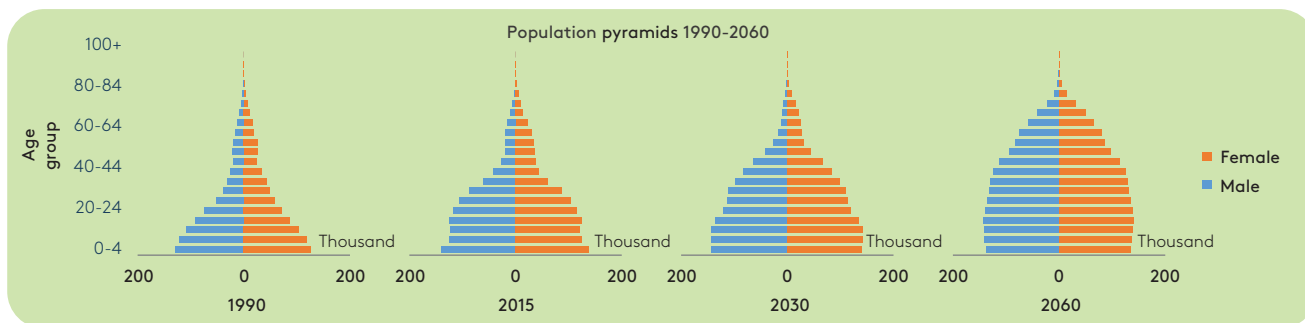
# Lesotho

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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

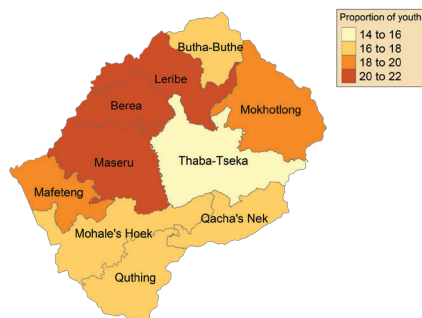
Under-five mortality rate 2015  
**90** deaths/1,000 live births

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

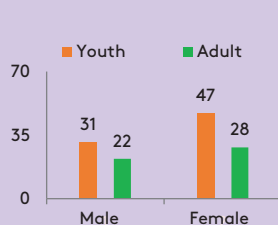
Population residing in urban areas 2015: **27%** of population

People under the international poverty line 2010: **59.65%** of population

Gini index 2010: **54.18%** (World Bank estimate, Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



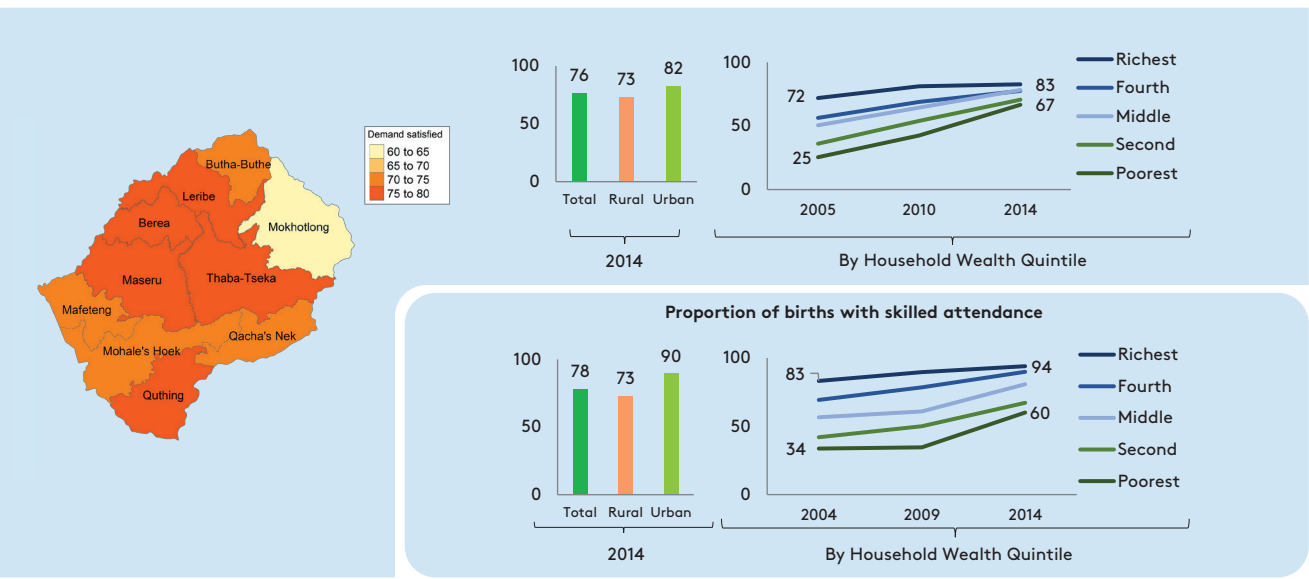
#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

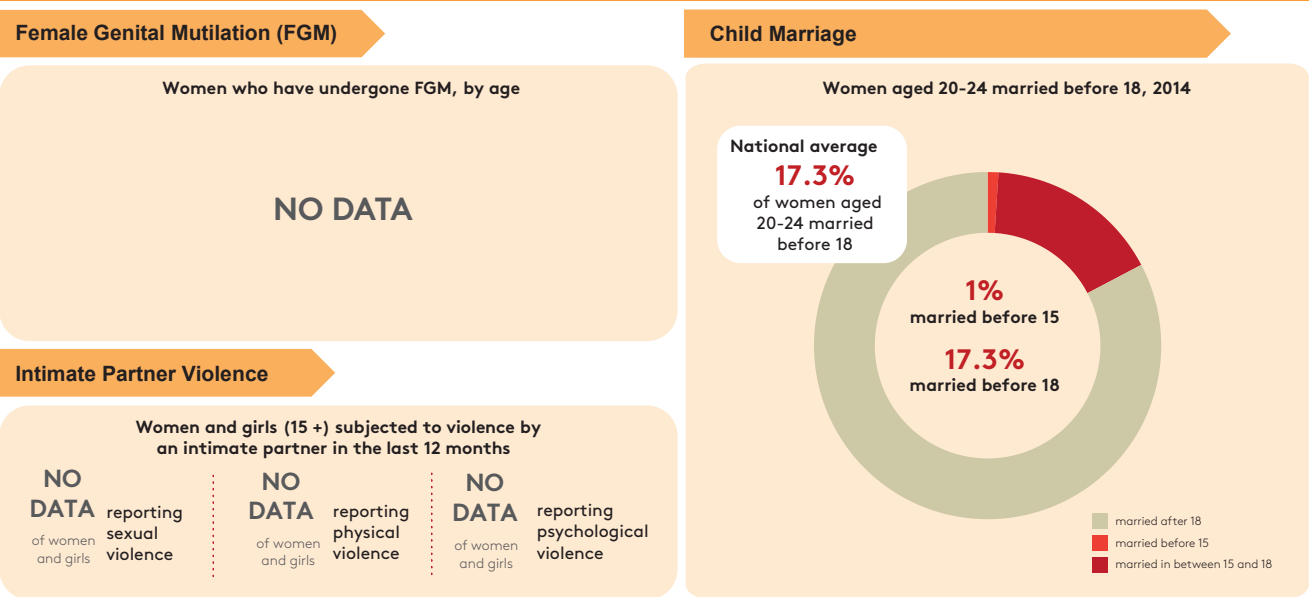
Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %

NO DATA

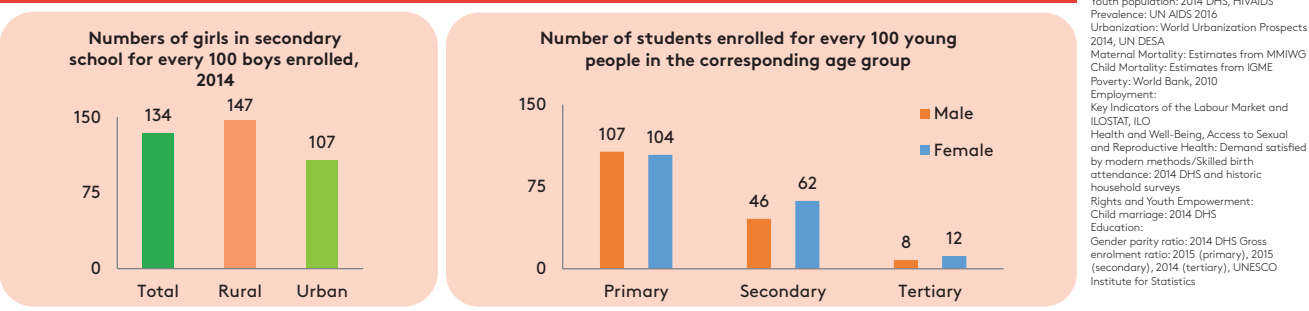
## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



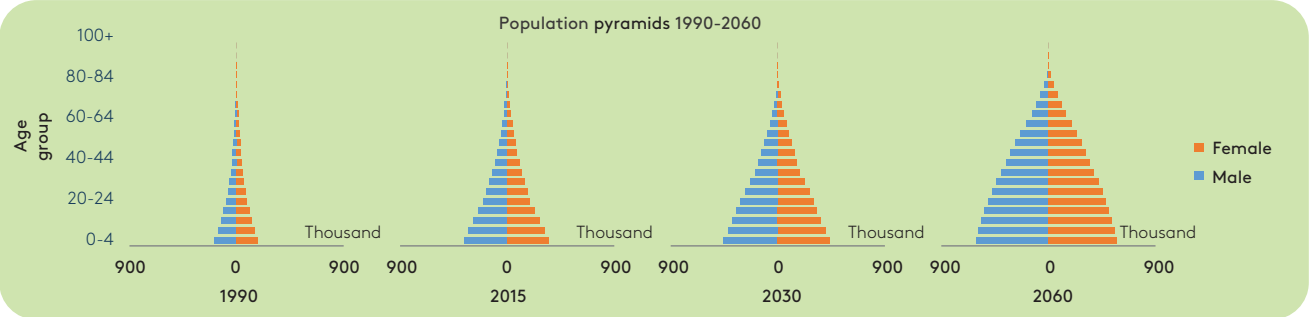
# Liberia

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### The Demographic Dividend in Liberia

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.

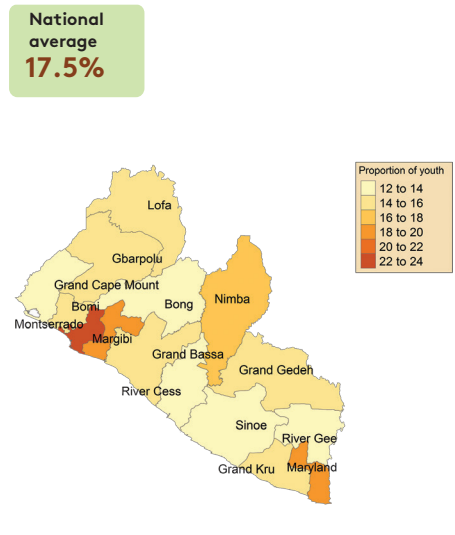
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	59.79 (Male)	61.6 (Female)
Infant mortality rate 2015	53 deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	70 deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	725 deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	2% of adults aged 15 to 49	

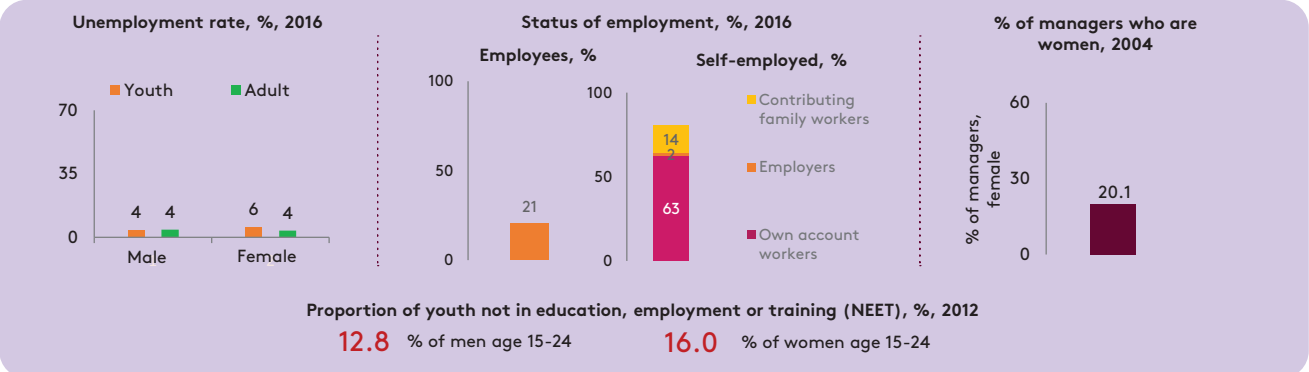
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2013



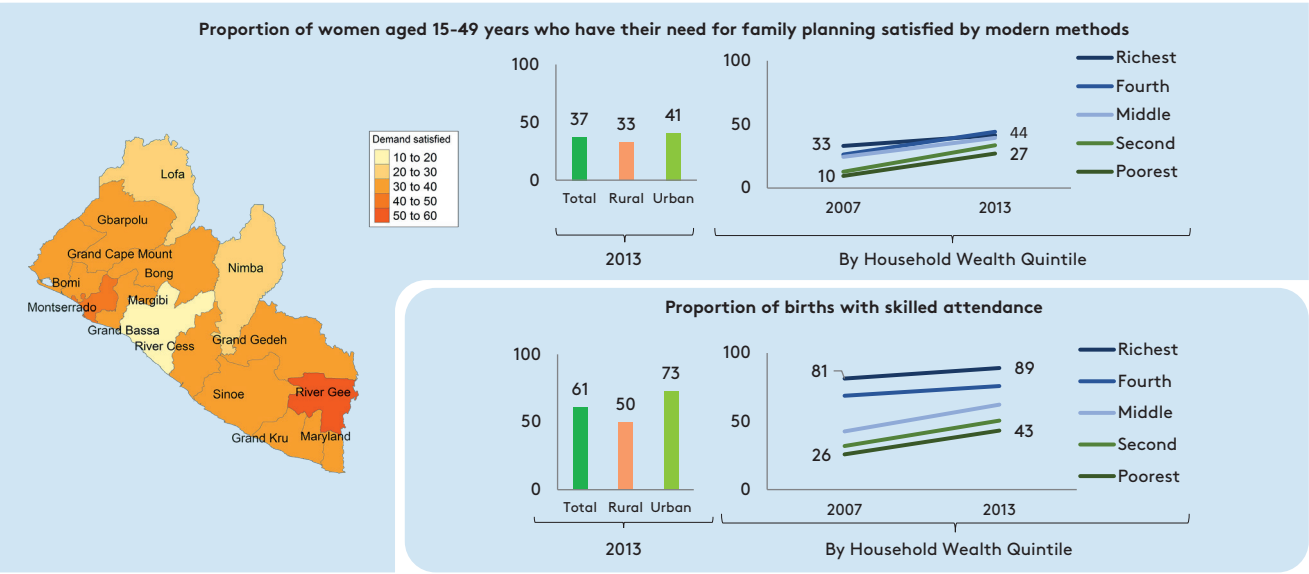
#### Population Status

Population in millions	4.500 (2015)	6.495 (2030)
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	5 children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	19.4% of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	50% of population	
People under the international poverty line 2007	68.64% of population	
Gini index 2007	36.48% (World Bank estimate, Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

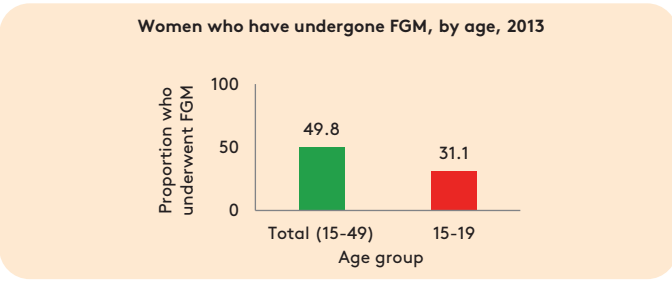


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

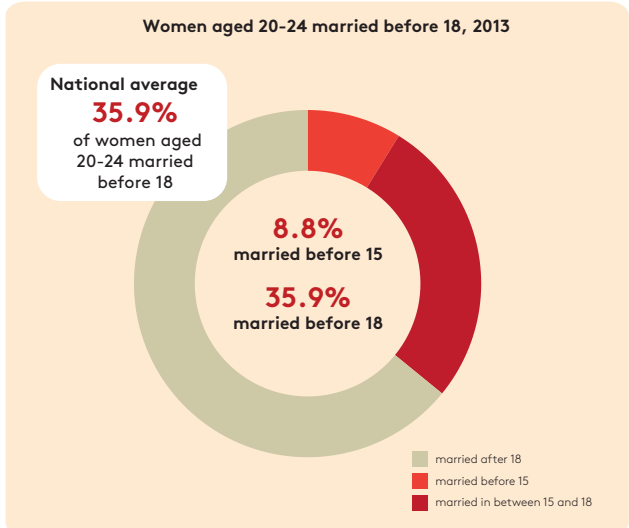


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



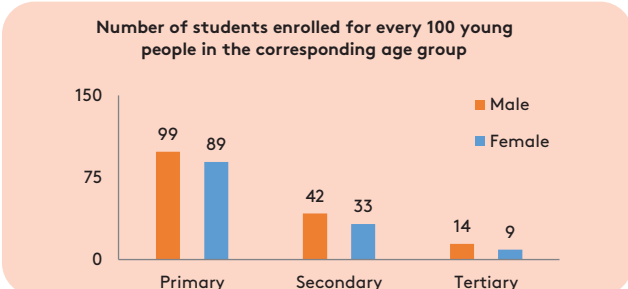
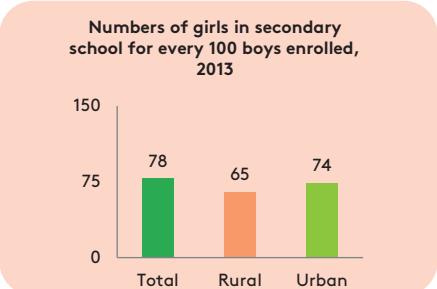
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2007  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2013 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM 2013 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2013 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2013 DHS, Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2012 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

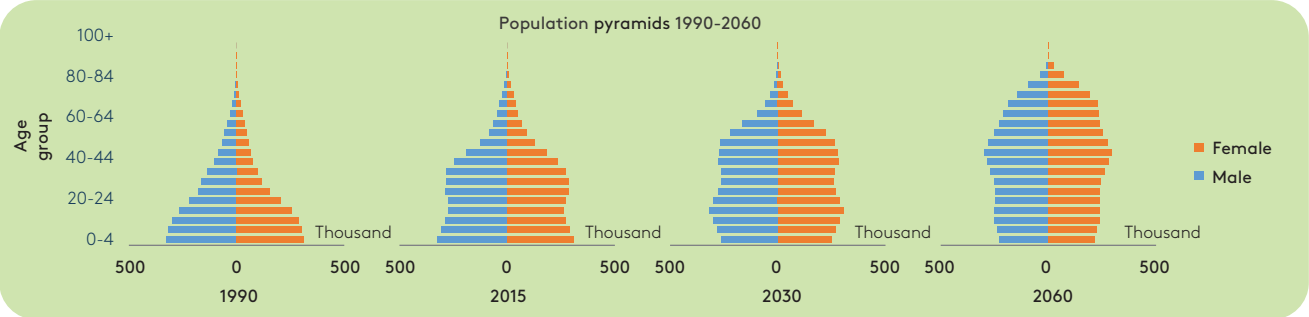
# Libya

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	68.79 (Male)	74.41 (Female)
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/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	NO DATA	

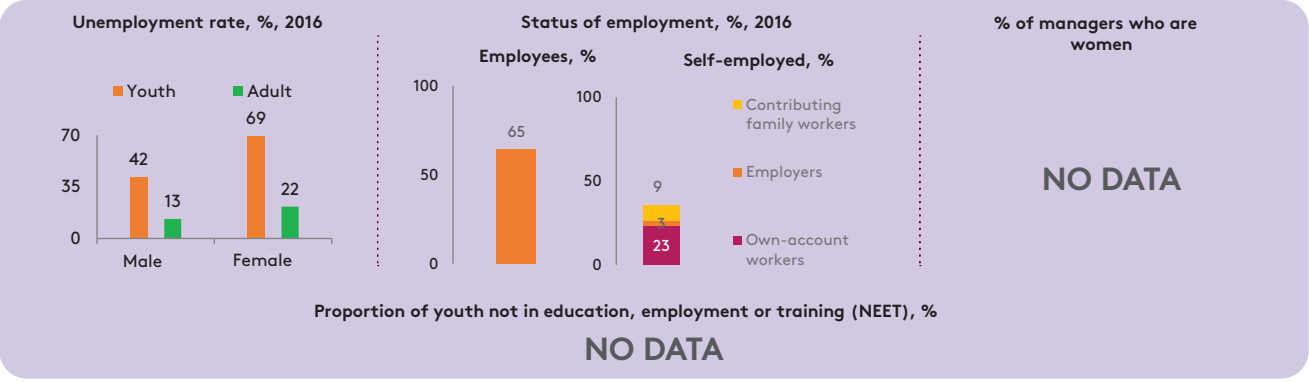
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24

NO DATA

#### Population Status

Population in millions	6.235 (2015)	7.342 (2030)
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

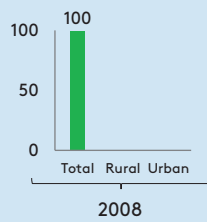


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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 reporting sexual violence of women and girls

NO DATA reporting physical violence of women and girls

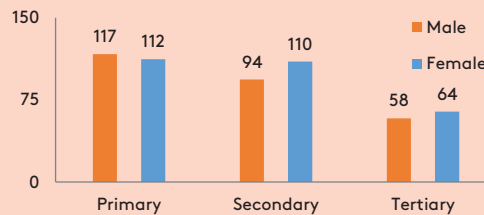
NO DATA reporting psychological violence of women and girls

## 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:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: WHO/UNICEF joint Global Database 2017  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2006 (primary), 2006 (secondary), 2003 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics



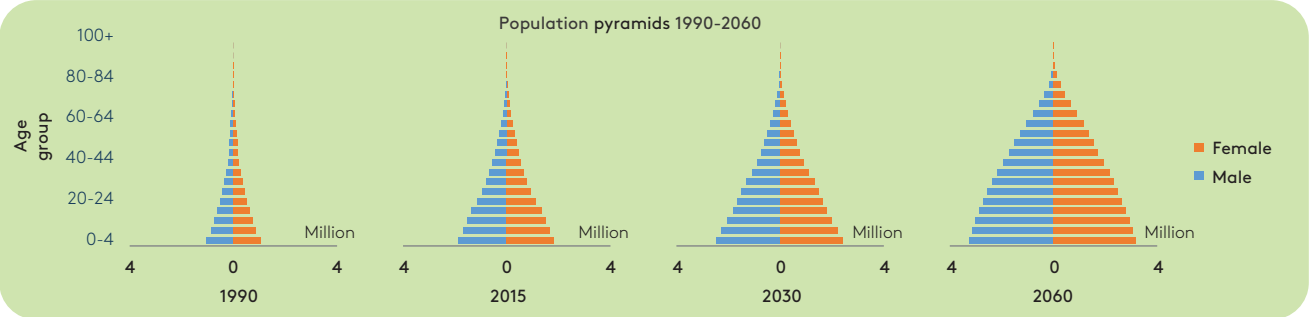
# Madagascar

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

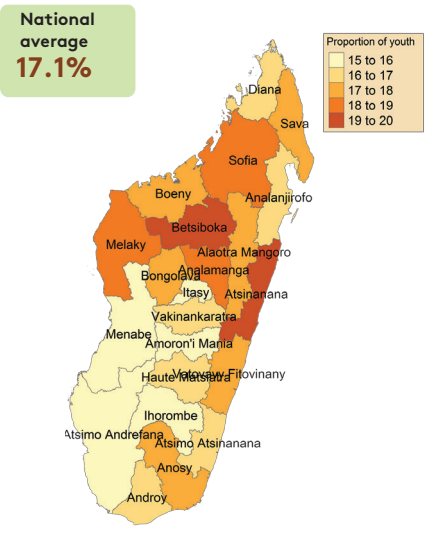
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>63.03</b> Male	<b>66</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>36</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>50</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>353</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>0%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2013



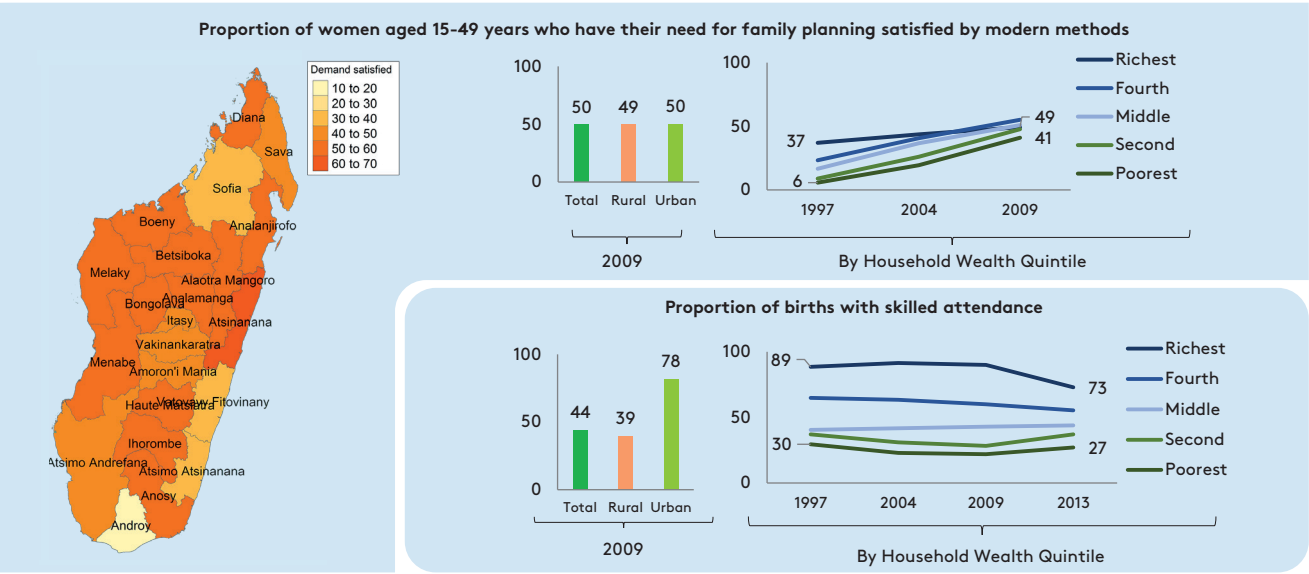
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>24.234</b> 2015	<b>35.592</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>4</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>37.4%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>35%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2012	<b>77.84%</b> of population	
Gini index 2012	<b>42.65%</b> (World Bank estimate, Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

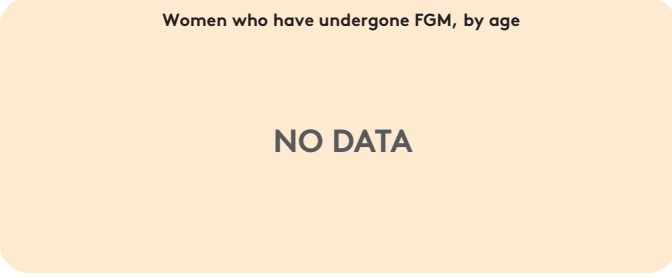


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

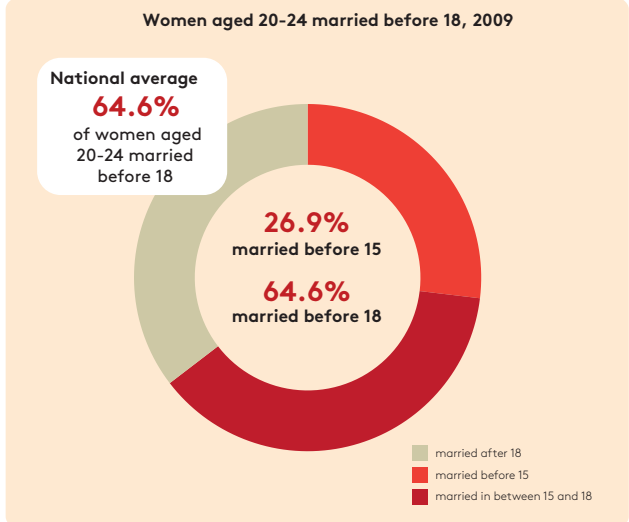


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



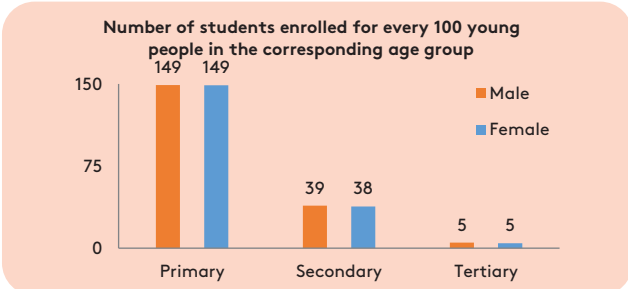
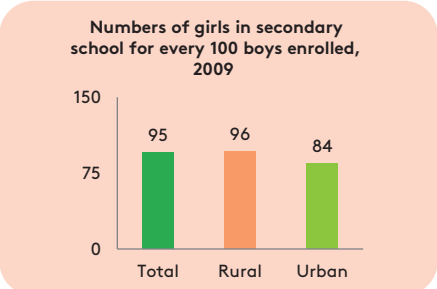
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2012  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2008-09 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Child marriage: 2008-09 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2008-09 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2014 (secondary), 2014 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

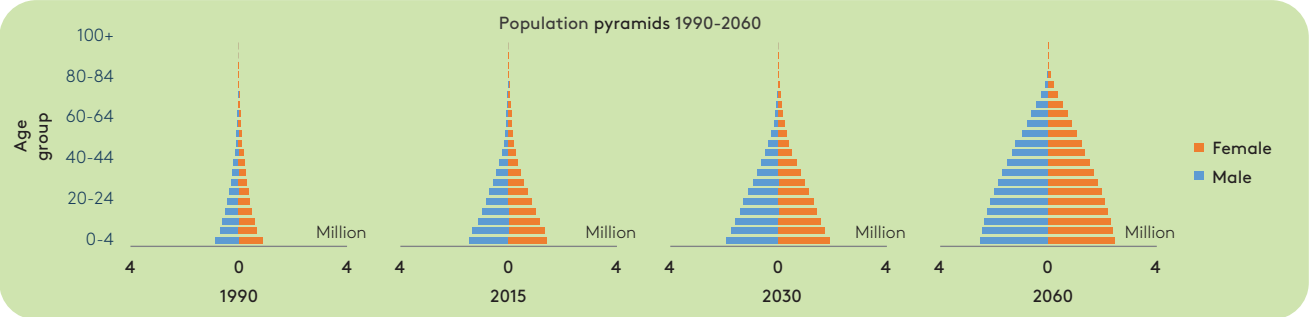
# Malawi

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### The Demographic Dividend in Malawi

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.

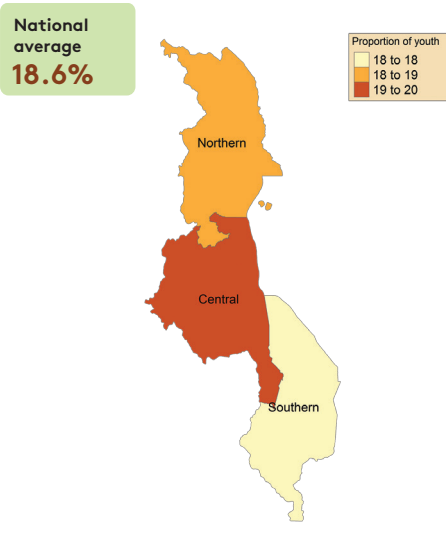
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>58.24</b> Male	<b>63.07</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>43</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>64</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>634</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>9%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

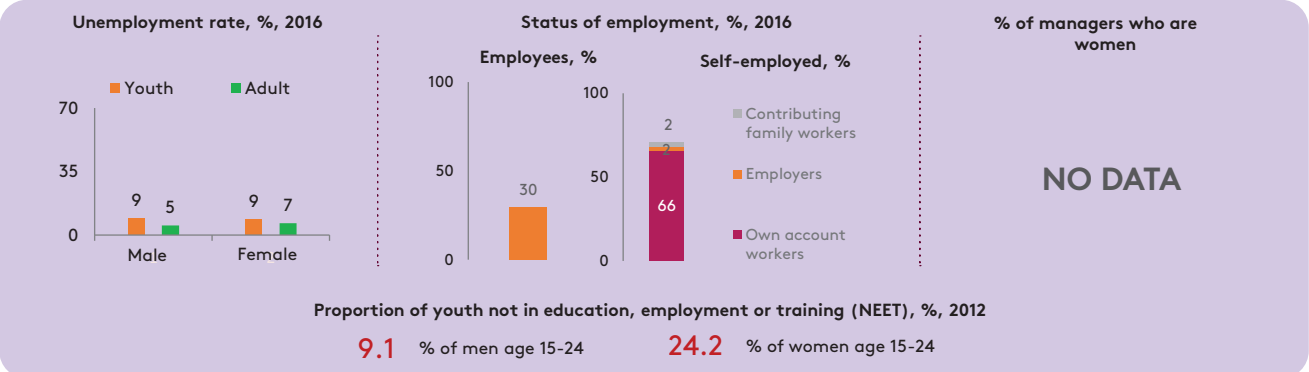
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2016



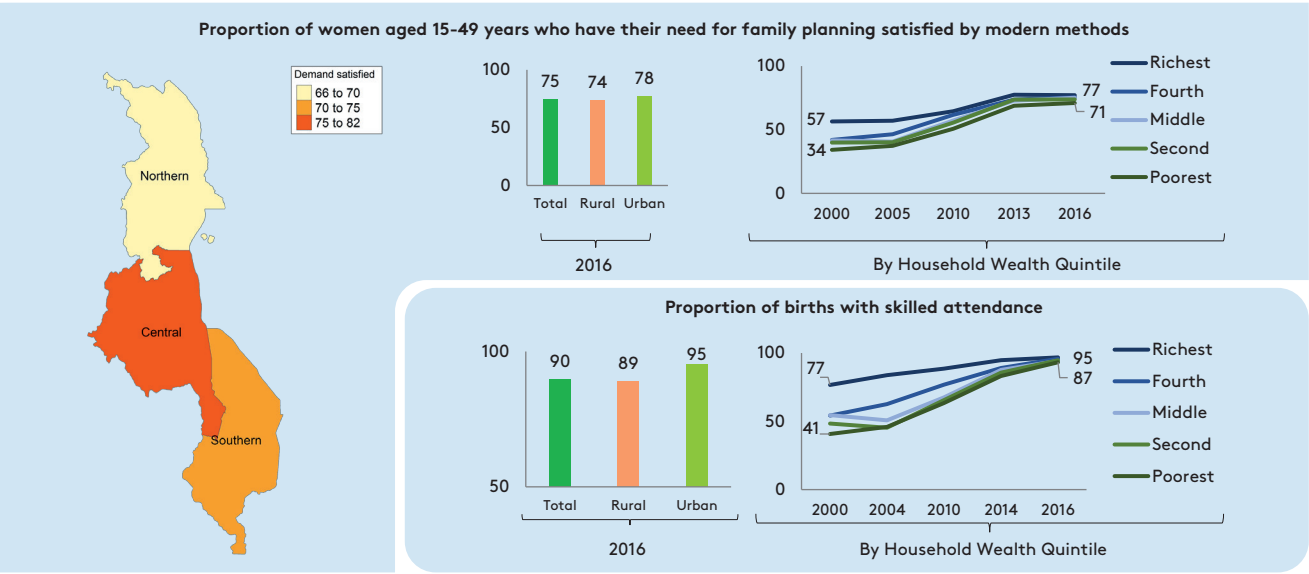
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>17.574</b> 2015	<b>26.578</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>5</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>56.5%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>16%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2010	<b>70.91%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2010	<b>46.12%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

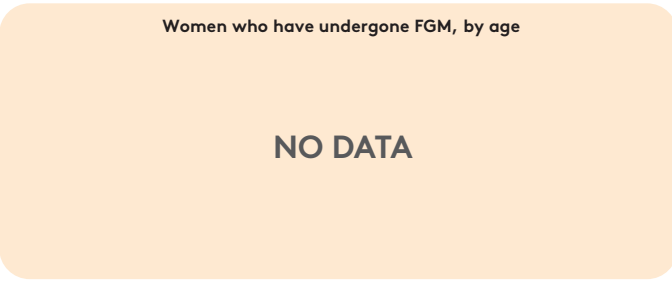


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

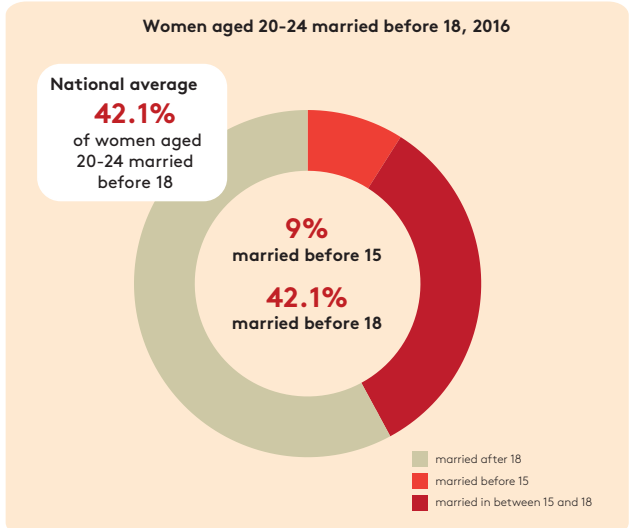


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



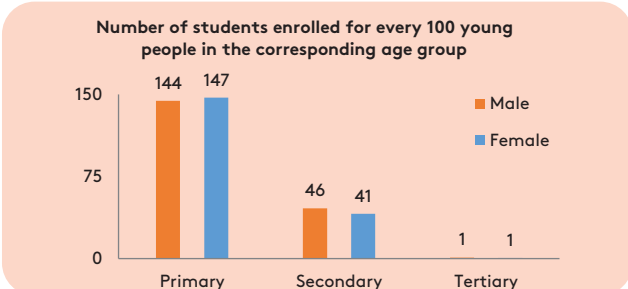
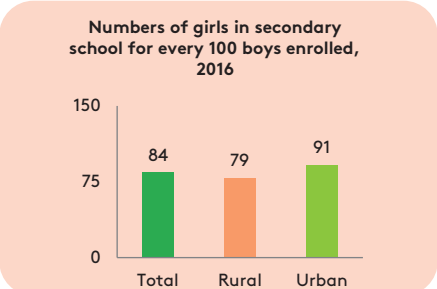
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2010  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2015-16 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2015-16 DHS Education: Gender parity ratio: 2015-16 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2011 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

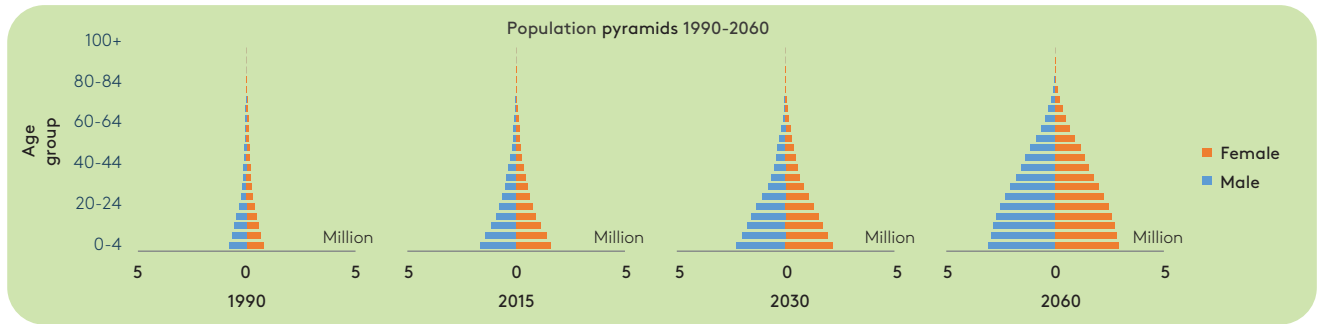
# Mali

## DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND PROFILE STATUS AND POTENTIAL

### 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 Multisectoral 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.

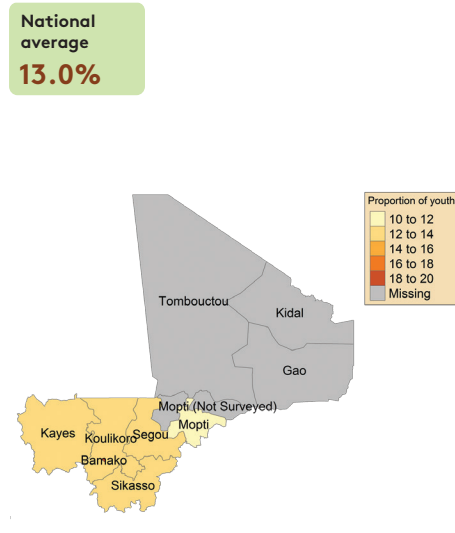
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	55.59 (Male)	56.87 (Female)
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	

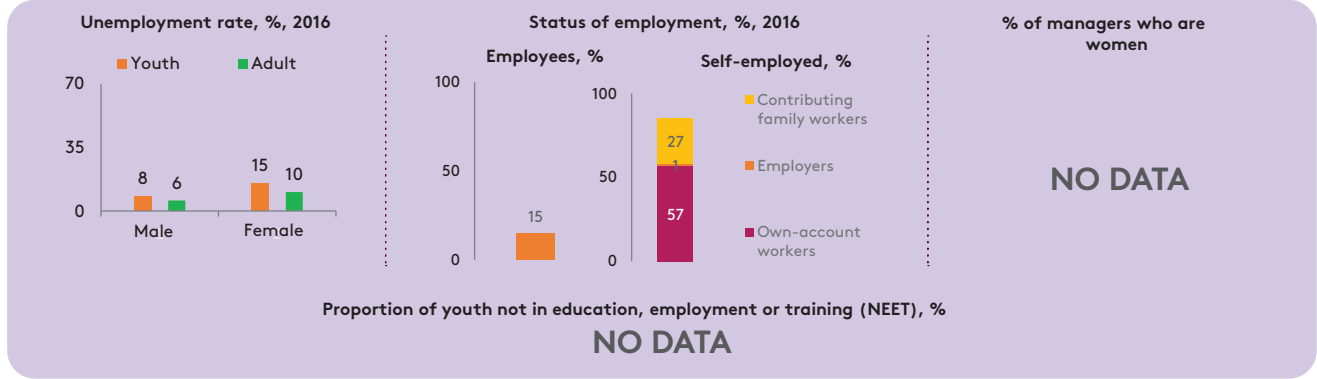
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2013



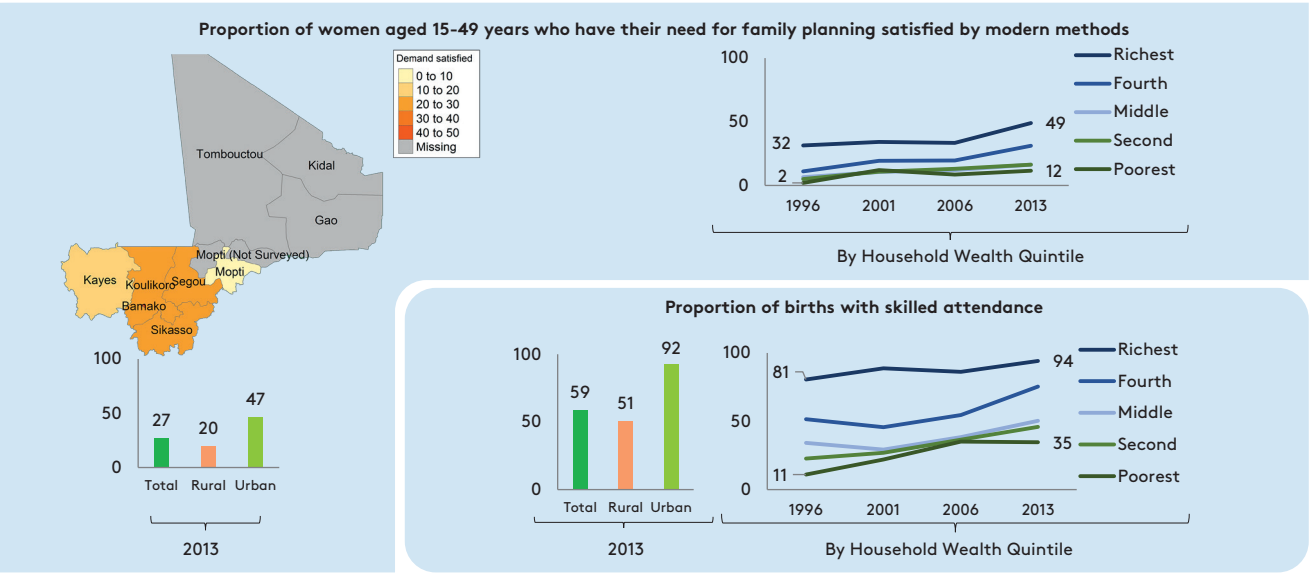
#### Population Status

Population in millions	17.468 (2015)	27.057 (2030)
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% Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

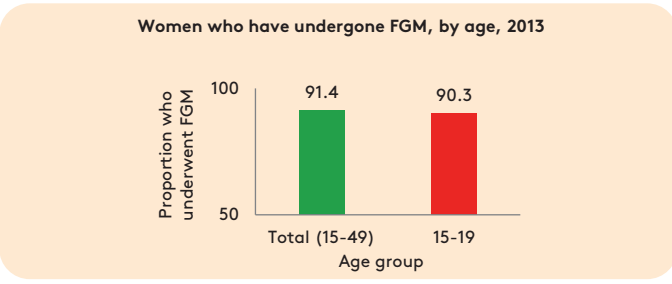


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

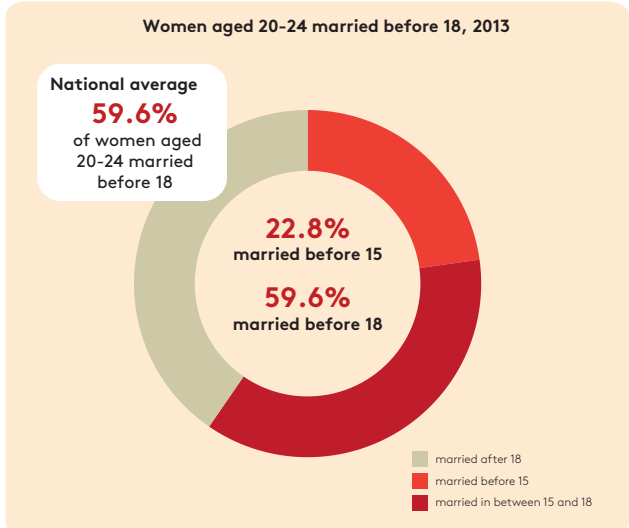


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



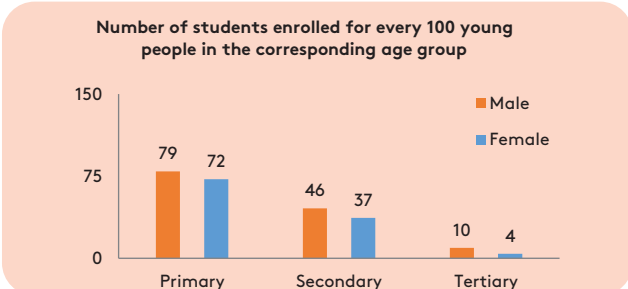
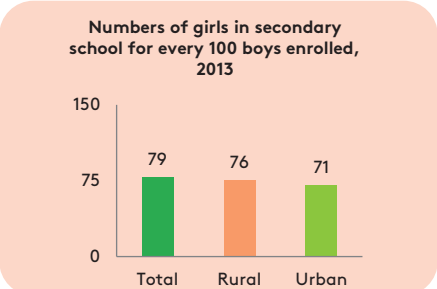
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2009  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2013 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2012-13 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2012-13 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2012-13 DHS  
 Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2012 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics



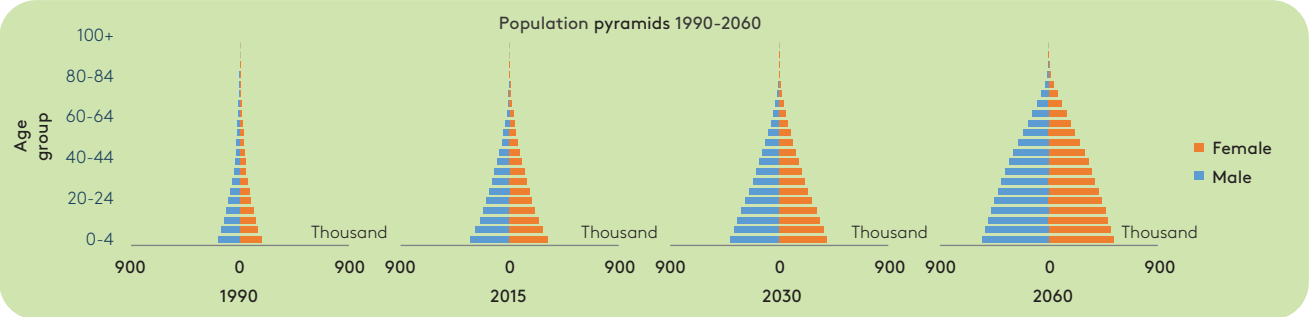
# Mauritania

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

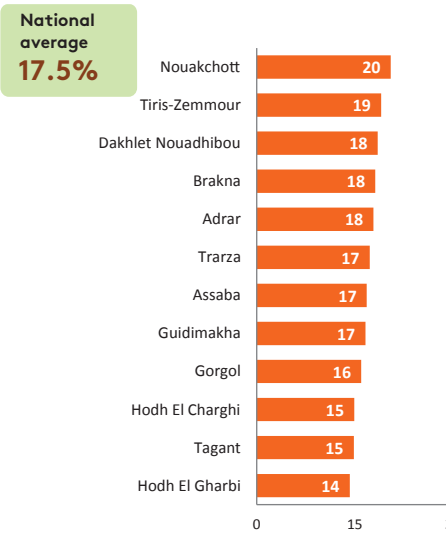
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

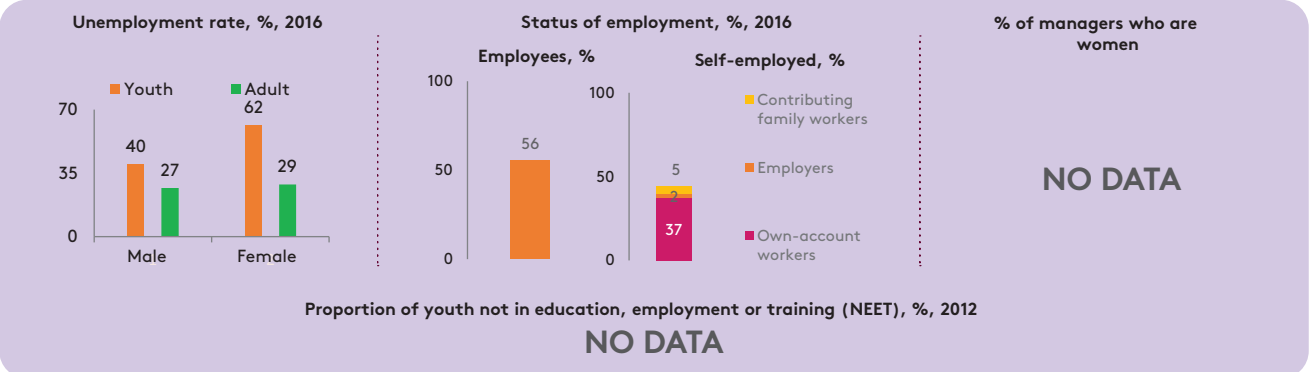
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2011



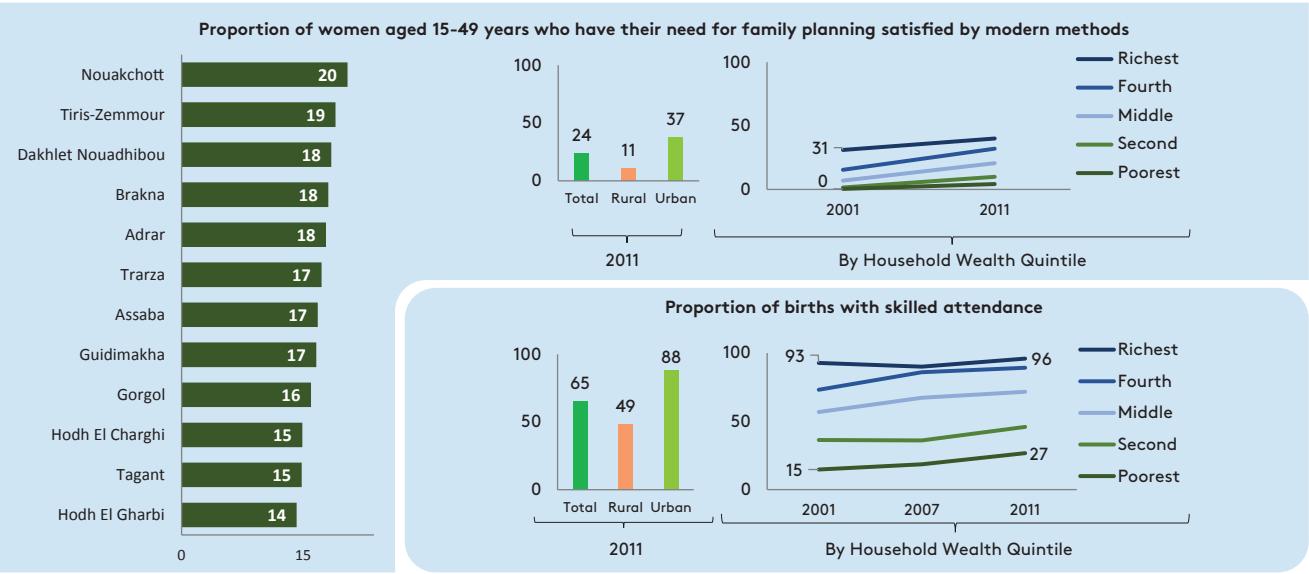
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>4.182</b> 2015	<b>6.077</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>5</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>14.2%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>60%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2014	<b>5.93%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2014	<b>32.42%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

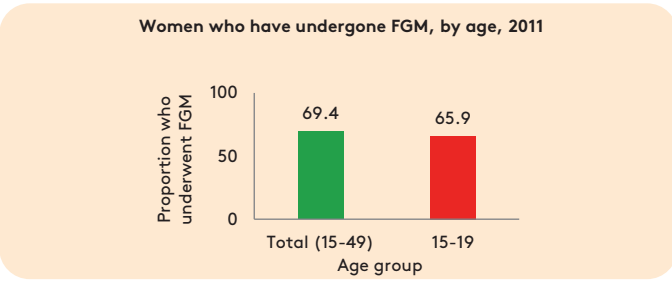


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

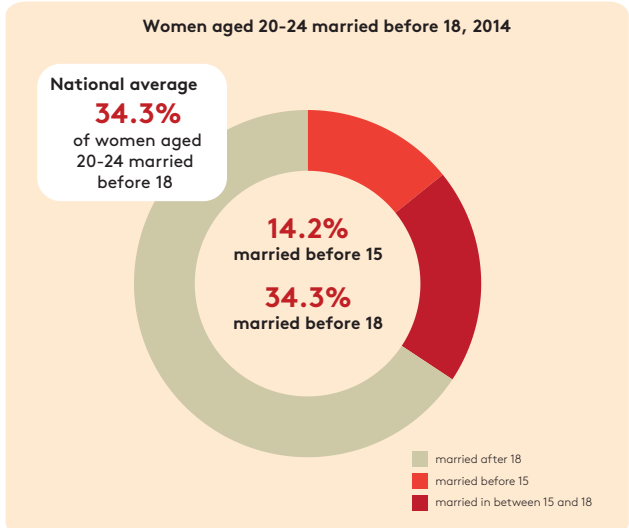


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



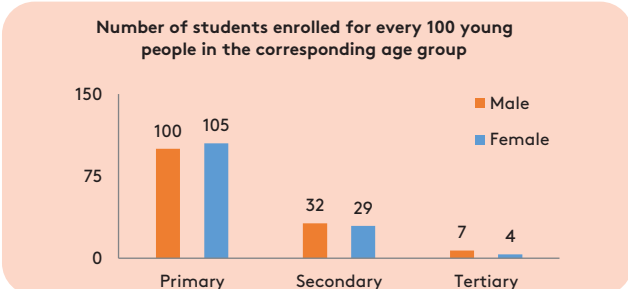
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



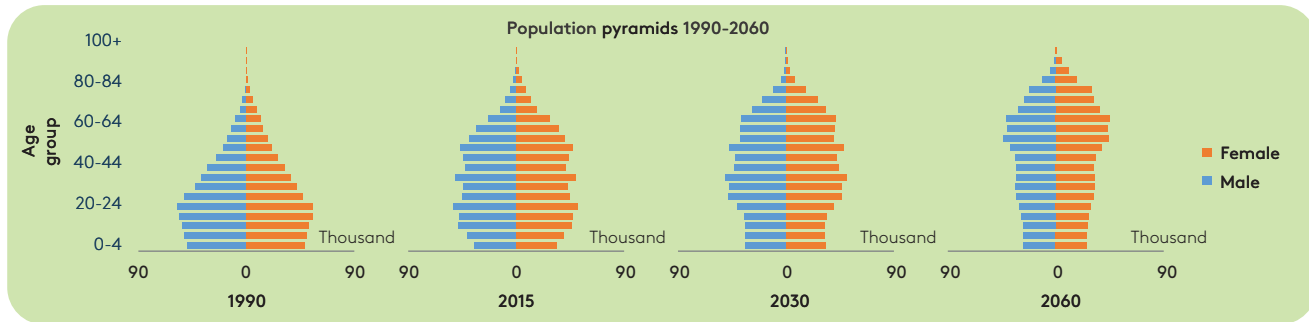
**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2014  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2011 MICS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM 2011 MICS  
 Child marriage: 2007 MICS  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2016 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

# Mauritius

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### The Demographic Dividend in Mauritius

#### POPULATION



#### 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**

#### Share of Youth Age 15-24

**NO DATA**

#### Population Status

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

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

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

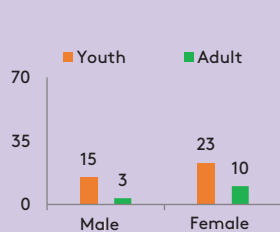
Population residing in urban areas 2015  
**40%** of population

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

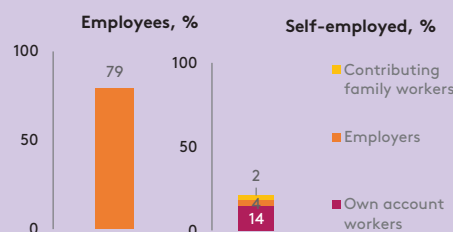
Gini index World Bank estimate 2012  
**35.84%** Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

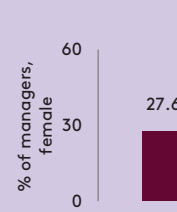
#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women, 2016



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

**NO DATA**

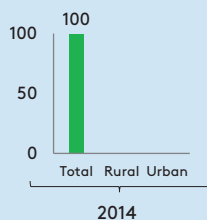


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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 reporting sexual violence of women and girls

NO DATA reporting physical violence of women and girls

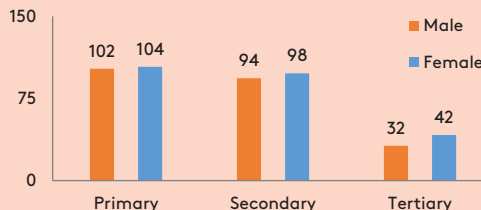
NO DATA reporting psychological violence of women and girls

## 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:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2012  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Skilled birth attendance: WHO/UNICEF joint Global Database 2017  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

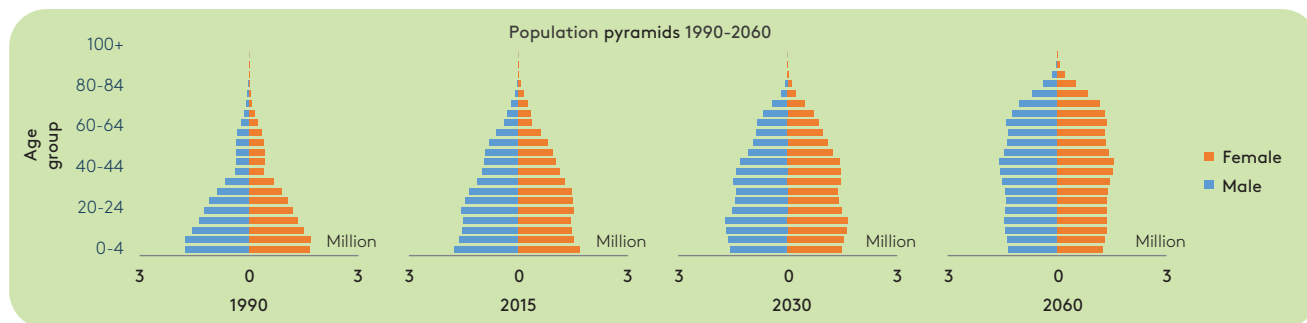
# Morocco

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### The Demographic Dividend in Morocco

A demographic dividend profile was developed and a demographic dividend workshop is going to be organized at sub-national 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

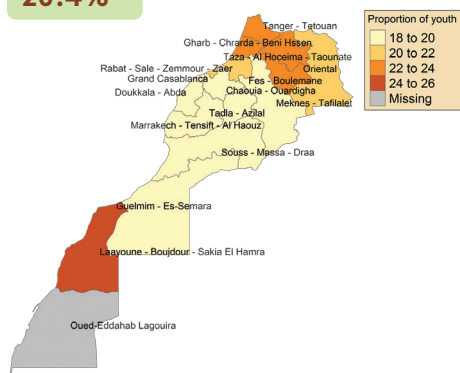


#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>73.7</b> Male	<b>75.97</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>24</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>28</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>121</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>0%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2004

National average **20.4%**

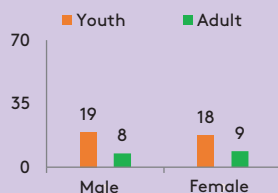


#### Population Status

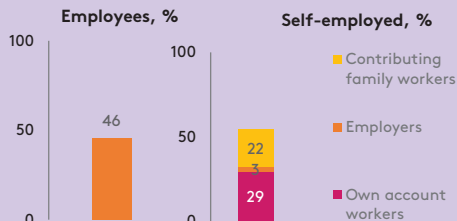
Population in millions	<b>34.803</b> 2015	<b>40.874</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>3</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>60%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>60%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line	<b>NO DATA</b>	
Gini index World Bank estimate	<b>NO DATA</b>	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



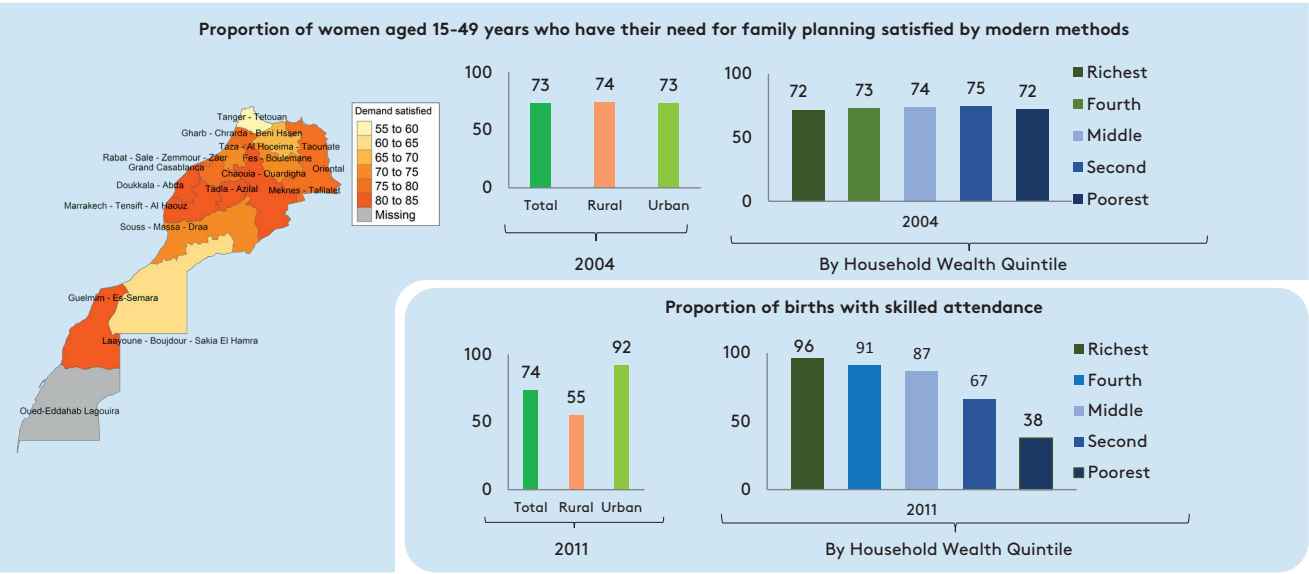
#### % of managers who are women

**NO DATA**

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

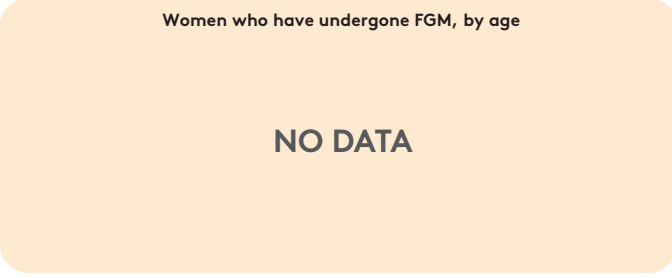
**NO DATA**

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

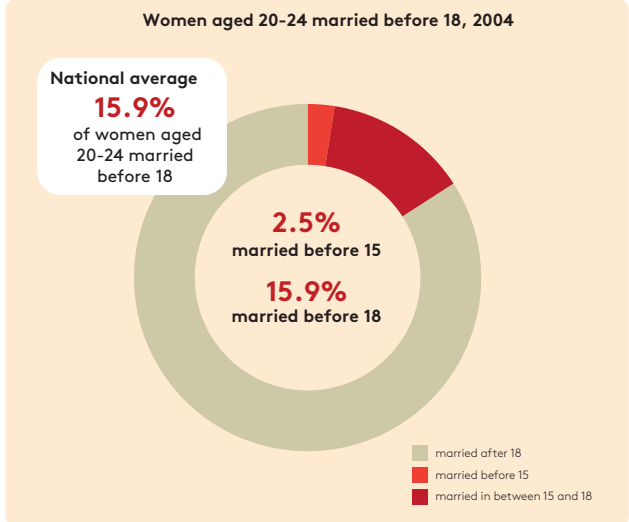


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



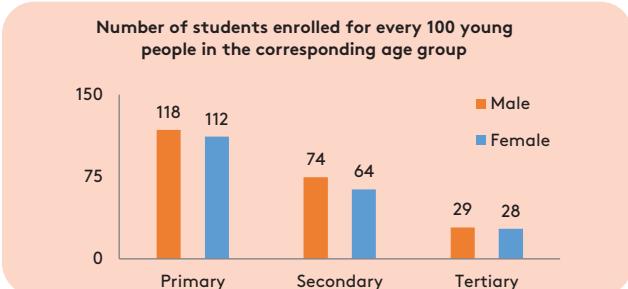
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2007  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2003-04 DHS  
 Rights and Youth-Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2003-04 DHS  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2012 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

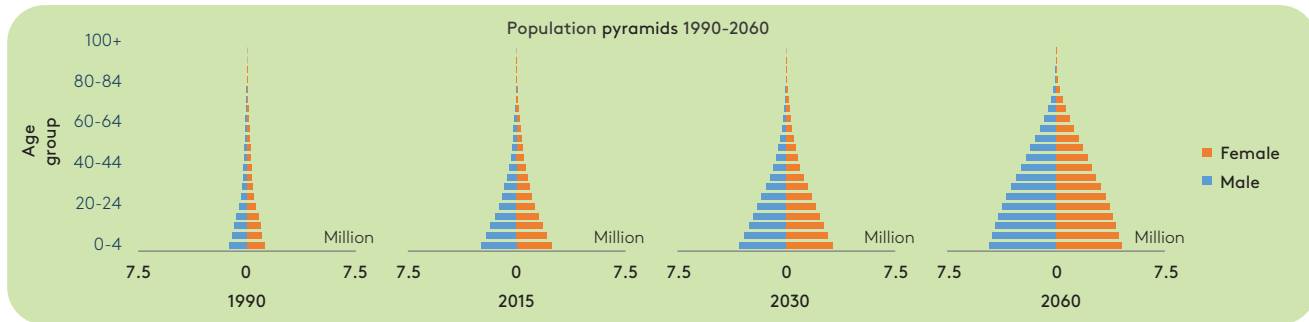
# Mozambique

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

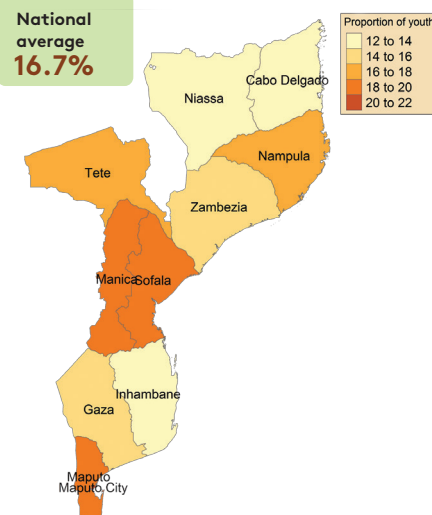
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	53.97 (Male)	58.08 (Female)
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/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	12% of adults aged 15 to 49	

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

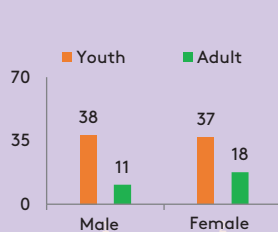


#### Population Status

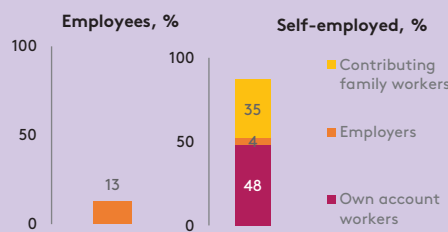
Population in millions	28.011 (2015)	42.439 (2030)
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	5 children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	17.5% of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	32% of population	
People under the international poverty line 2008	68.74% of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2008	45.58% Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

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

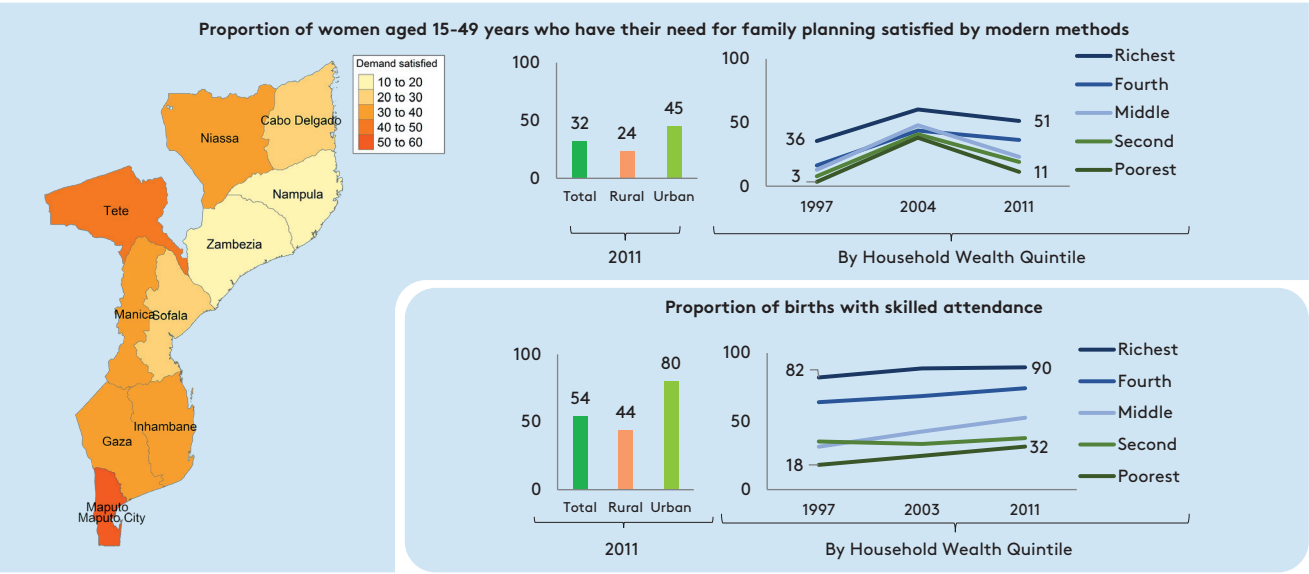
NO DATA





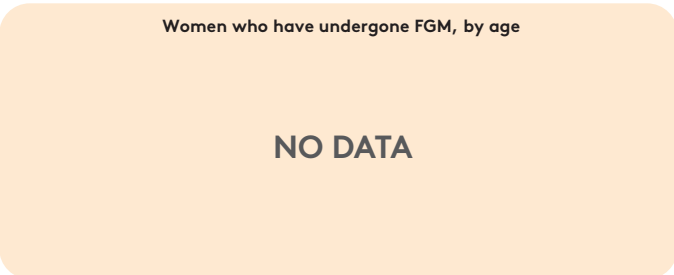
# Mozambique

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

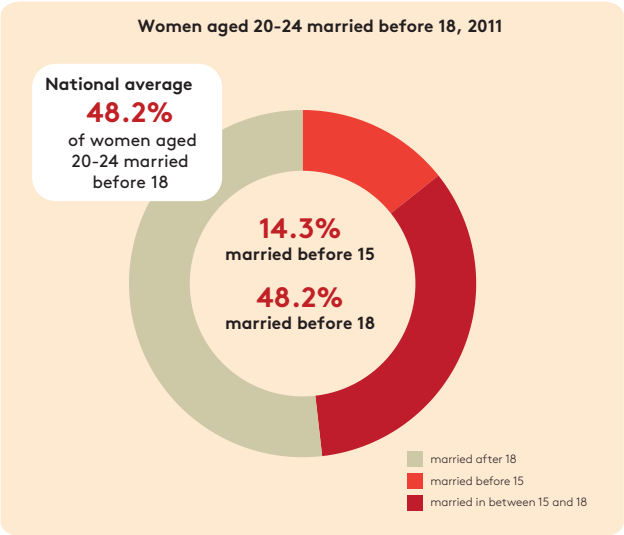


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female genital mutilation (FGM)



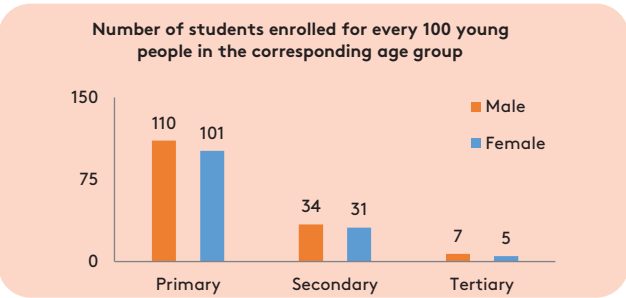
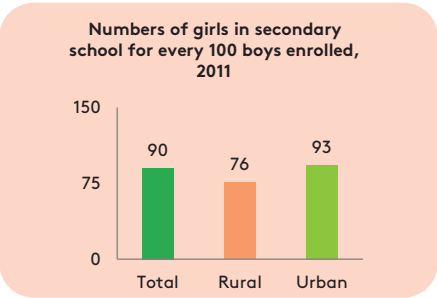
### Child Marriage



### Intimate partner violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2008  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2011 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2011 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2011 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2014 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

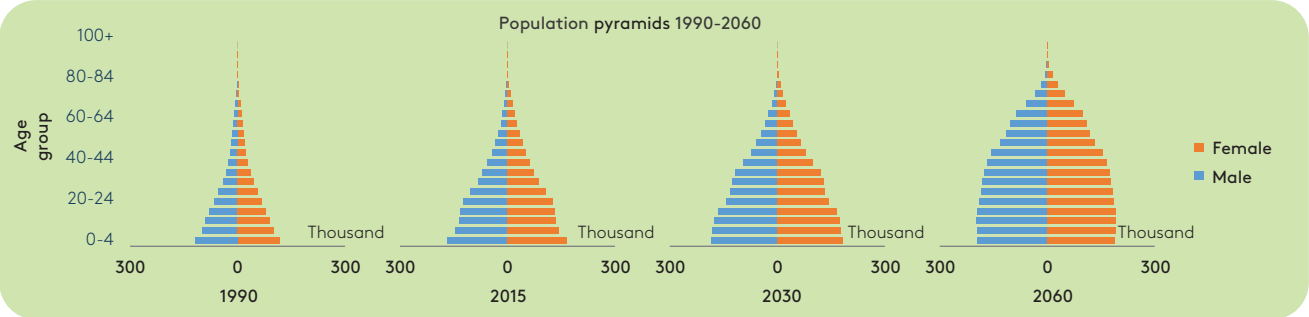
# Namibia

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

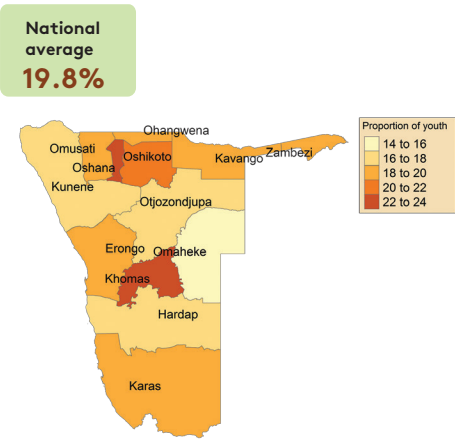
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	59.09	64.28
	Male	Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	33 deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	45 deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	265 deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	14% of adults aged 15 to 49	

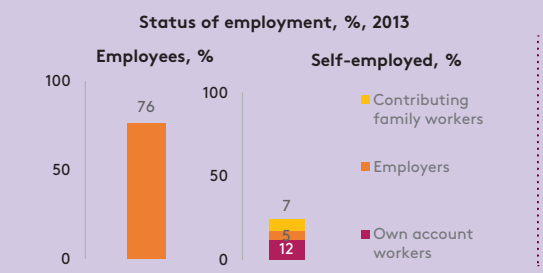
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2013



#### Population Status

Population in millions	2.426	3.246
	2015	2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	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 World Bank estimate 2009	60.97% Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

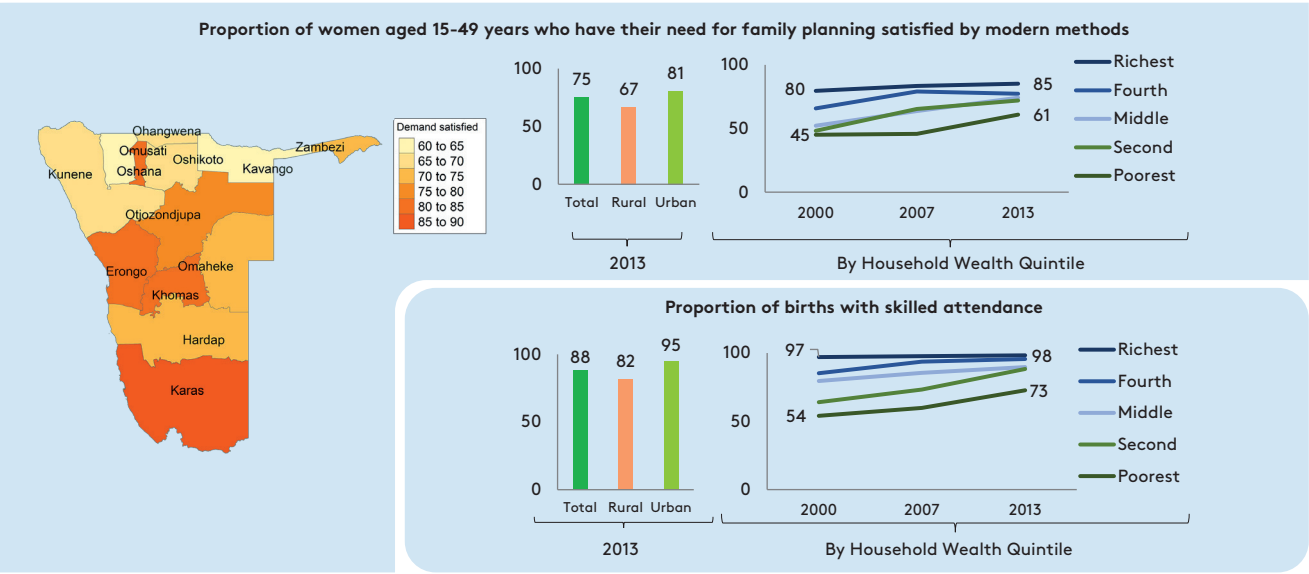
### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP



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

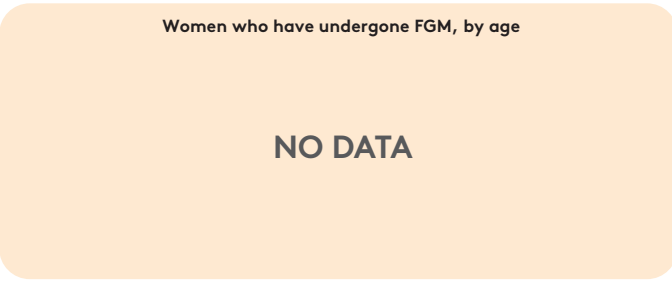
Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2014  
**NO DATA**

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

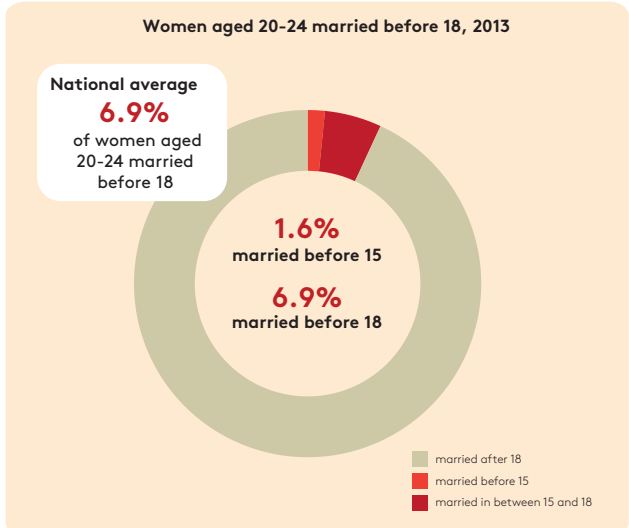


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



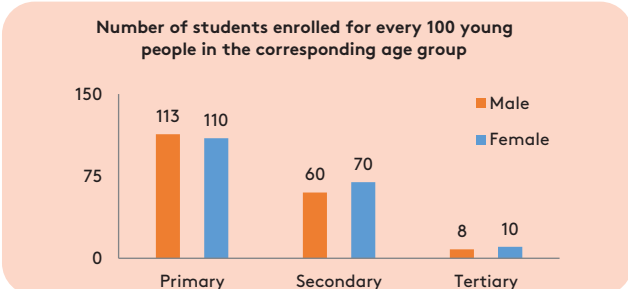
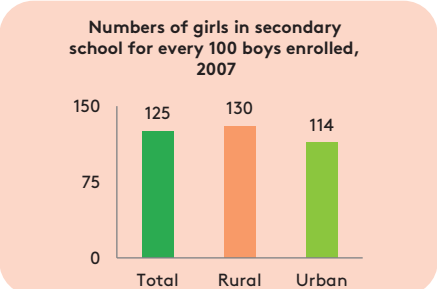
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2009  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2013 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Child marriage: 2013 DHS Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2006-07 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2013 (primary), 2007 (secondary), 2008 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

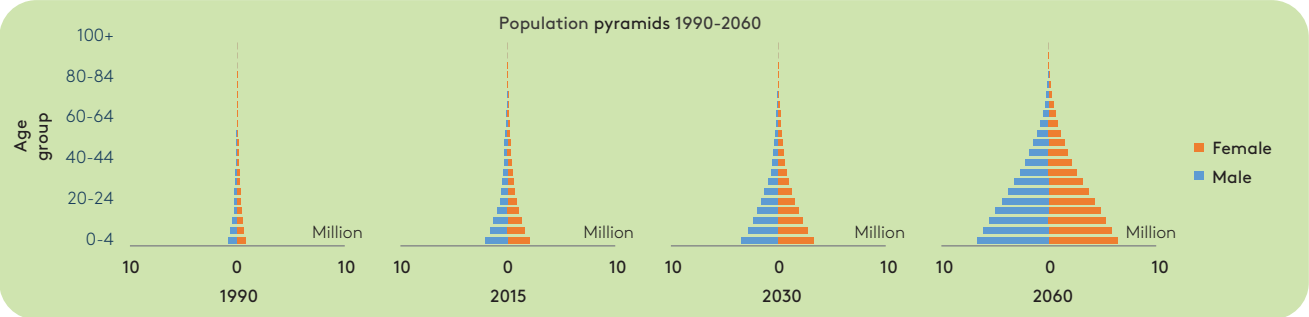
# Niger

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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).

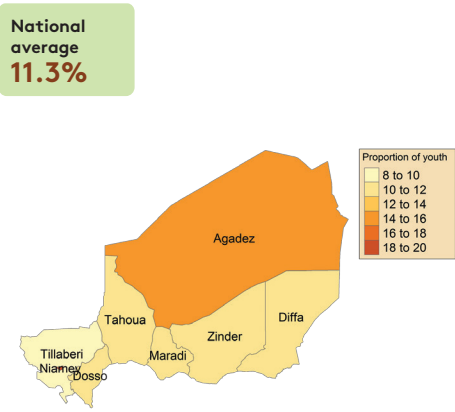
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>57.64</b> Male	<b>59.49</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>57</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>96</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>553</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>0%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

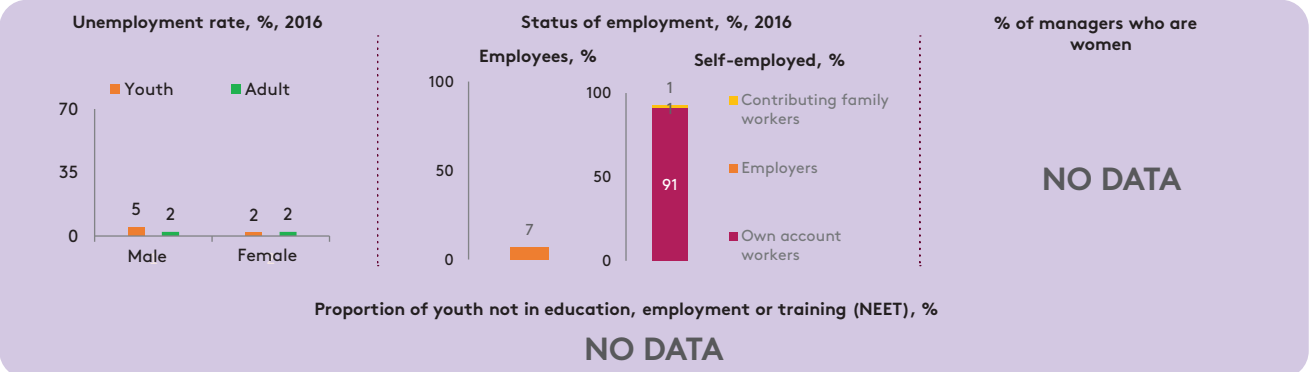
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2012



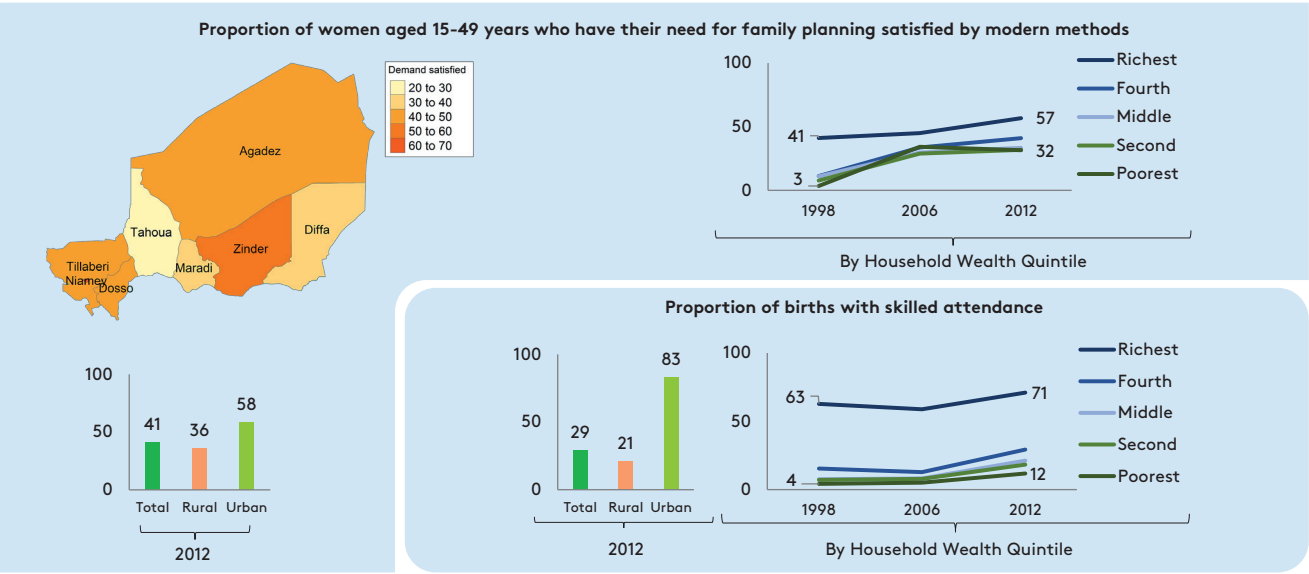
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>19.897</b> 2015	<b>34.994</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>7</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>13.5%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>19%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2014	<b>45.7%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2014	<b>33.99%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

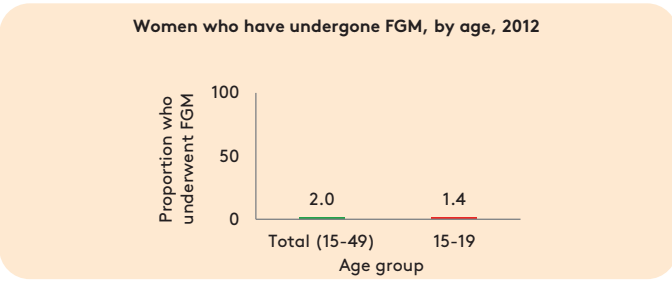


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

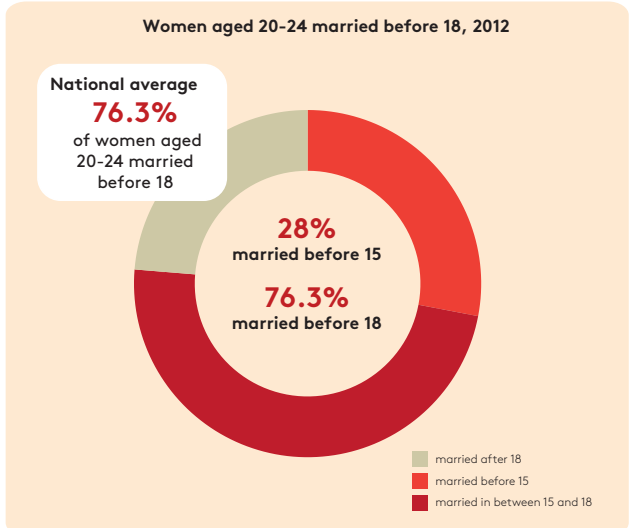


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



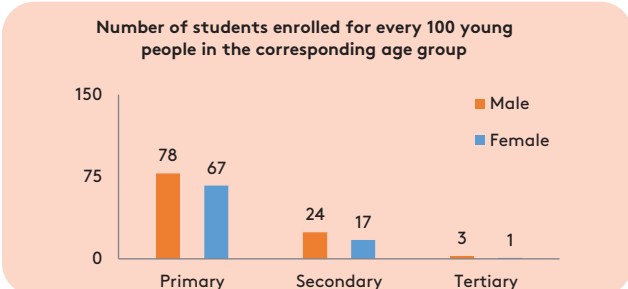
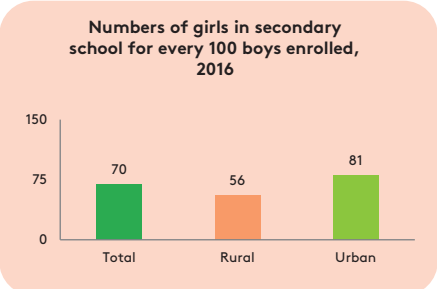
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2014  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2012 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2012 DHS  
 Child marriage: 2012 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2015-2016 Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2012 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

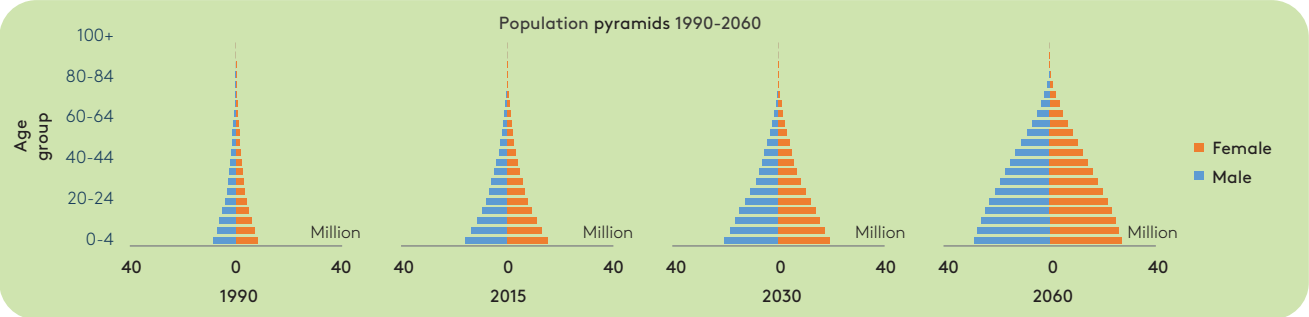
# Nigeria

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

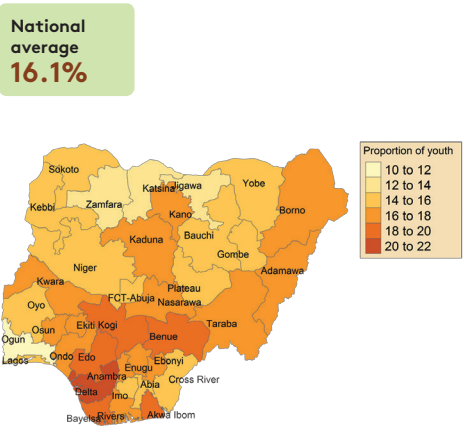
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	51.16 (Male)	52.61 (Female)
Infant mortality rate 2015	69 deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	109 deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	814 deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	3% of adults aged 15 to 49	

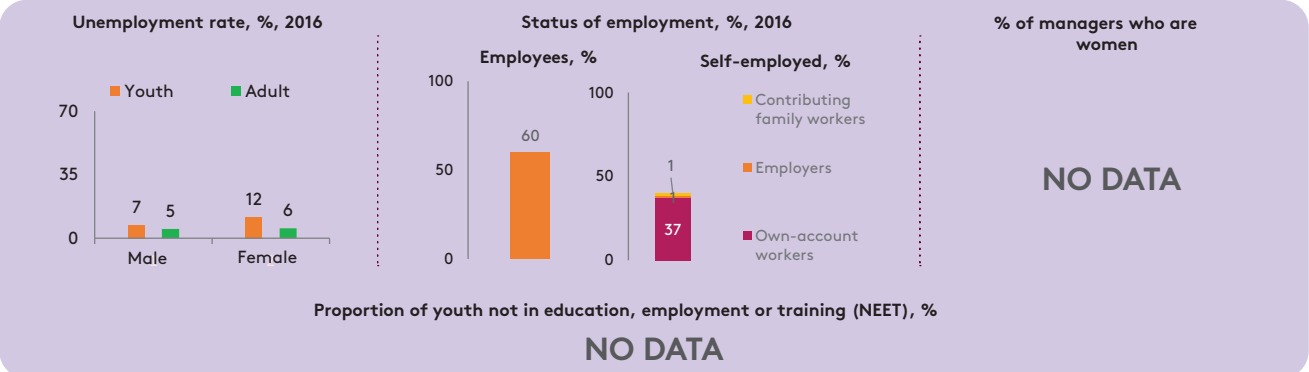
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2013



#### Population Status

Population in millions	181.182 (2015)	264.068 (2030)
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	6 children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	13.5% of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	48% of population	
People under the international poverty line 2009	53.47% of population	
Gini index 2009	42.97 (World Bank estimate, Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

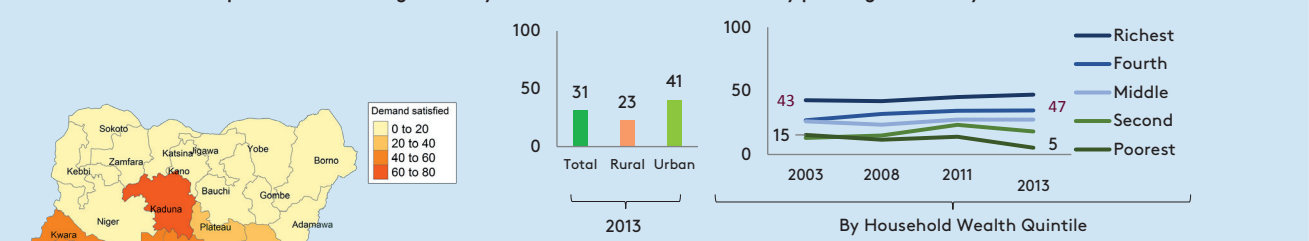




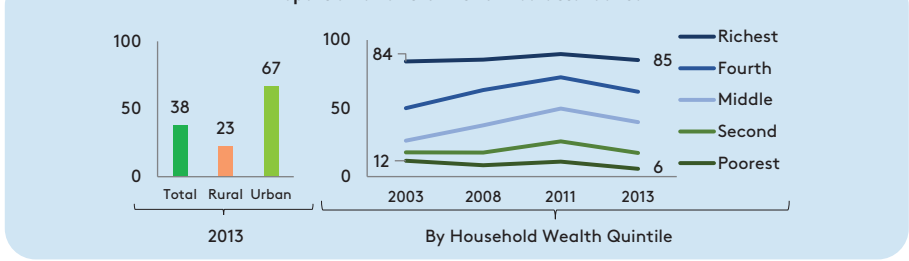
# Nigeria

## 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

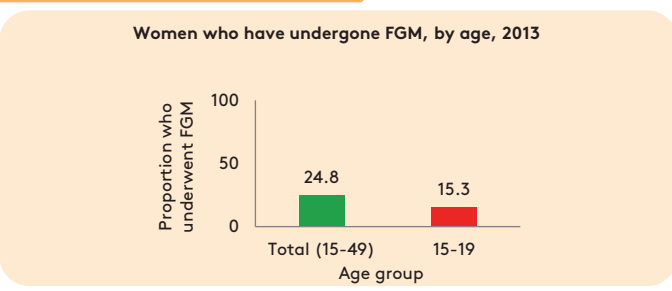


Proportion of births with skilled attendance

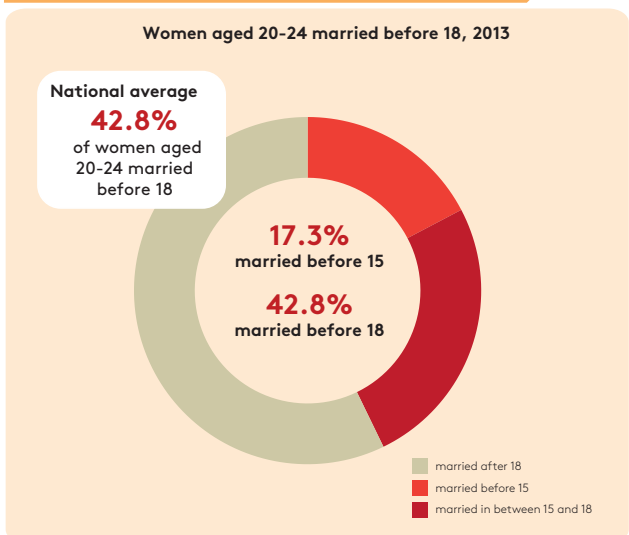


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



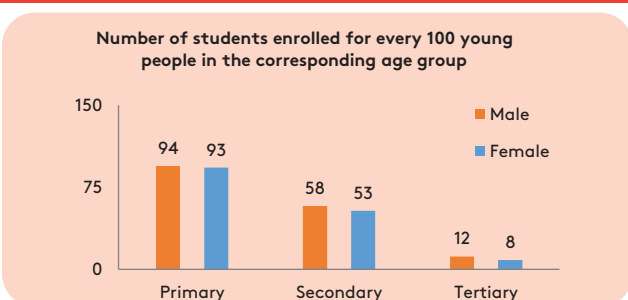
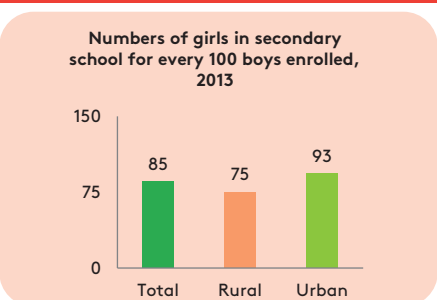
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
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 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2013 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM 2013 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2013 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2013 DHS  
 Gross enrolment ratio: 2013 (primary), 2013 (secondary), 2011 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics



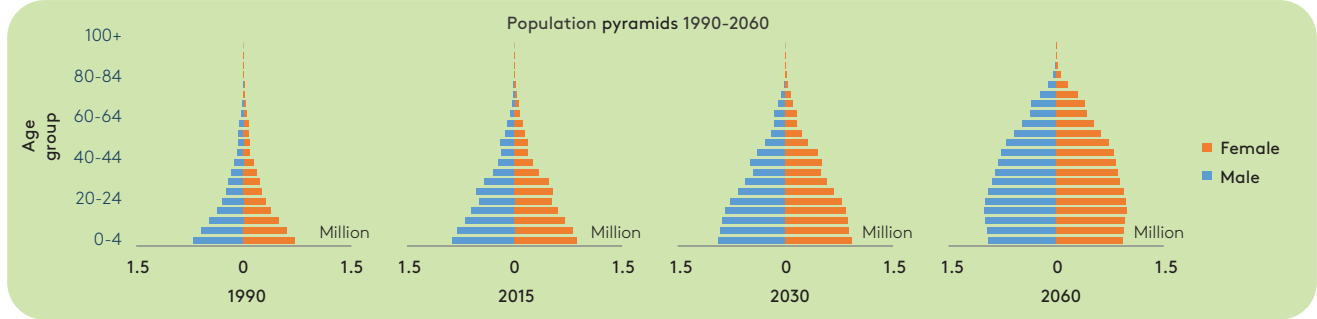
# Rwanda

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

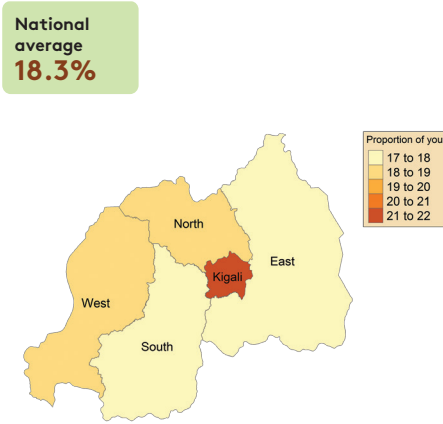
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

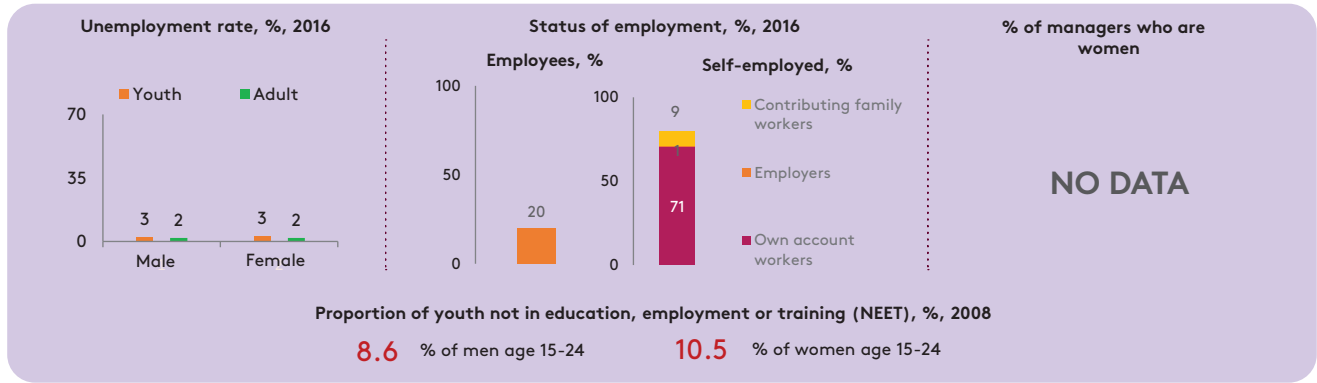
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2015



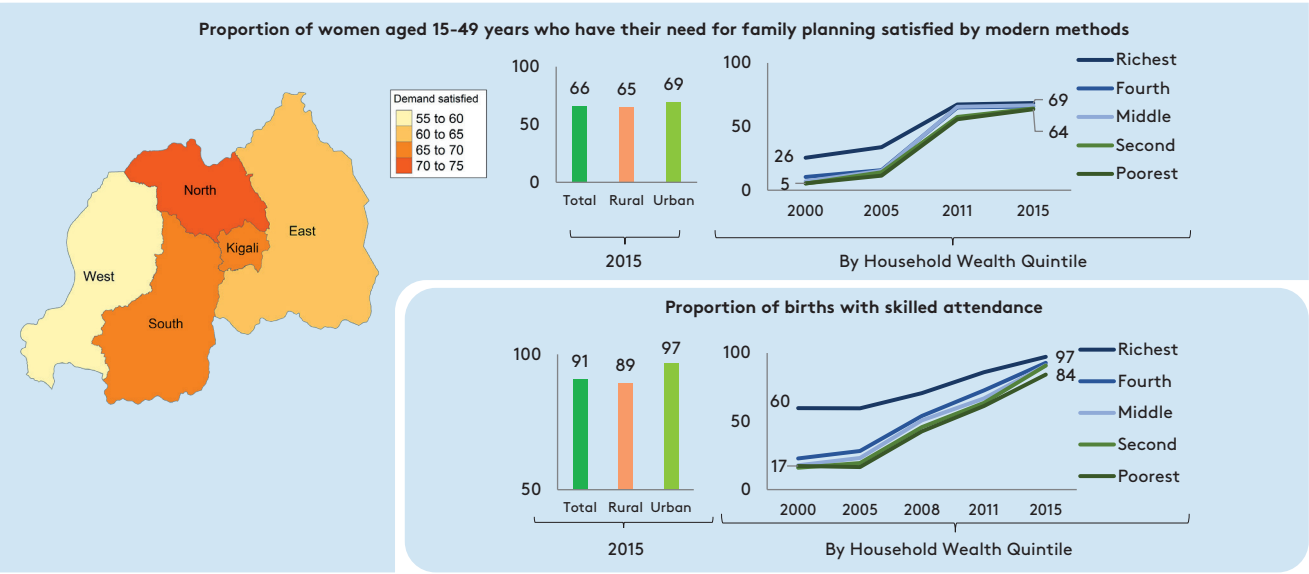
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>11.630</b> 2015	<b>16.024</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>4</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>47.3%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>29%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2009	<b>60.43%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2009	<b>50.44%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

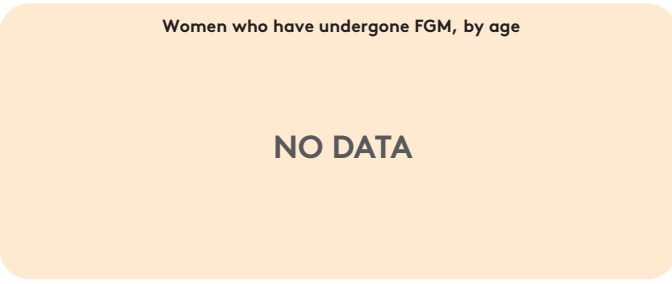


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

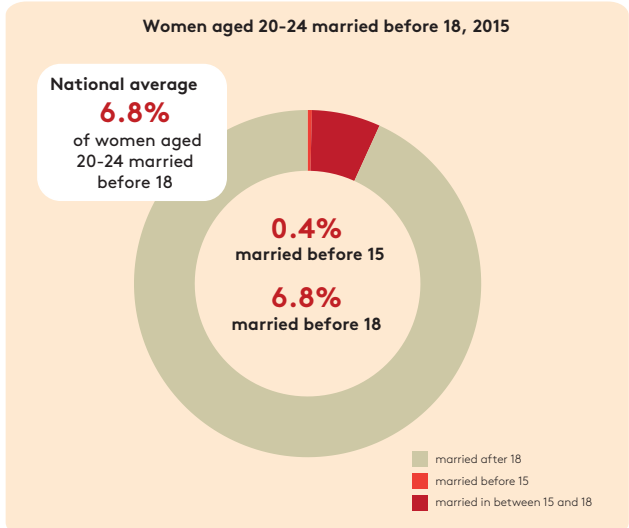


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



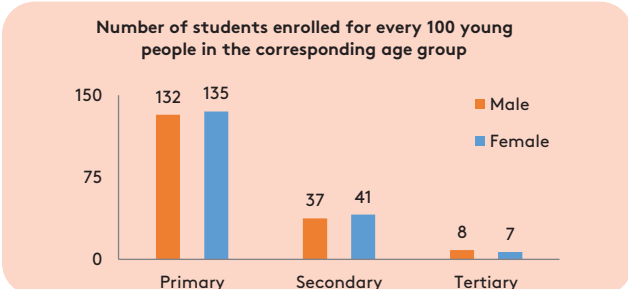
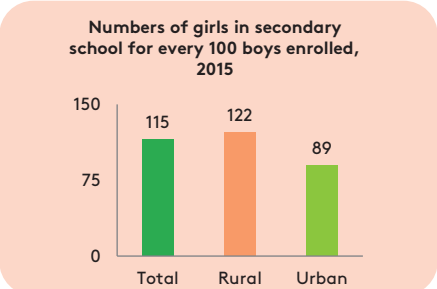
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 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  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2014-15 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2014-15 DHS Education: Gender parity ratio: 2014-15 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2014 (primary), 2014 (secondary), 2013 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

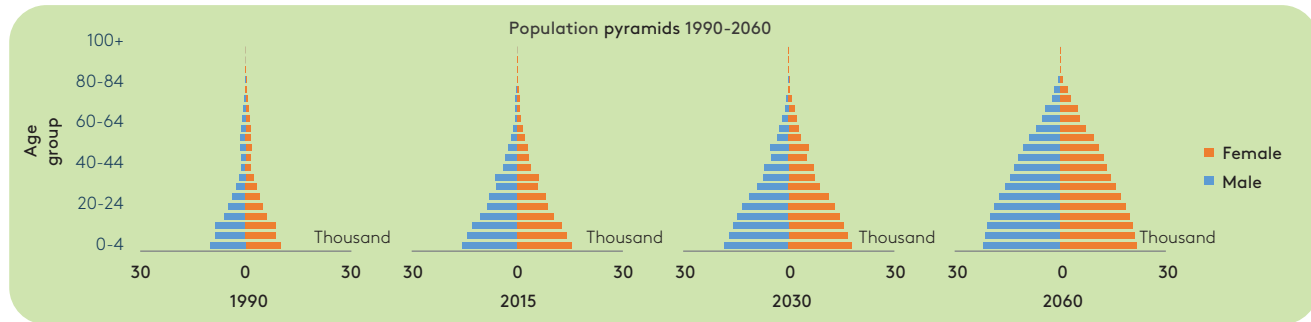
# Sao Tome and Principe

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

### POPULATION

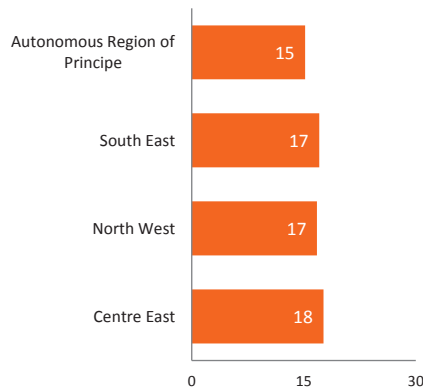


#### Health Status

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

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

National average **17.3%**

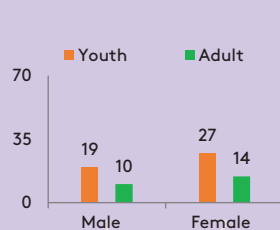


#### Population Status

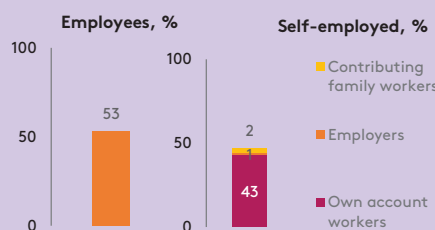
Population in millions	<b>196</b> 2015	<b>268</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>5</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>38.3%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>65%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty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

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women

**NO DATA**

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

**NO DATA**



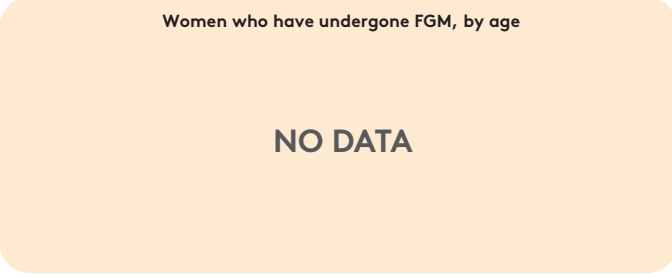
# Sao Tome and Principe

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

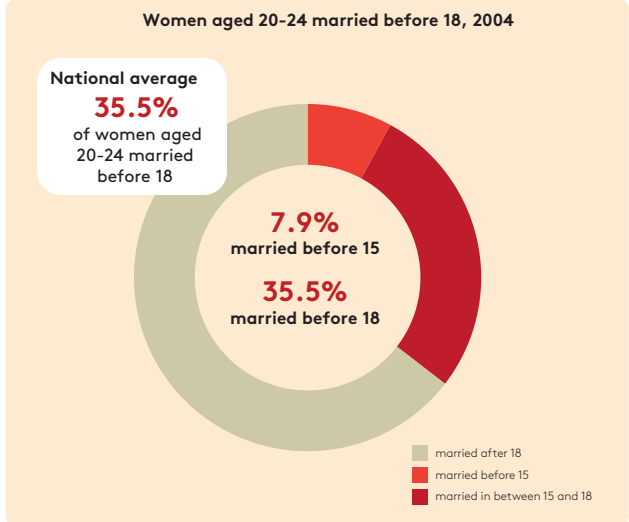


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



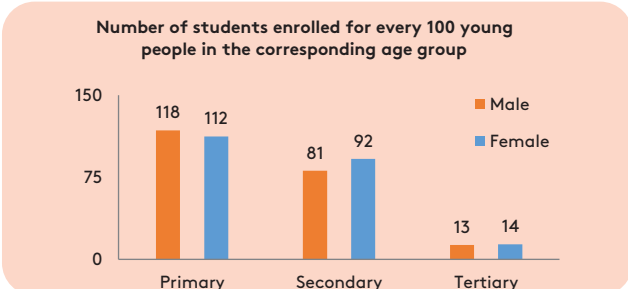
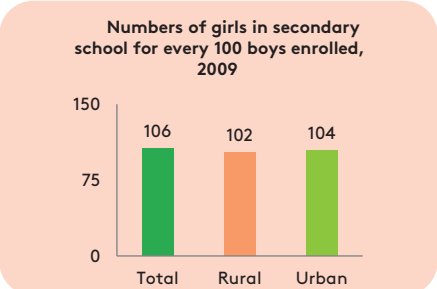
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2010  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2014 MICS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2014 MICS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2008-09 DHS, Gross enrolment ratio: 2016 (primary), 2016 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

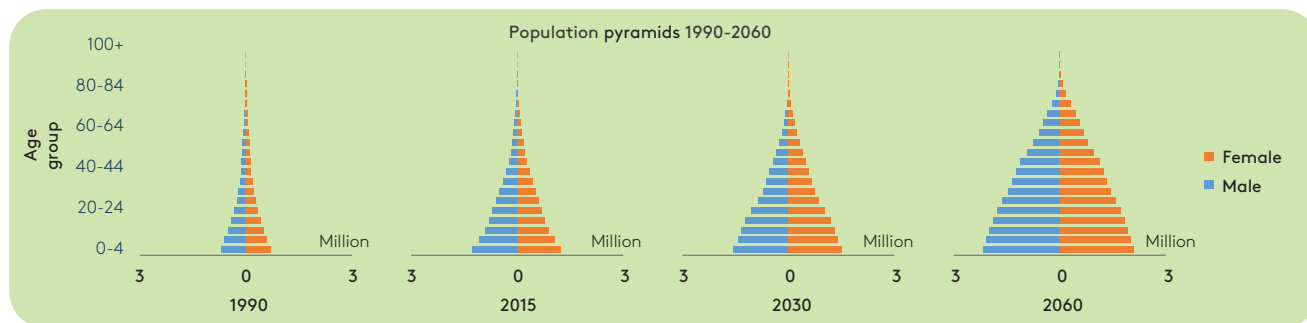
# Senegal

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015  
 Male: **63.75**  
 Female: **67.54**

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

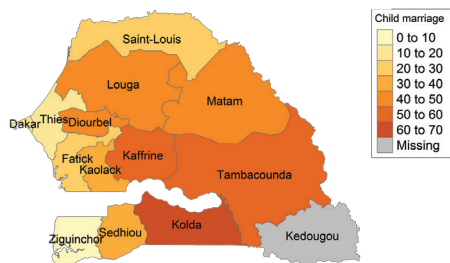
Under-five mortality rate 2015  
**47** deaths/1,000 live births

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

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

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

National average  
**18.0%**



#### Population Status

Population in millions  
 2015: **14.977**  
 2030: **22.123**

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

Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods  
**19.9%** of women Age 15 to 49

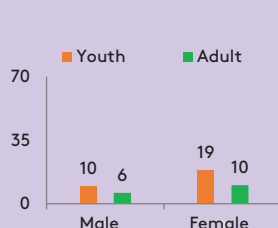
Population residing in urban areas 2015  
**44%** of population

People under the international poverty line 2011  
**37.98%** of population

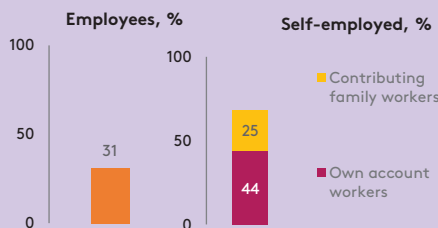
Gini index World Bank estimate 2011  
**40.29%** Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



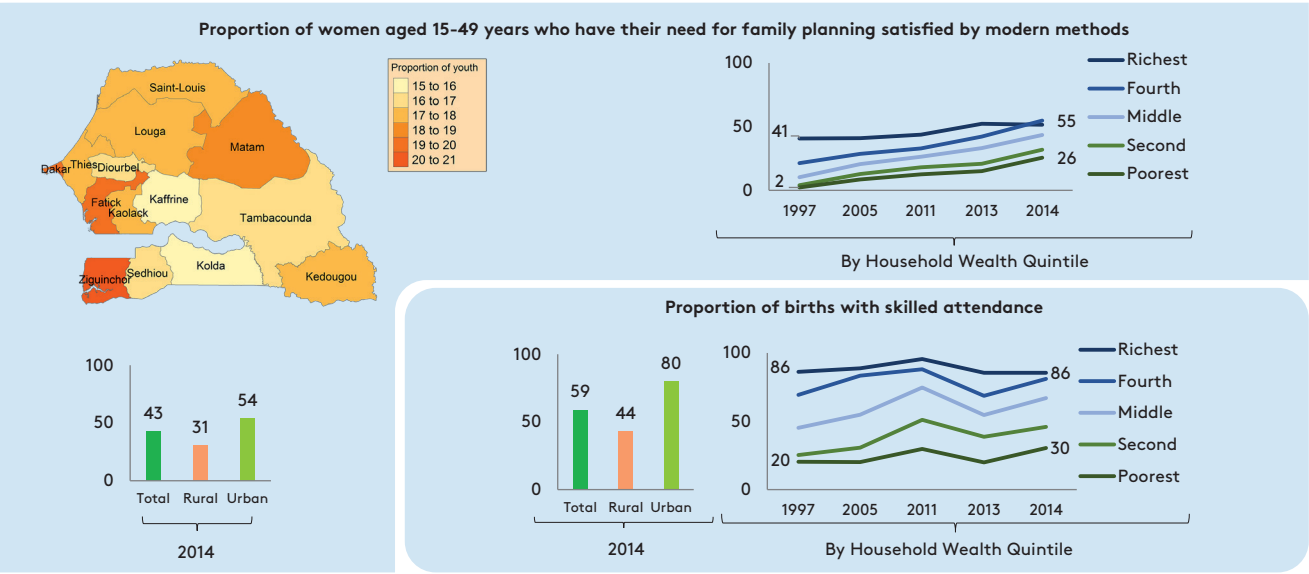
#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

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

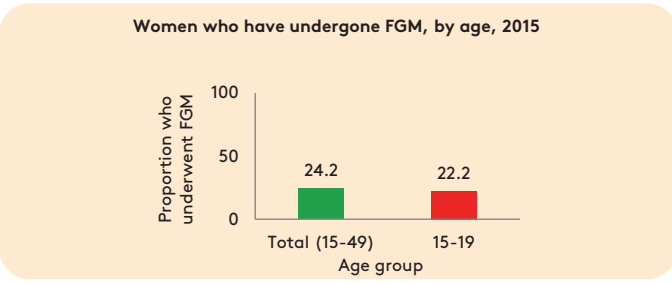
NO DATA

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

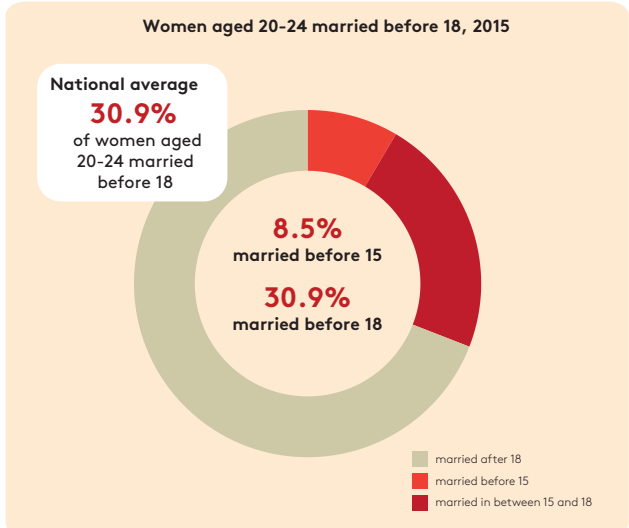


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



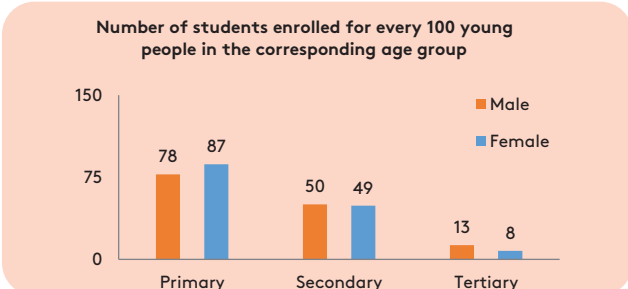
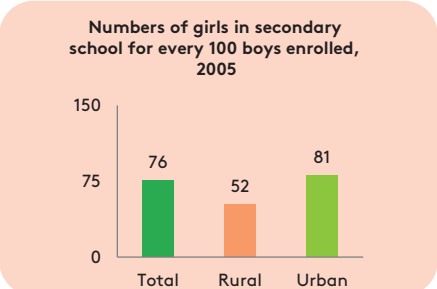
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

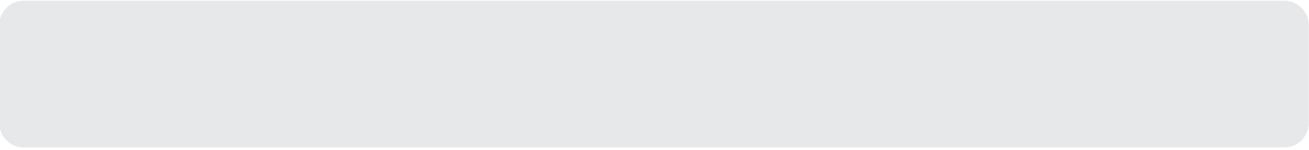


**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2011  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, 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  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2015 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2015 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2005 DHS  
 Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

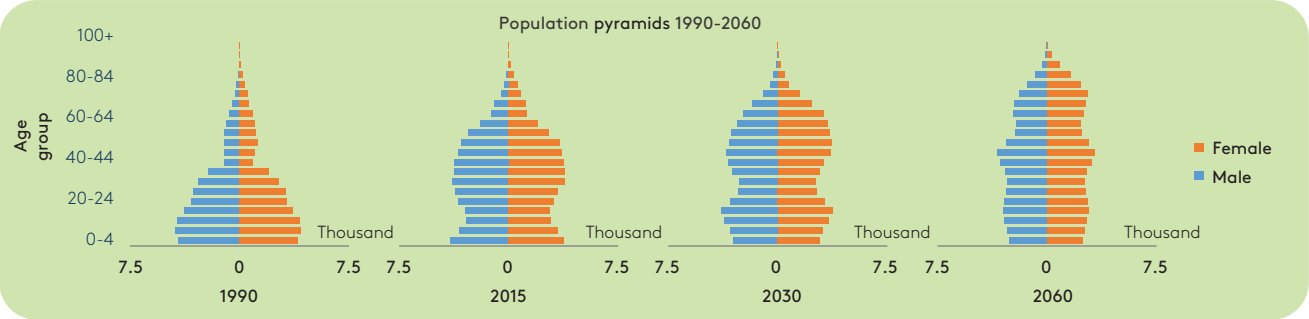
# Seychelles

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### The Demographic Dividend in the Seychelles



### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

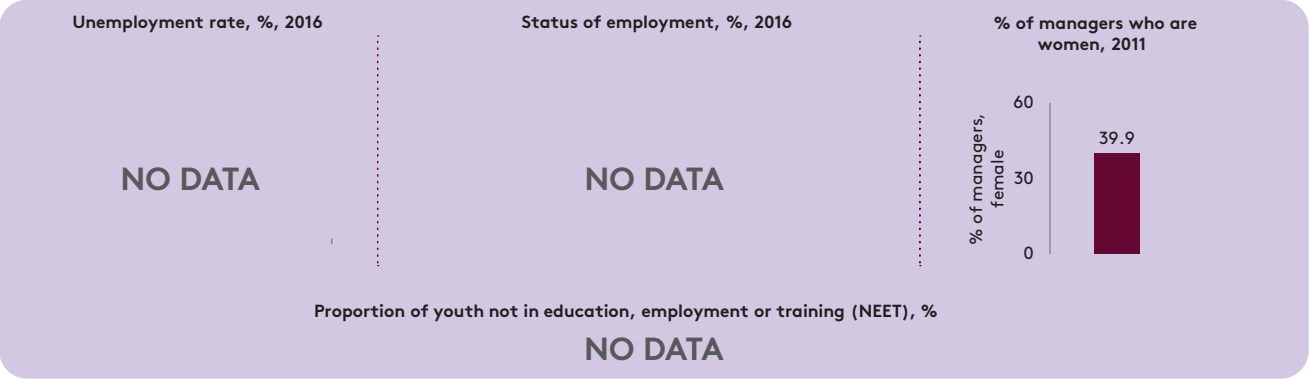
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24

NO DATA

#### Population Status

Population in millions	94 (2015)	98 (2030)
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	2 children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, 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 World Bank estimate 2009	46.82% (Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP







# Seychelles

## 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** reporting sexual violence of women and girls

**NO DATA** reporting physical violence of women and girls

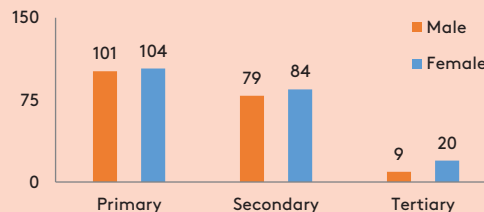
**NO DATA** reporting psychological violence of women and girls

## 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:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 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  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

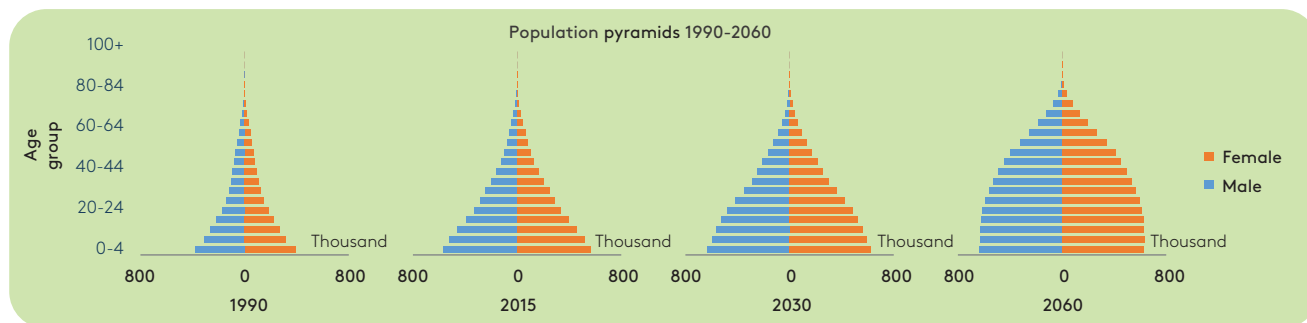
# Sierra Leone

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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

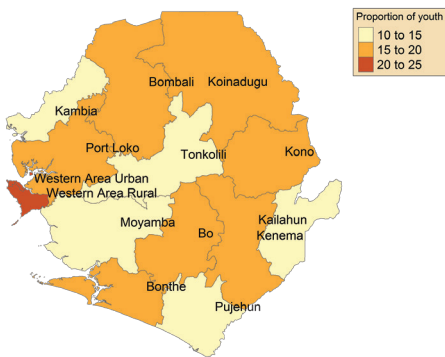
Under-five mortality rate 2015  
**120** deaths/1,000 live births

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

Population in millions 2015: **7.237**, 2030: **9.720**

Total fertility rate 2010-2015: **5** children/woman

Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods: **15.5%** of women Age 15 to 49

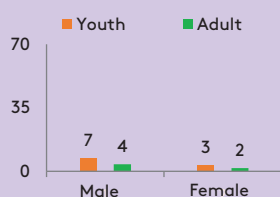
Population residing in urban areas 2015: **40%** of population

People under the international poverty line 2011: **52.33%** of population

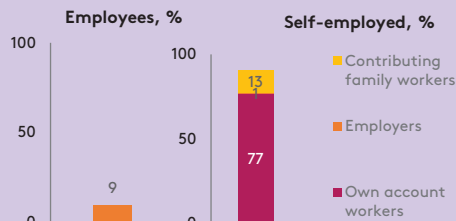
Gini index 2011: **33.99%** (World Bank estimate, Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



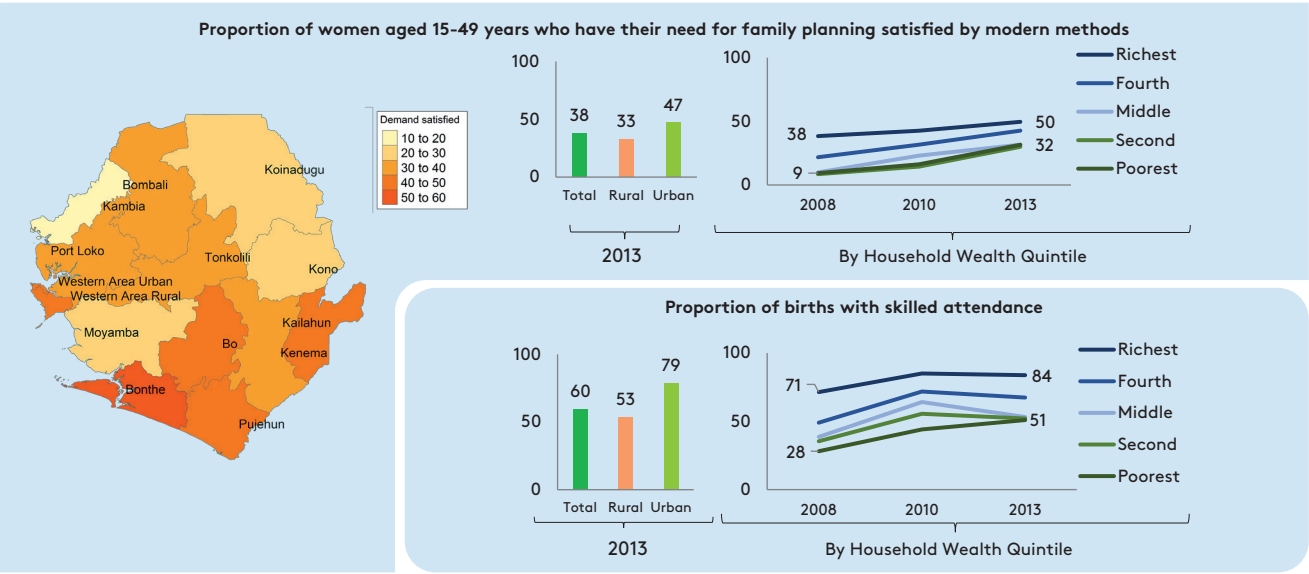
#### % of managers who are women

NO DATA

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

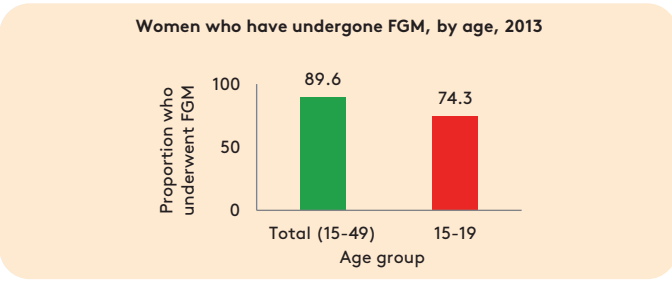
NO DATA

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

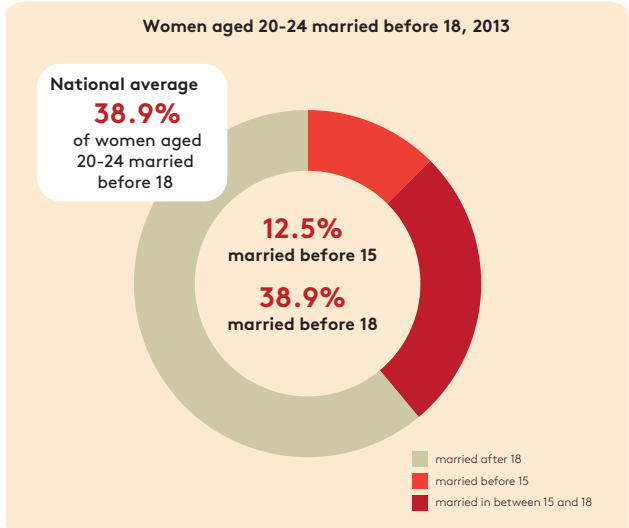


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



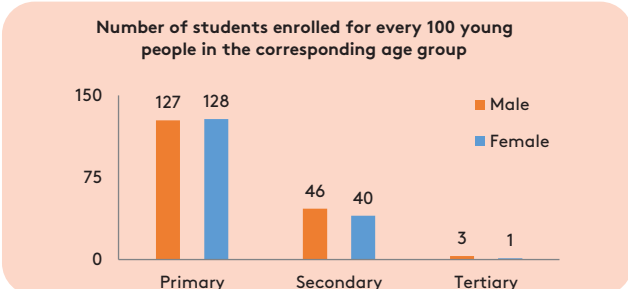
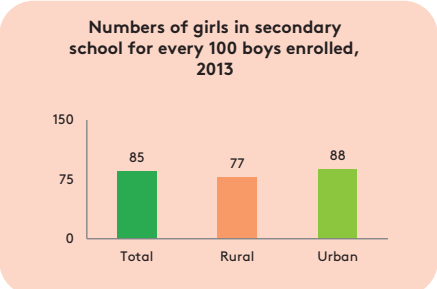
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2011  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2013 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2013 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2013 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2013 DHS  
 Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), 2002 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

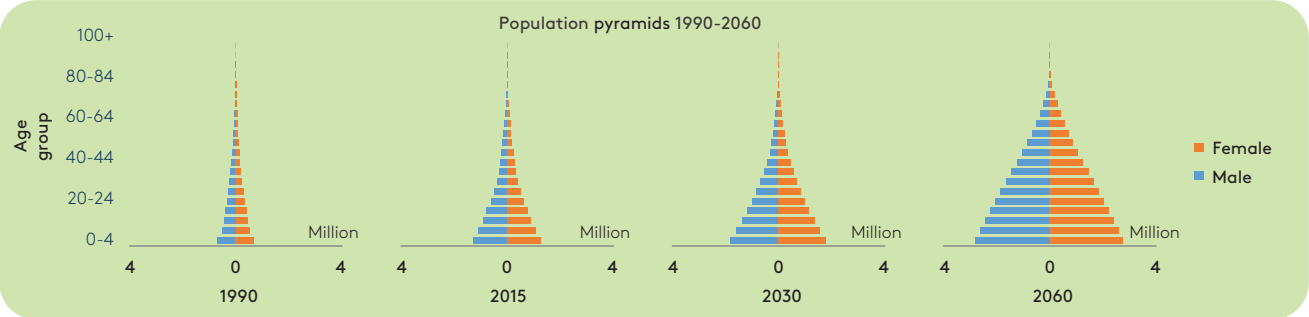
# Somalia

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

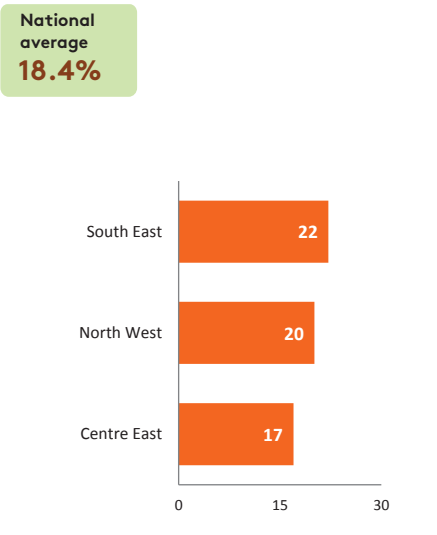
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

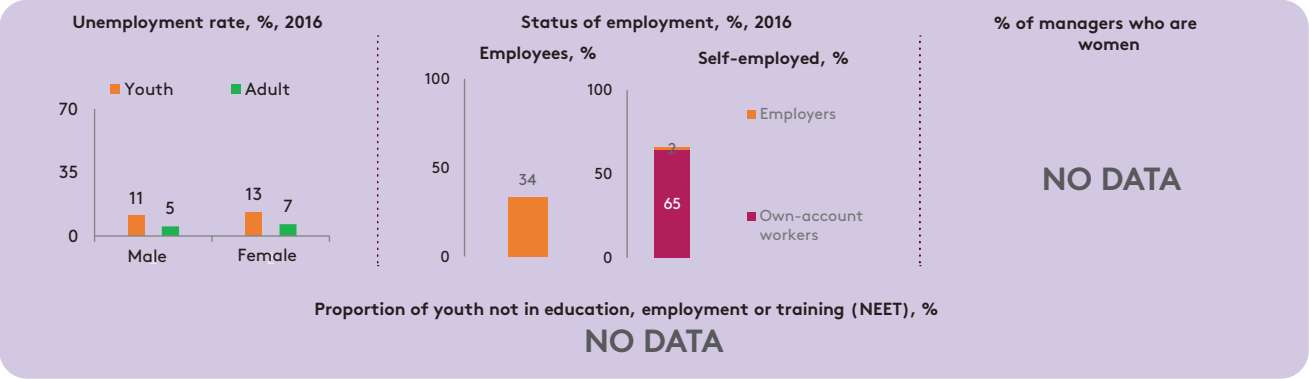
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2006



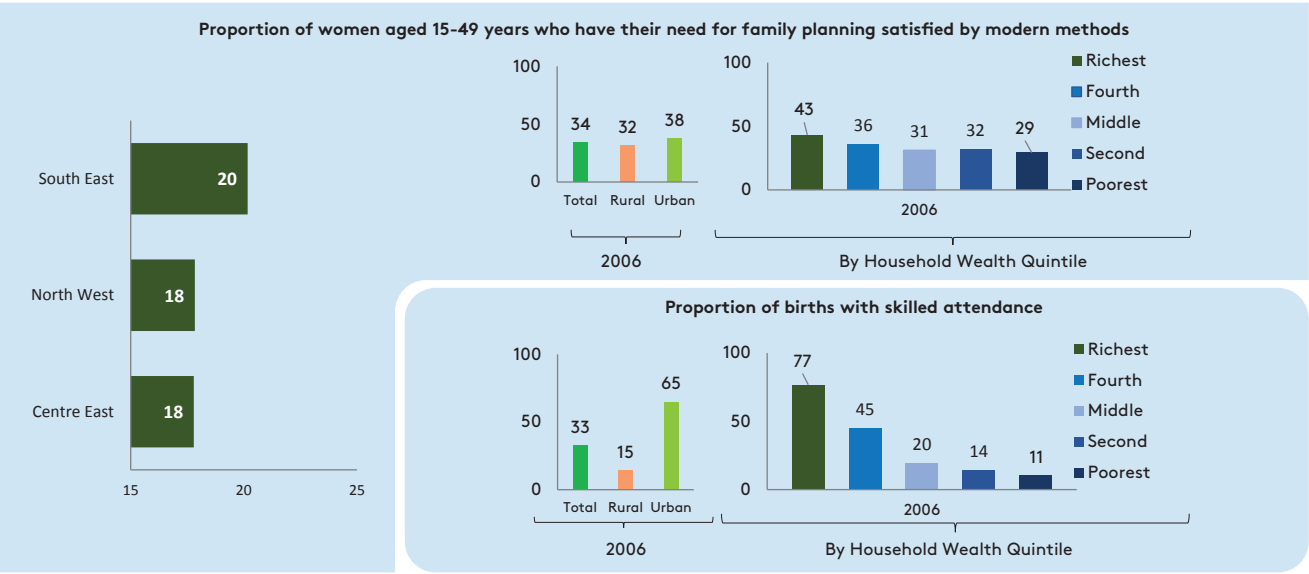
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>13.908</b> 2015	<b>21.535</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>7</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>25%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>40%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line	<b>NO DATA</b>	
Gini index World Bank estimate	<b>NO DATA</b>	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

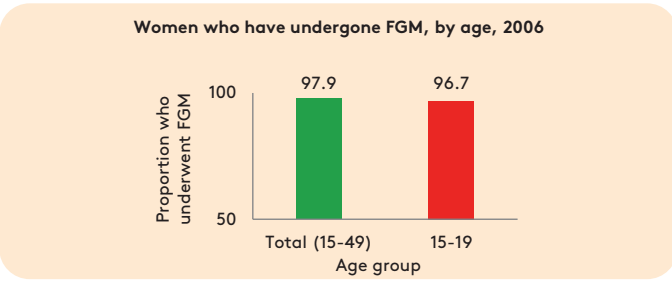


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

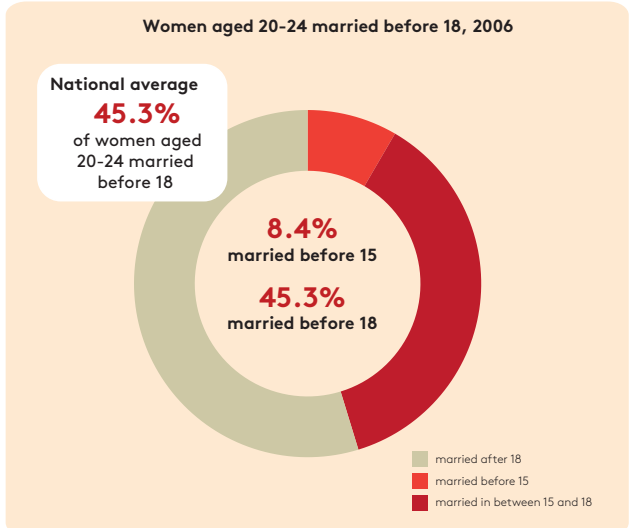


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



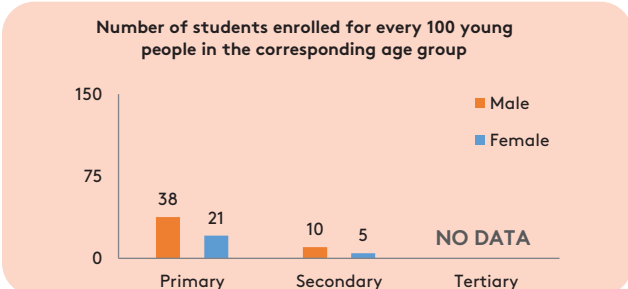
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2006 MICS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2006 MICS  
 Child marriage: 2006 MICS  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2007 (primary), 2007 (secondary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

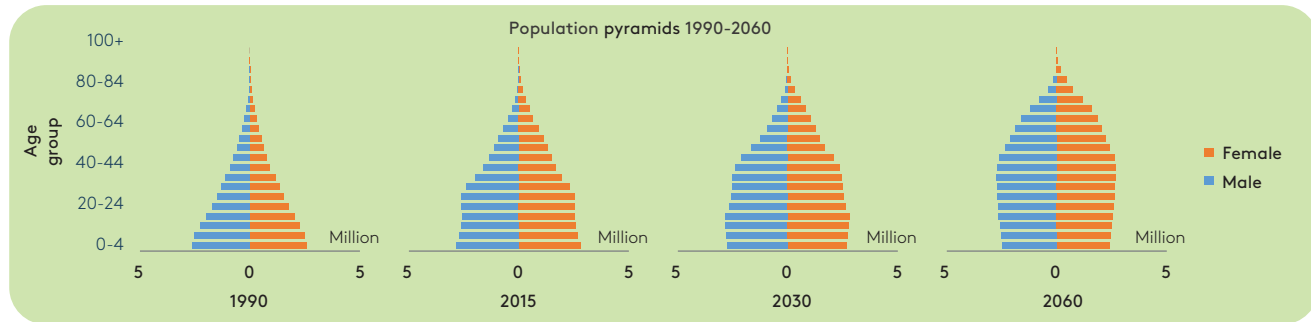
# South Africa

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

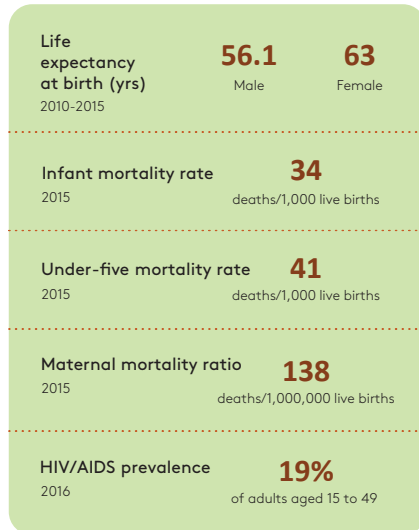
### The Demographic Dividend in South Africa

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



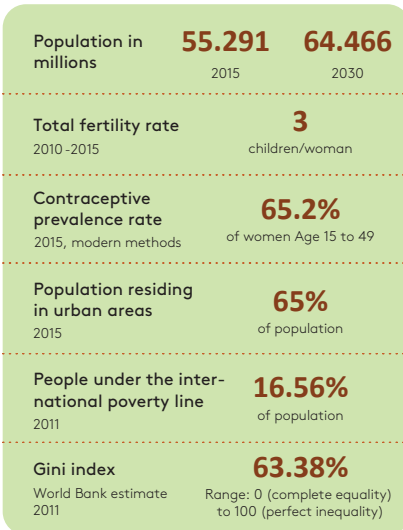
#### Health Status



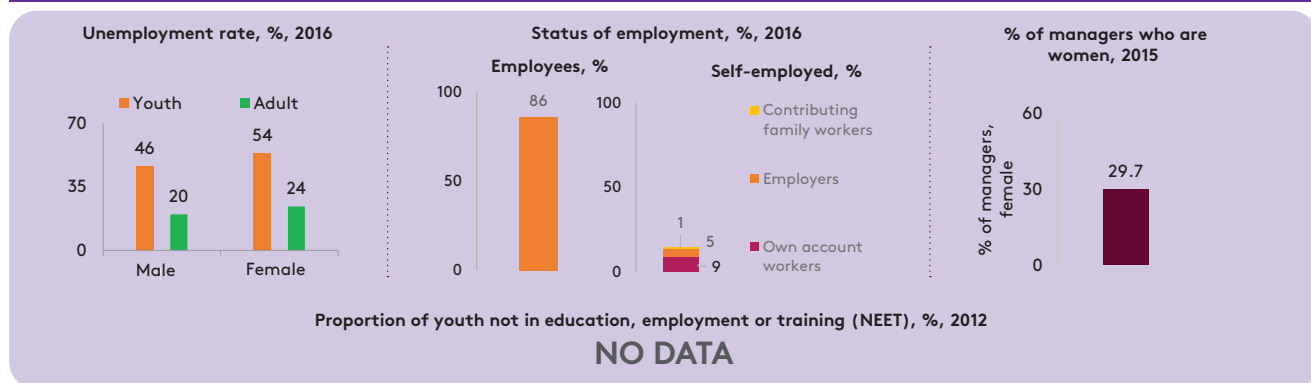
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24

NO DATA

#### Population Status



### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP





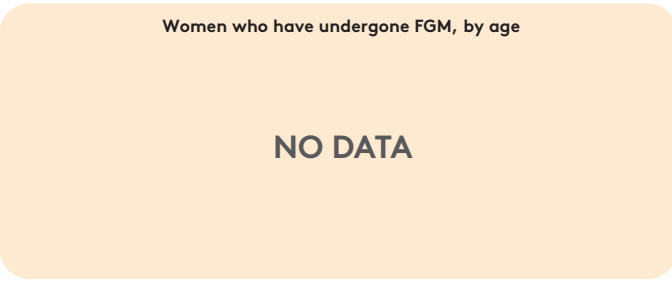
# South Africa

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



## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



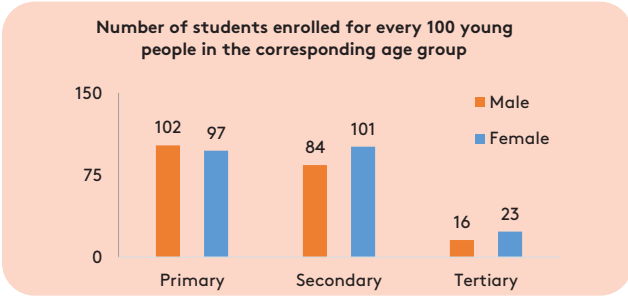
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
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 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2011  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2014 (primary), 2012 (secondary), 2014 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics



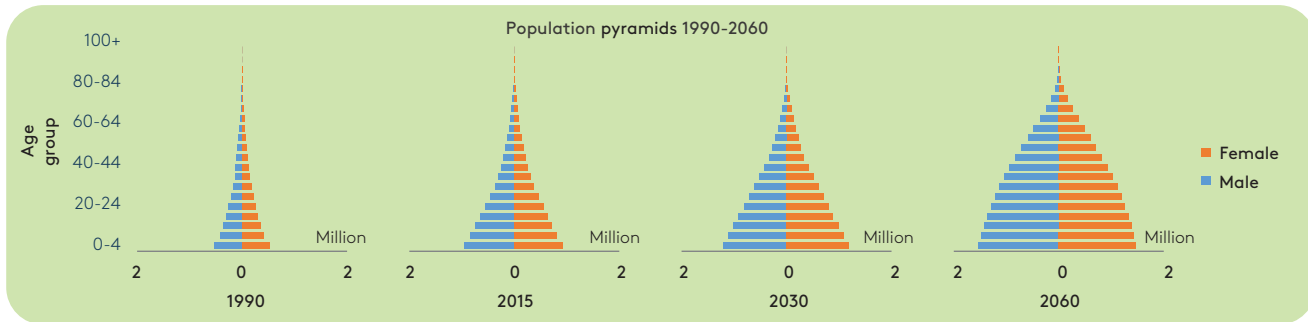
# South Sudan

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

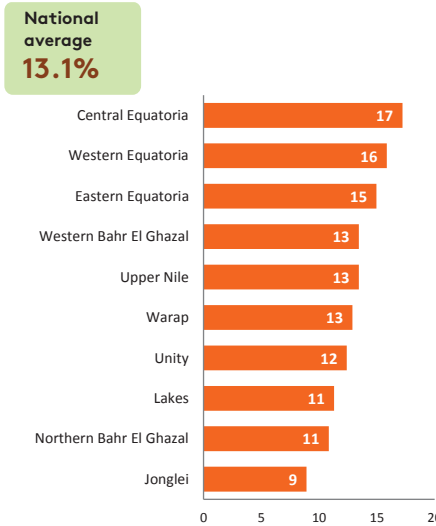
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

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



#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>11.882</b> 2015	<b>17.254</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>5</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>5%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>19%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2009	<b>42.71%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2009	<b>46.34%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

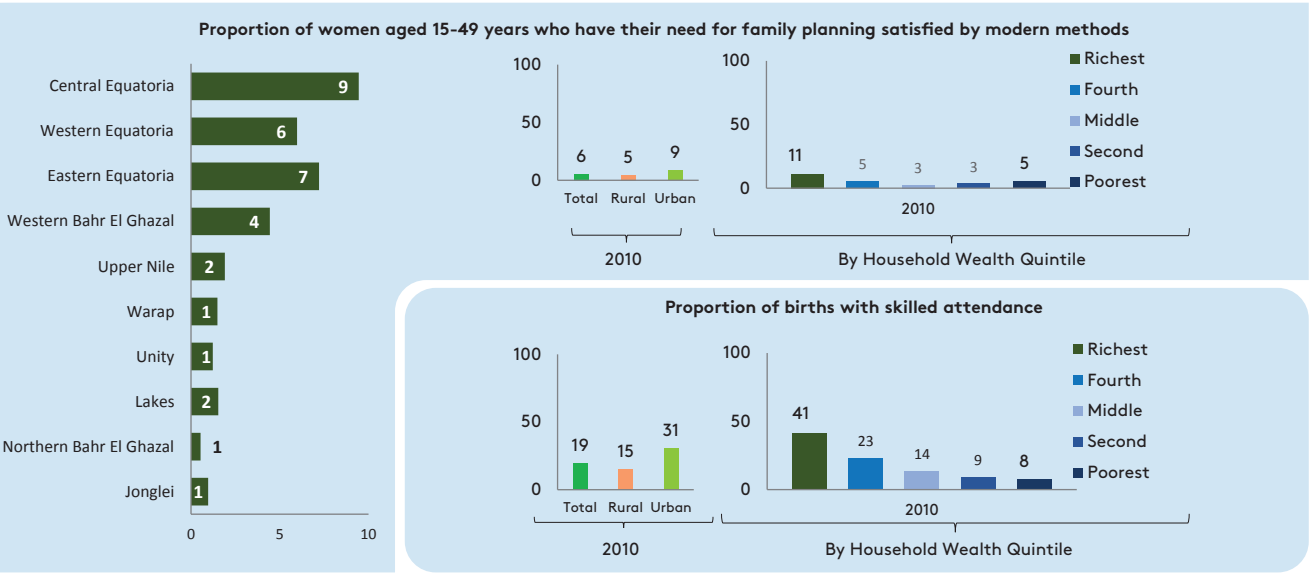
### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Unemployment rate, %, 2016	Status of employment, %, 2016	% of managers who are women
<b>NO DATA</b>	<b>NO DATA</b>	<b>NO DATA</b>
Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2008		
<b>25.7</b> % of men age 15-24	<b>32.3</b> % of women age 15-24	



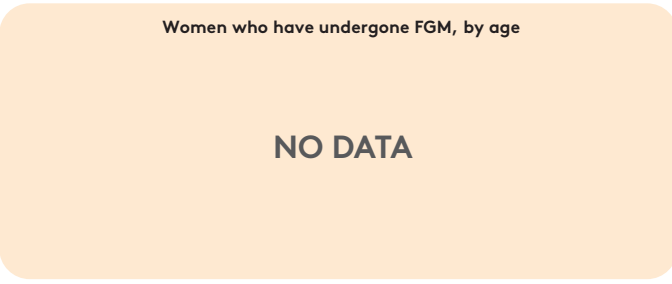
# South Sudan

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

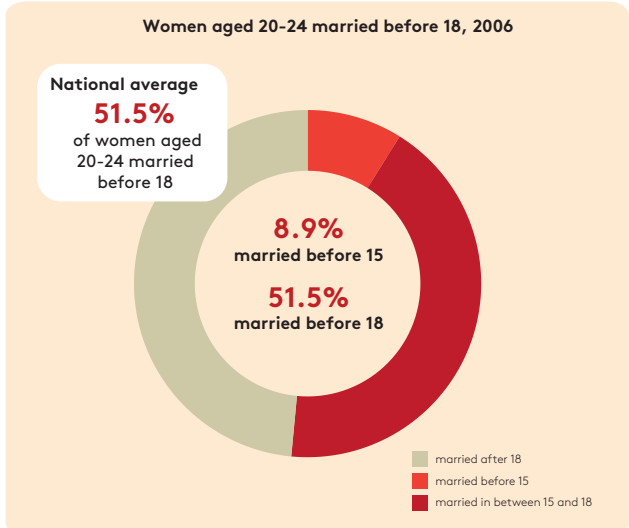


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



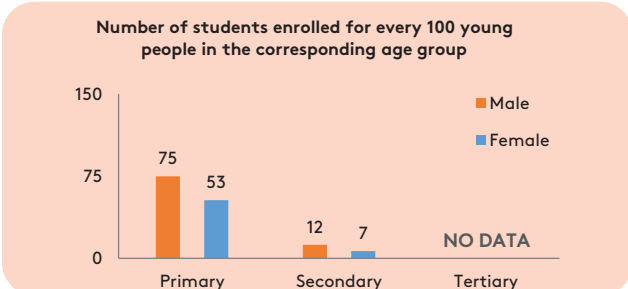
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2009  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2010 MICS  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2010 MICS  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2015 (secondary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

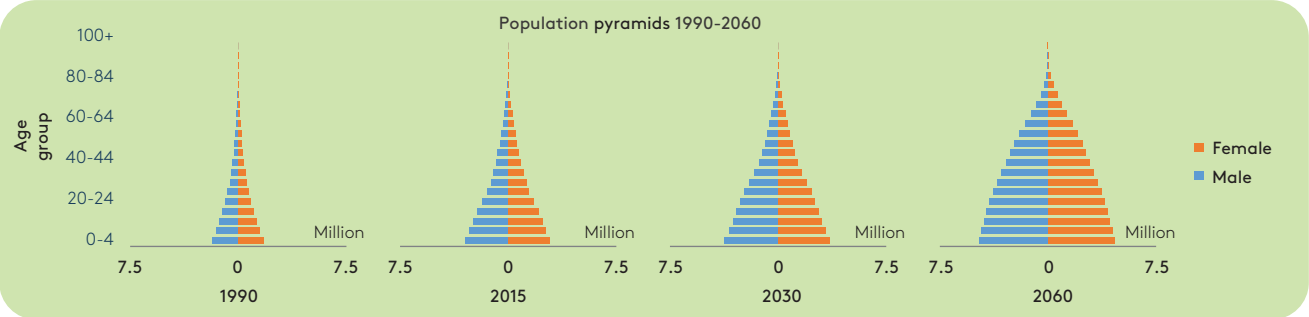
# Sudan

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

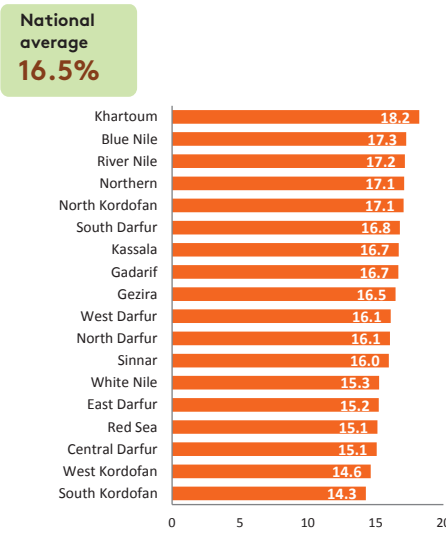
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

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



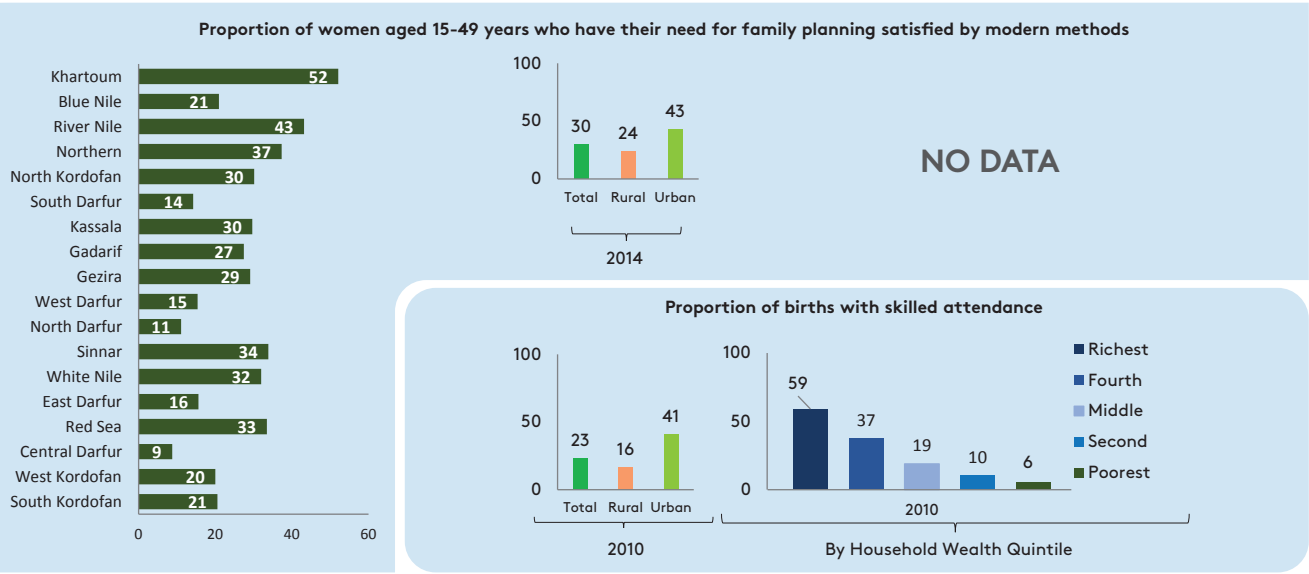
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>38.648</b> 2015	<b>54.842</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>5</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>13.2%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>34%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2009	<b>14.92%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2009	<b>35.39%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

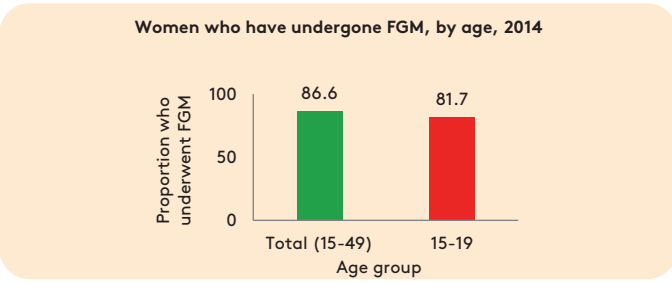
<h4>Unemployment rate, %, 2016</h4>	<h4>Status of employment, %, 2016</h4>	<h4>% of managers who are women</h4> <p><b>NO DATA</b></p>
<h4>Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2008</h4> <p><b>23.2%</b> % of men age 15-24      <b>54.2%</b> % of women age 15-24</p>		

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

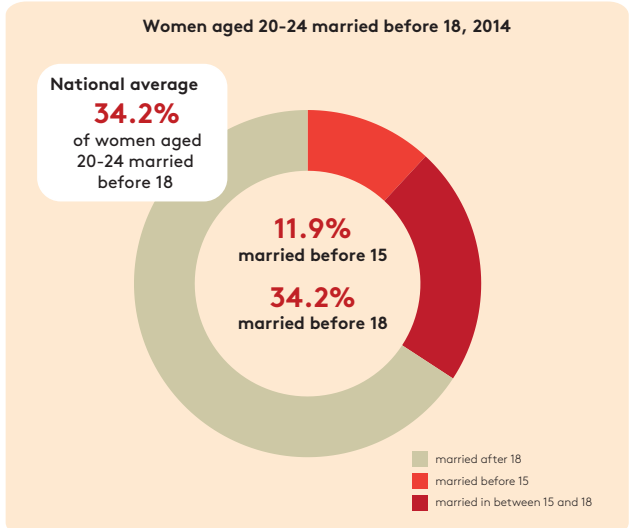


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



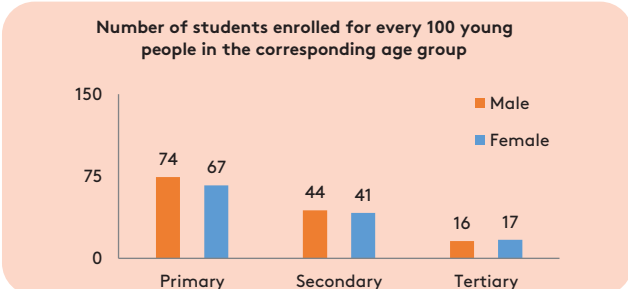
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2009  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2014 WHO/UNICEF joint Global Database 2017  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM 2014 MICS  
 Child marriage: 2014 MICS  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2013 (primary), 2013 (secondary), 2014 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

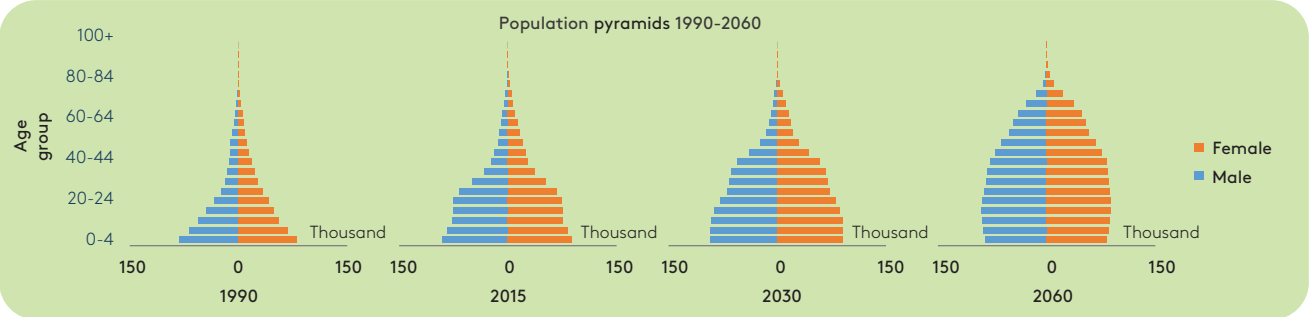
# Swaziland

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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".

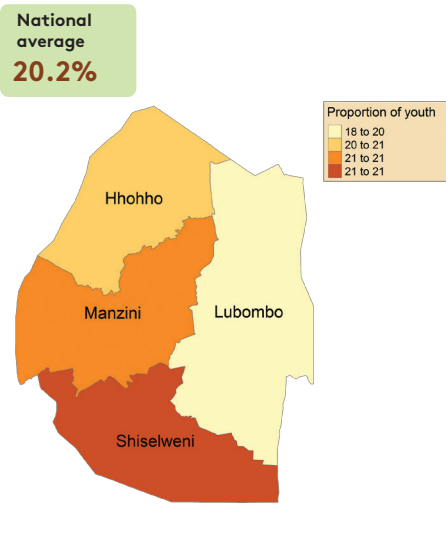
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	<b>51.57</b> Male	<b>58.23</b> Female
Infant mortality rate 2015	<b>45</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five mortality rate 2015	<b>61</b> deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal mortality ratio 2015	<b>389</b> deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS prevalence 2016	<b>27%</b> of adults aged 15 to 49	

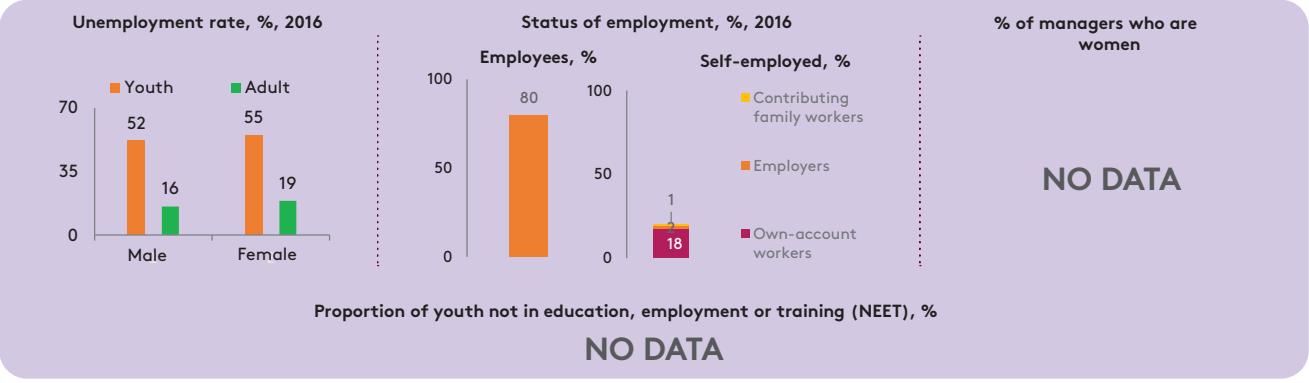
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014



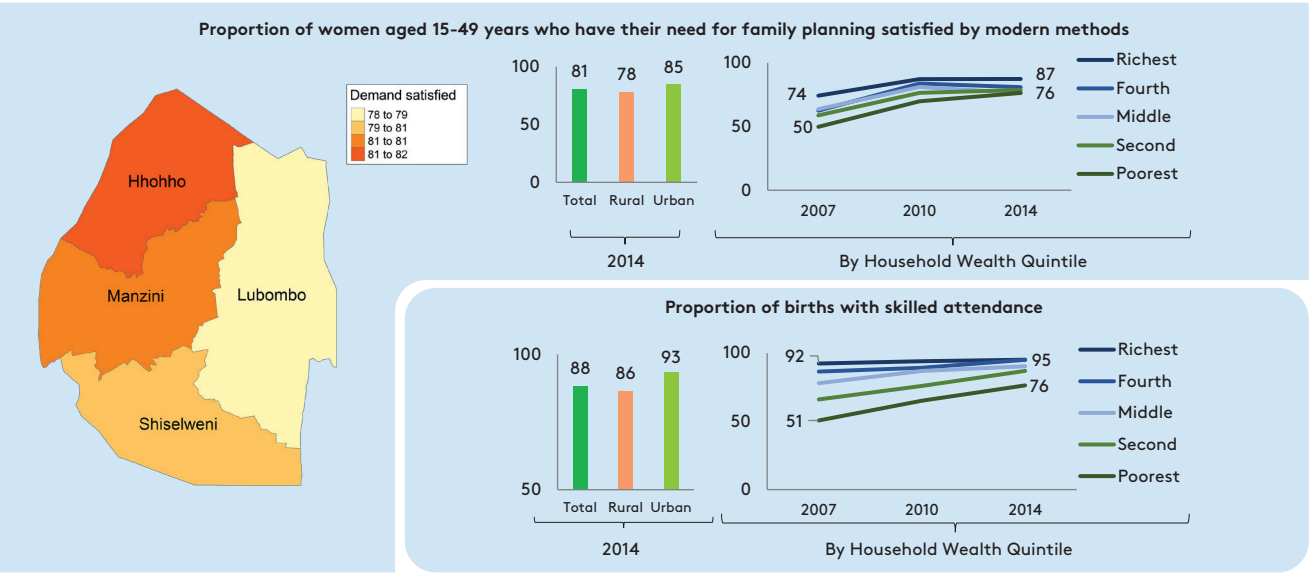
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>1.319</b> 2015	<b>1.666</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>3</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>62.2%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>21%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2009	<b>42.03%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2009	<b>51.45%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

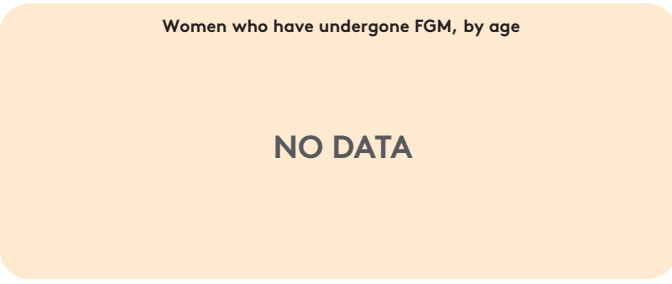


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

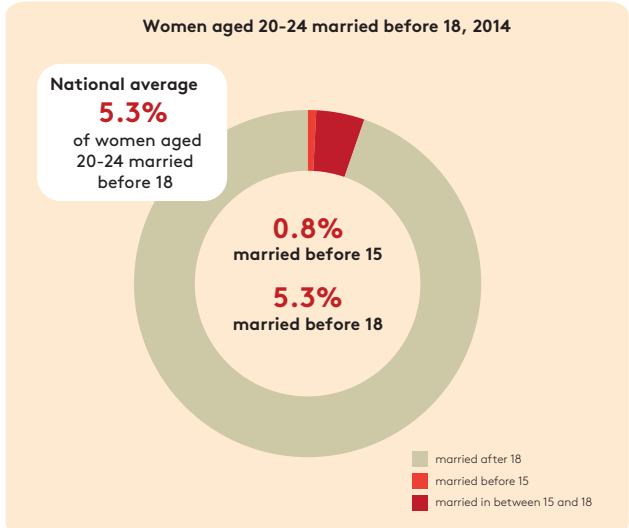


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



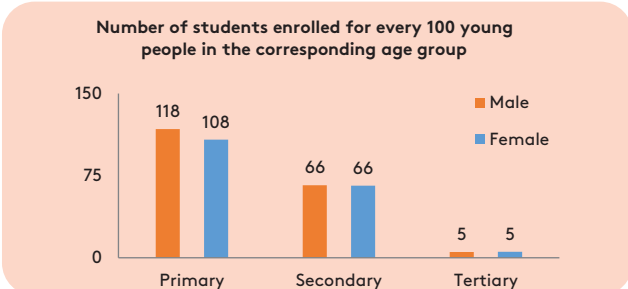
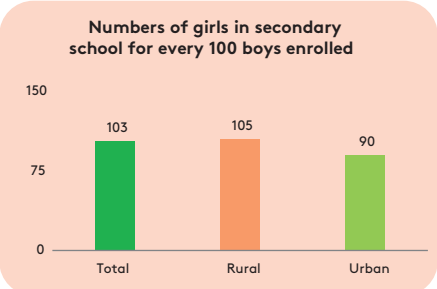
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIVAIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2009  
 Employment:  
 Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO/Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2014 MICS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2014 MICS  
 Education:  
 Gender parity ratio: 2014 MICS Gross enrolment ratio: 2014 (primary), 2014 (secondary), 2013 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

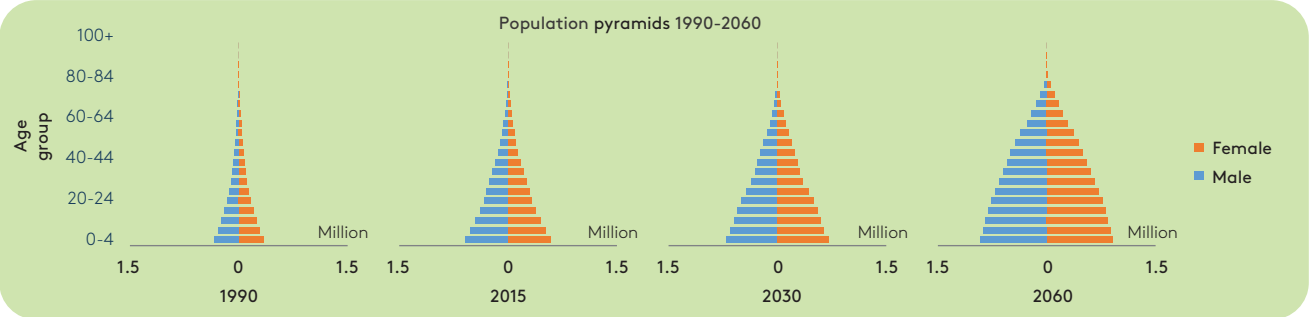
# Togo

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

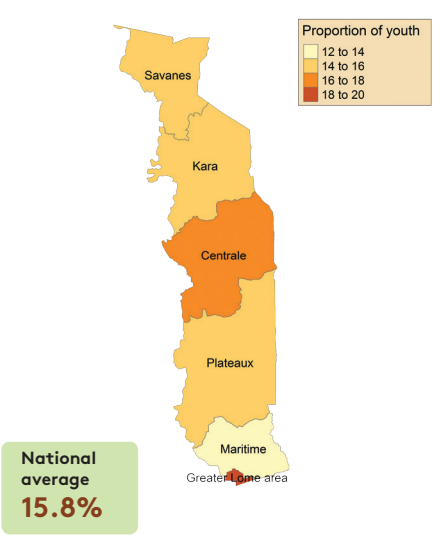
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

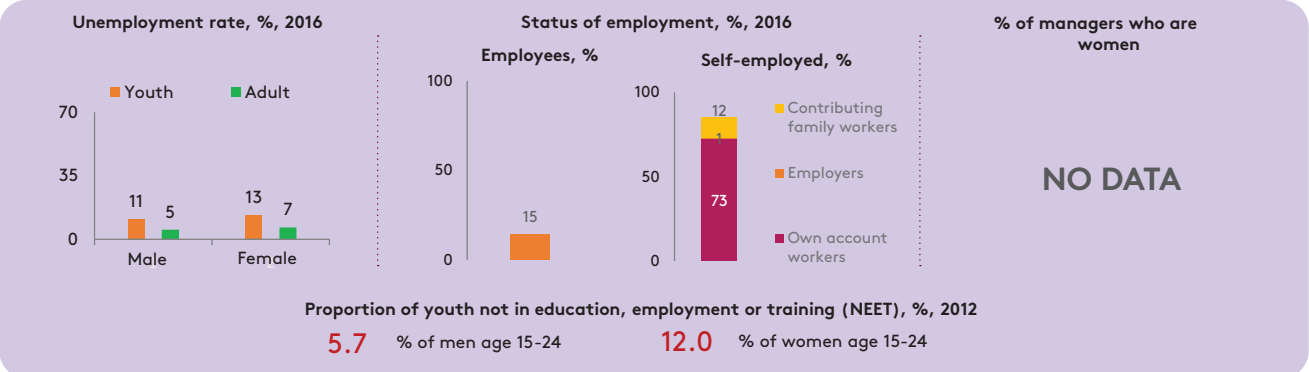
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2014



#### Population Status

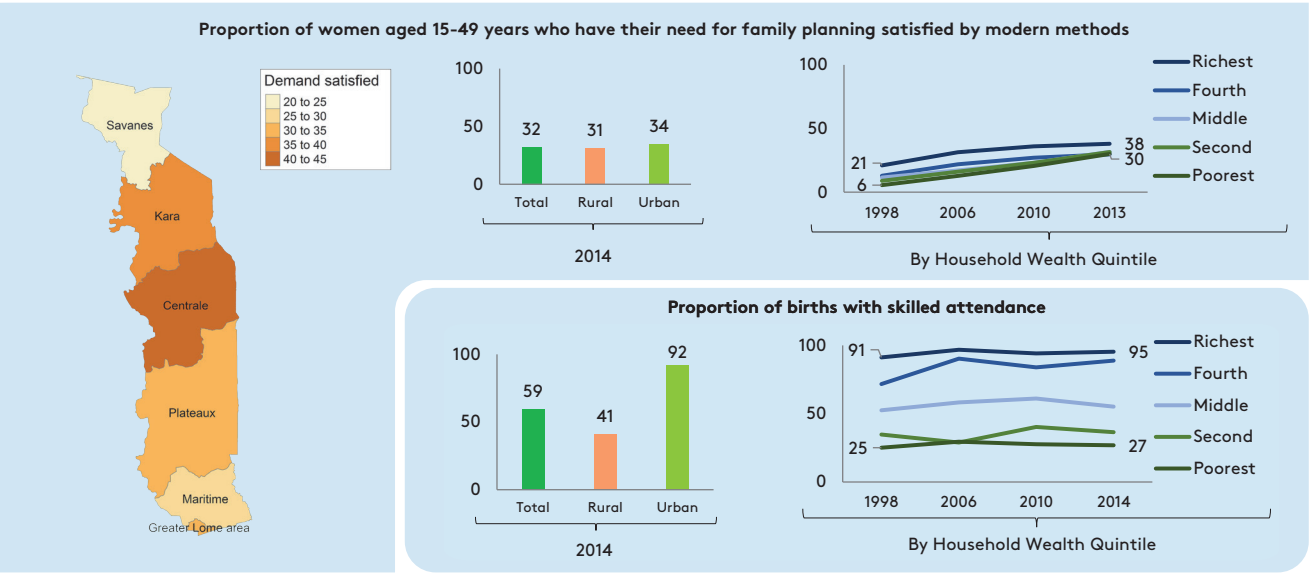
Population in millions	<b>7.417</b> 2015	<b>10.507</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>5</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>18.2%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>40%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2011	<b>54.18%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2011	<b>46.02%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP



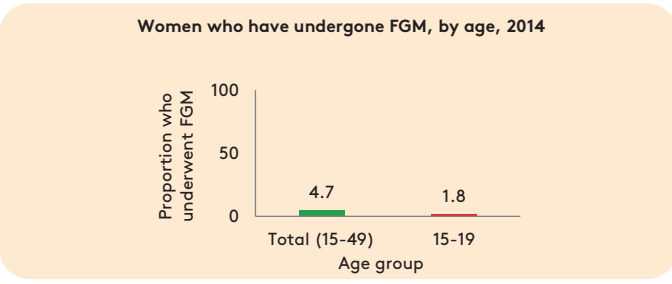


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

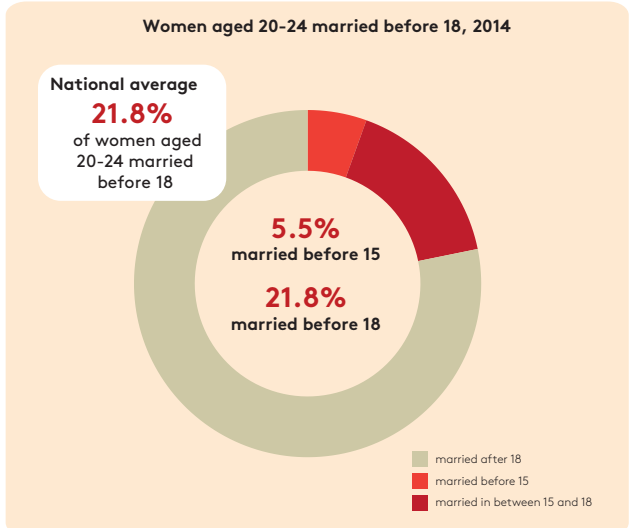


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



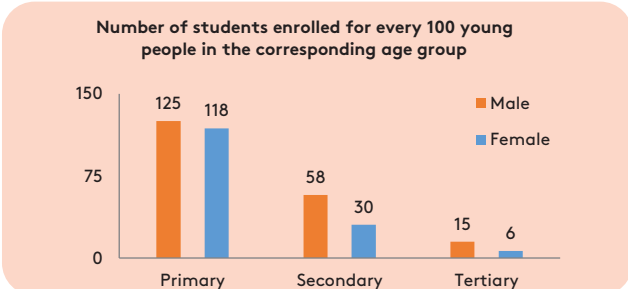
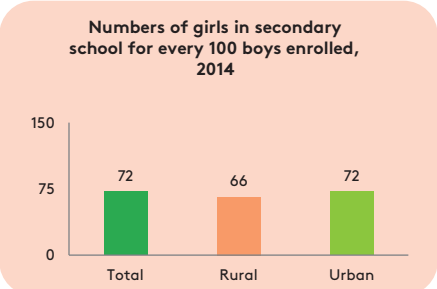
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2011  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2013-14 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2013-14 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2013-14 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2013-14 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2007 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

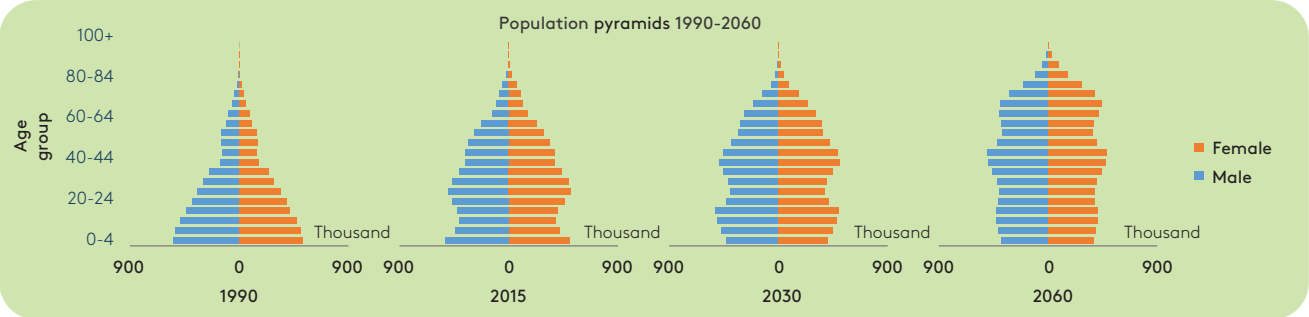
# Tunisia

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

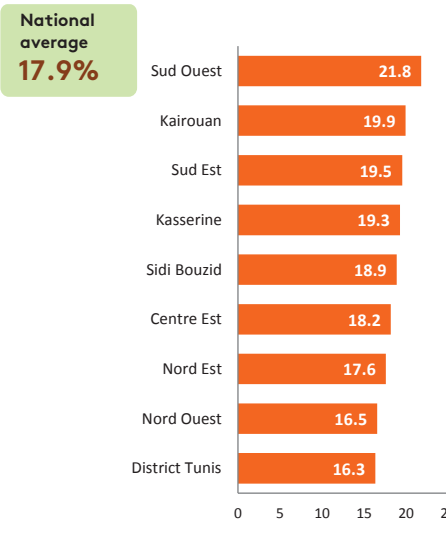
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

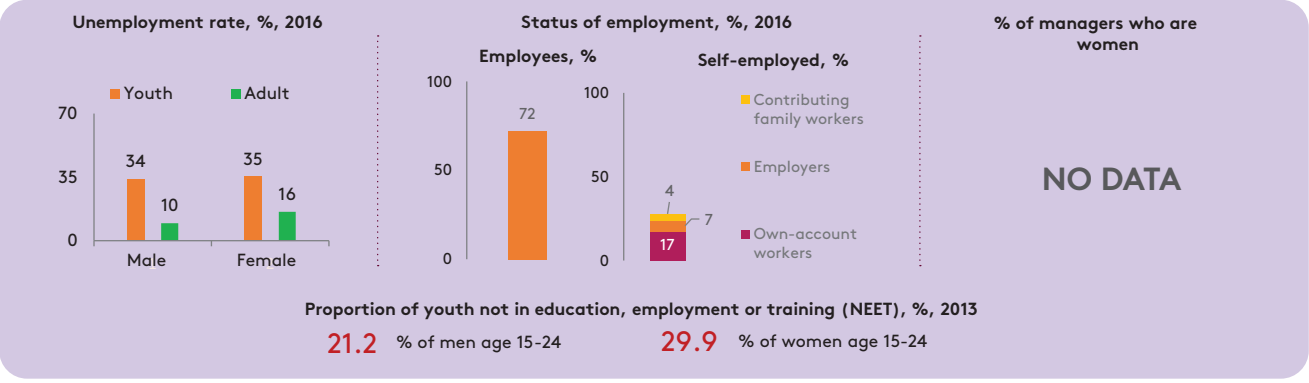
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 12



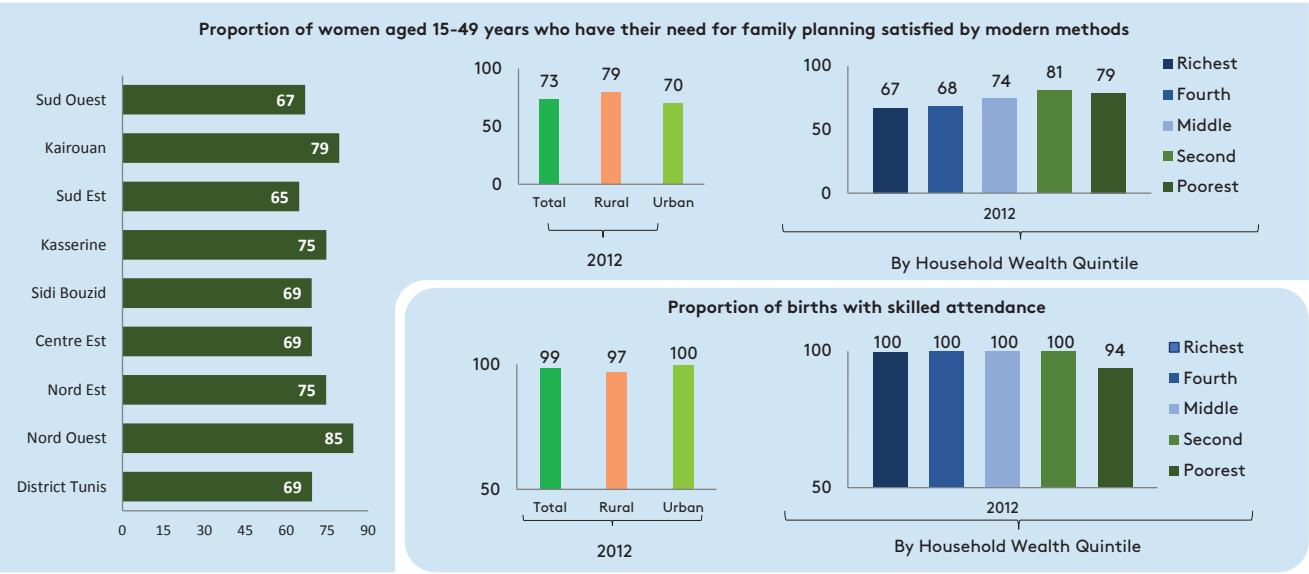
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>11.274</b> 2015	<b>12.842</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>2</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>56.4%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>67%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2010	<b>1.99%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2010	<b>35.81%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

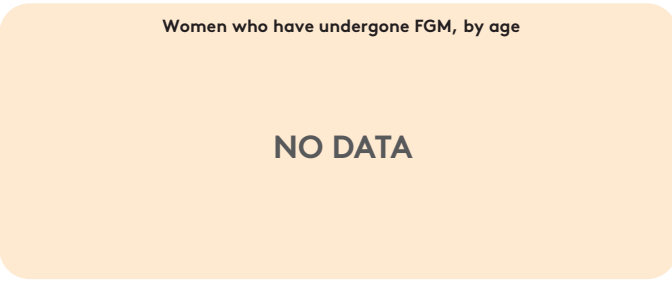


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

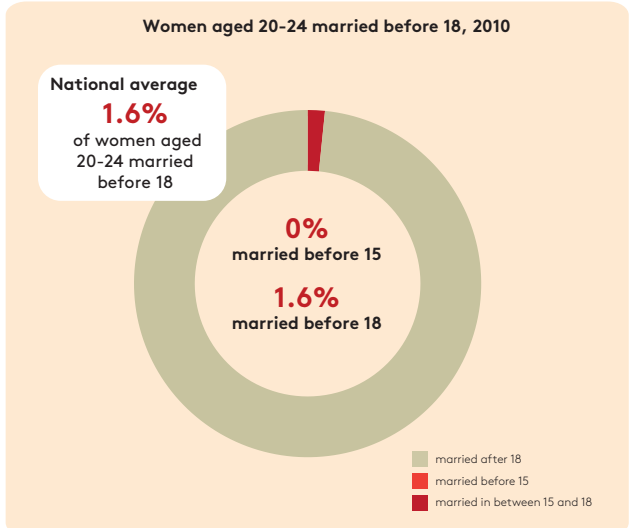


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



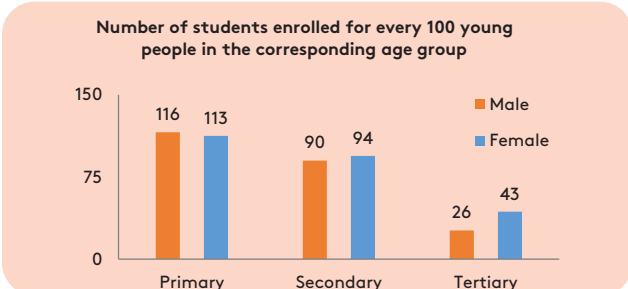
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2010  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being: Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2011-2012 MICS  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2011-2012 MICS  
 Education: Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2011 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

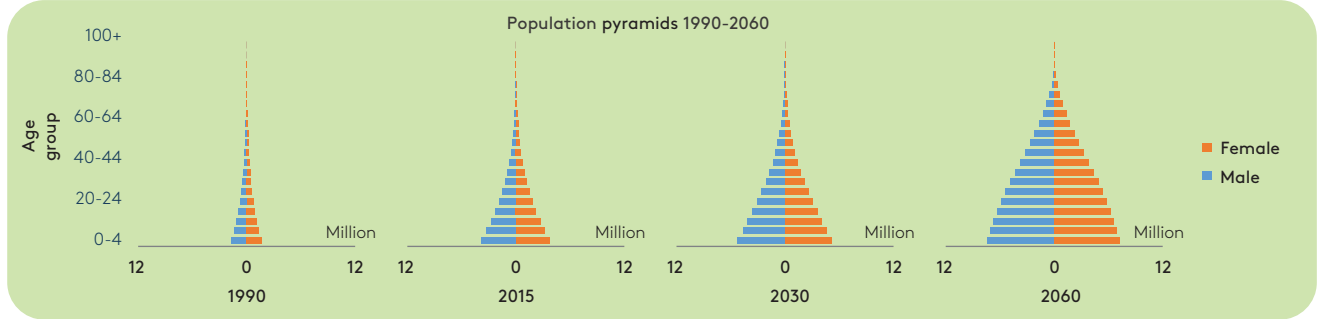
# Uganda

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

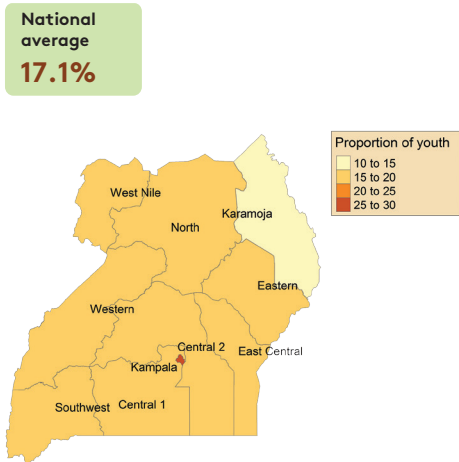
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

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

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



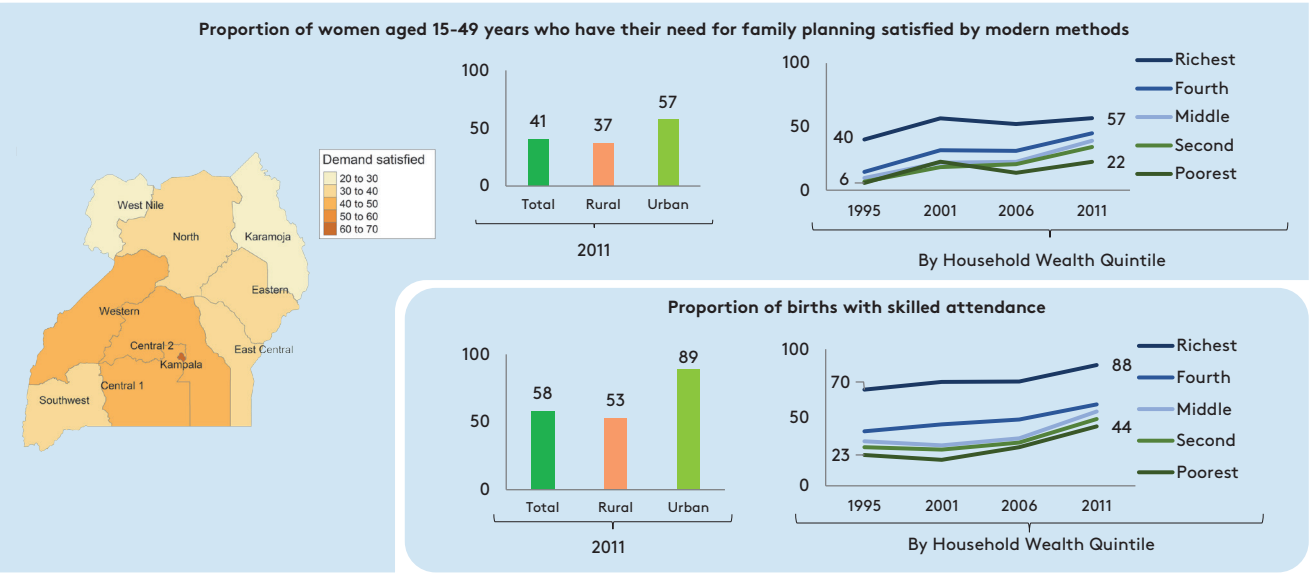
#### Population Status

Population in millions	<b>40.145</b> 2015	<b>63.842</b> 2030
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	<b>6</b> children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods	<b>29.9%</b> of women Age 15 to 49	
Population residing in urban areas 2015	<b>16%</b> of population	
People under the international poverty line 2012	<b>34.64%</b> of population	
Gini index World Bank estimate 2012	<b>41.01%</b> Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

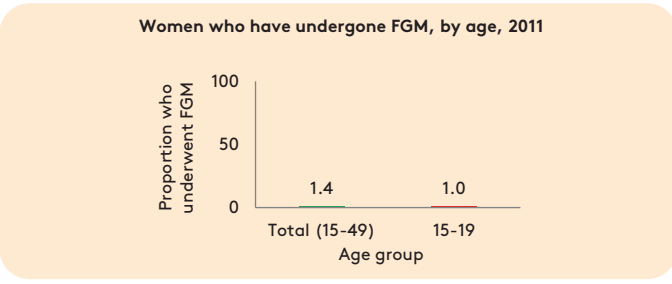


## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

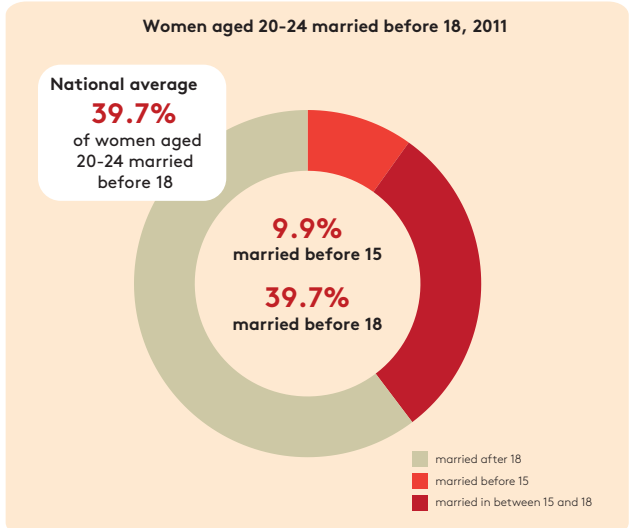


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



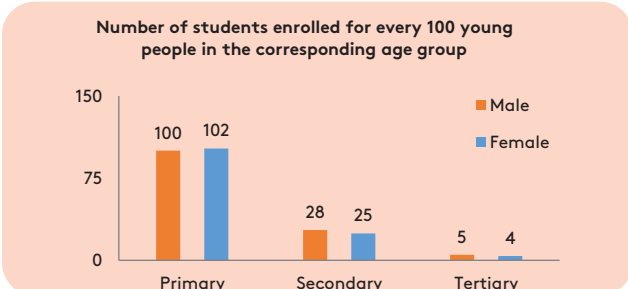
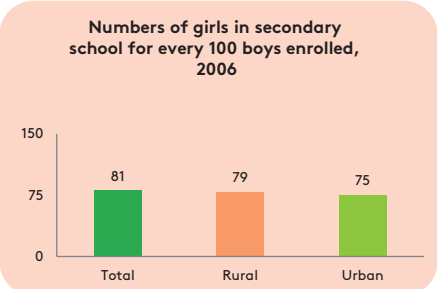
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2012  
 Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2011 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2011 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2011 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2006 DHS, Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2014 (secondary), 2011 (tertiary) UNESCO Institute for Statistics

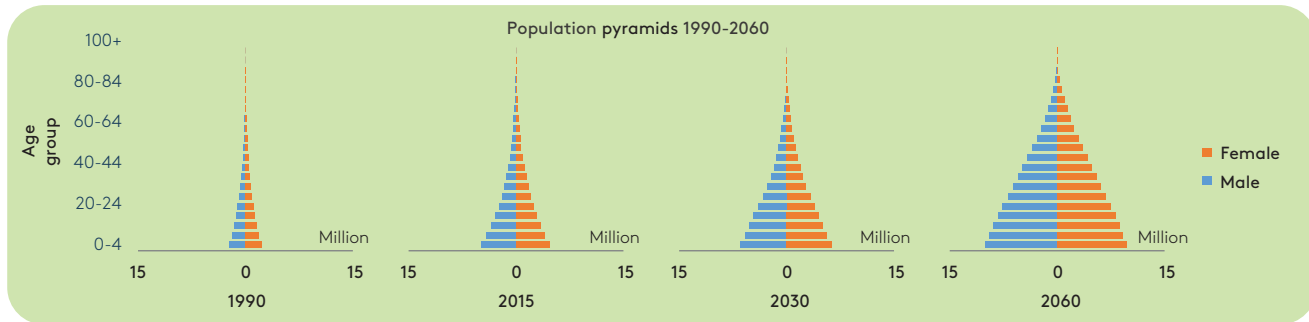
# United Republic of Tanzania

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015  
**60.79** Male **64.78** Female

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

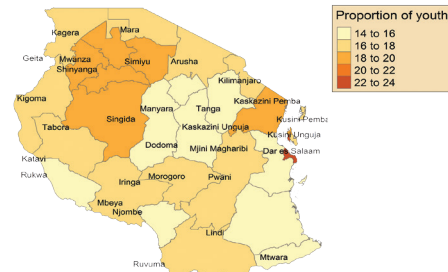
Under-five mortality rate 2015  
**49** deaths/1,000 live births

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

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

#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2016

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

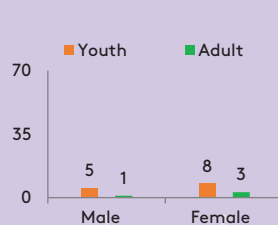
Population residing in urban areas 2015  
**32%** of population

People under the international poverty line 2011  
**46.6%** of population

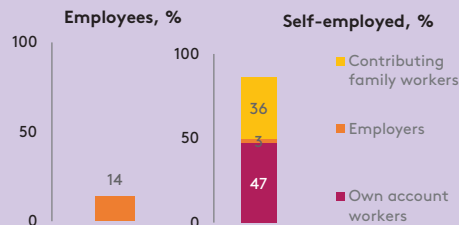
Gini index World Bank estimate 2011  
**37.78%** Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women, 2004

NO DATA

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

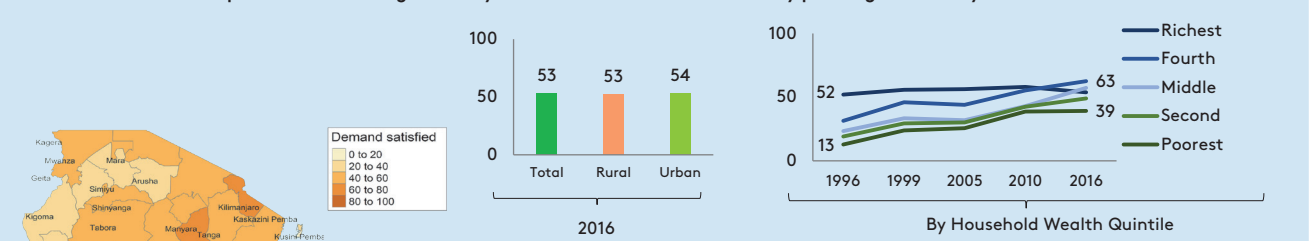
**23.5%** of men age 15-24 **40.9%** of women age 15-24



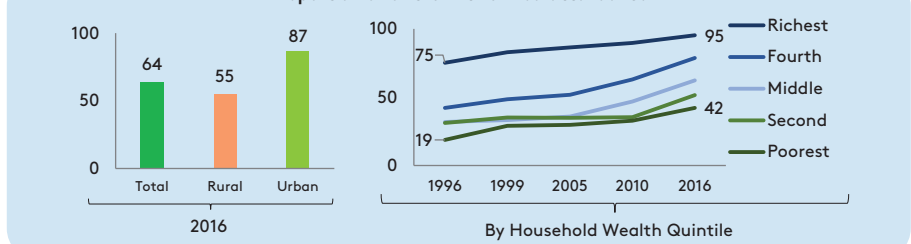
# United Republic of Tanzania

## 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

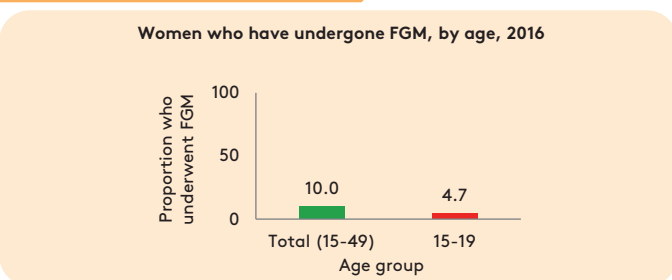


Proportion of births with skilled attendance

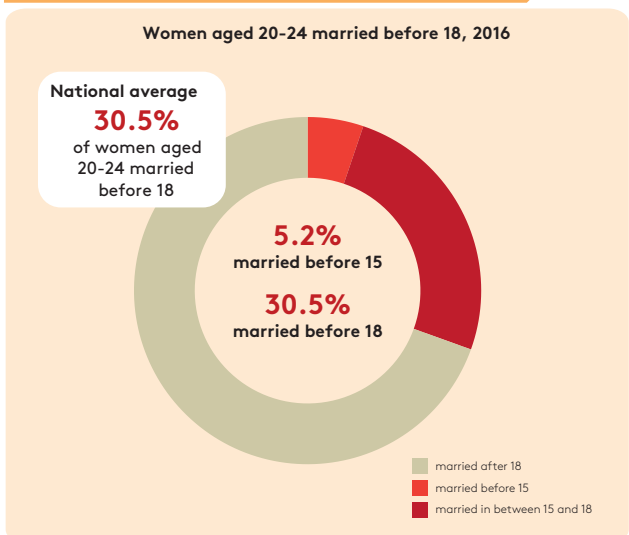


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



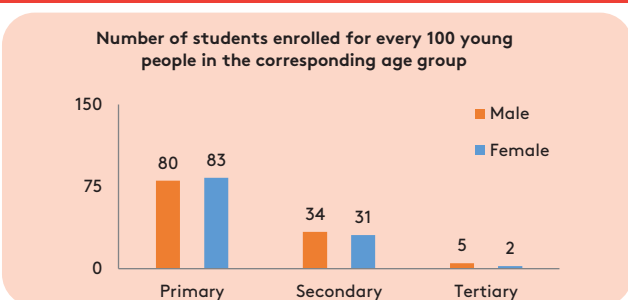
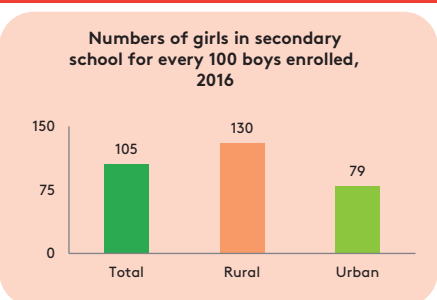
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
 Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
 Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
 Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
 Poverty: World Bank, 2011  
 Employment: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT  
 Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance: 2015-16 DHS and historic household surveys  
 Rights and Youth Empowerment: FGM: 2015-16 DHS  
 Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
 Child marriage: 2015-16 DHS  
 Education: Gender parity ratio: 2015-16 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2015 (primary), 2013 (secondary), 2013 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

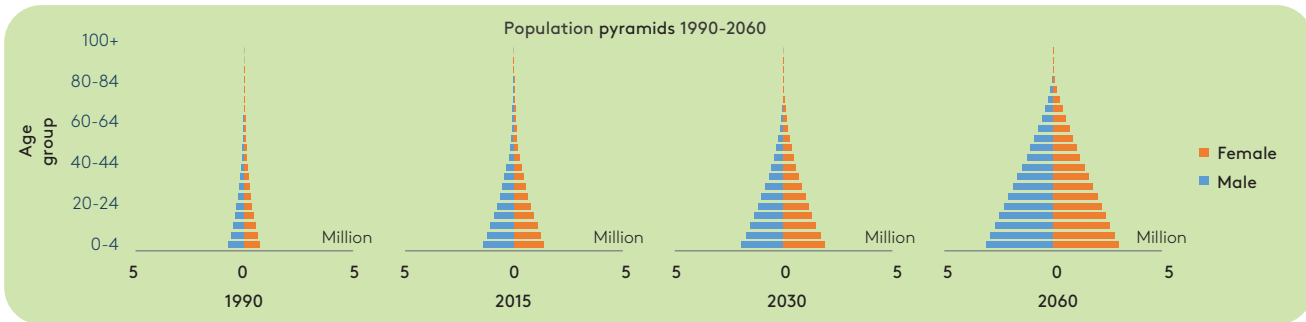
# Zambia

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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

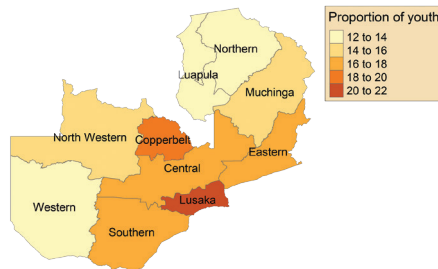
Under-five mortality rate 2015  
**64** deaths/1,000 live births

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

Population in millions  
 2015: **16.101**  
 2030: **24.859**

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

Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, modern methods  
**46.5%** of women Age 15 to 49

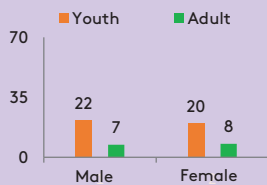
Population residing in urban areas 2015  
**41%** of population

People under the international poverty line 2010  
**64.42%** of population

Gini index World Bank estimate 2010  
**55.62%** Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality)

### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### Unemployment rate, %, 2016



#### Status of employment, %, 2016



#### % of managers who are women, 2004

NO DATA

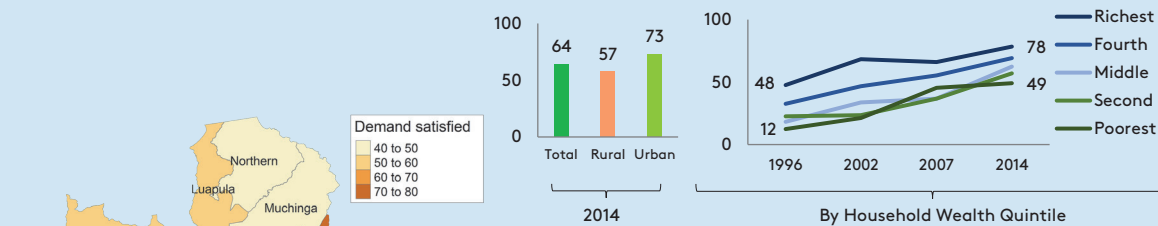
#### Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012

**21.1** % of men age 15-24      **30.1** % of women age 15-24

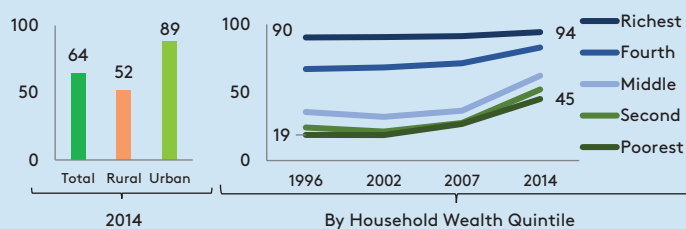


## EMPOWERMENT: Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

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



Proportion of births with skilled attendance



## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

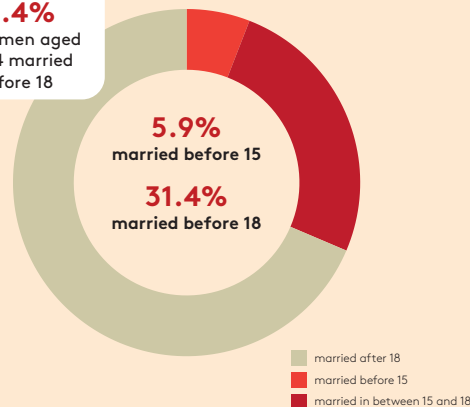
Women who have undergone FGM, by age

**NO DATA**

### Child Marriage

Women aged 20-24 married before 18, 2014

National average  
**31.4%**  
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

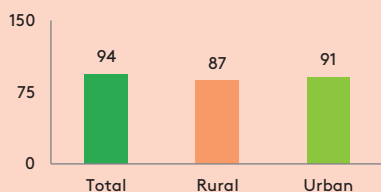
**16%** reporting sexual violence  
of women and girls

**40%** reporting physical violence  
of women and girls

**24%** reporting psychological violence  
of women and girls

## 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



### Data Sources:

Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME  
Poverty: World Bank, WDI 2010  
Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, ILO  
Health and Well-Being, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health: Demand satisfied by modern methods/Skilled birth attendance; 2013-14 DHS and historic household surveys  
Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: 2013-14 DHS Child marriage: 2013-14 DHS  
Education: Gender parity ratio: 2013-14 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2013 (primary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics

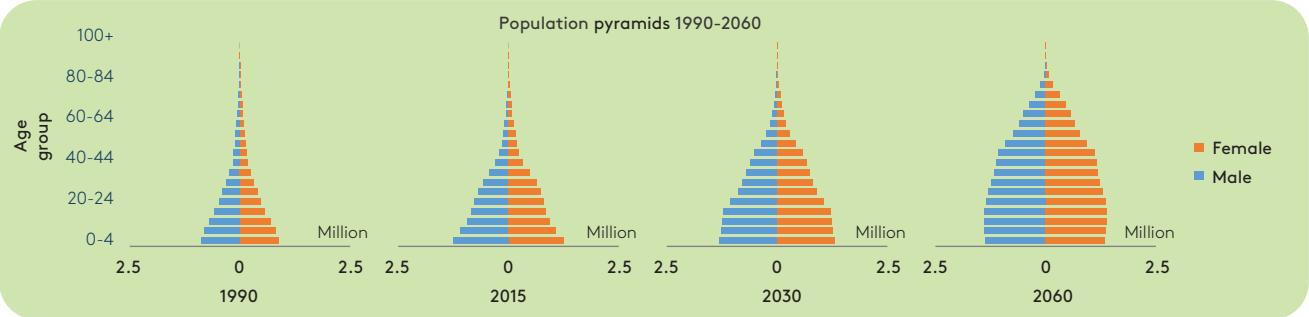
# Zimbabwe

## TRACKING THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### 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.

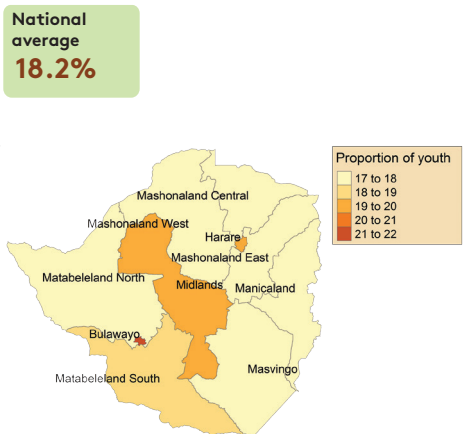
### POPULATION



#### Health Status

Life expectancy at birth (yrs) 2010-2015	56.1 (Male)	59.02 (Female)
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	

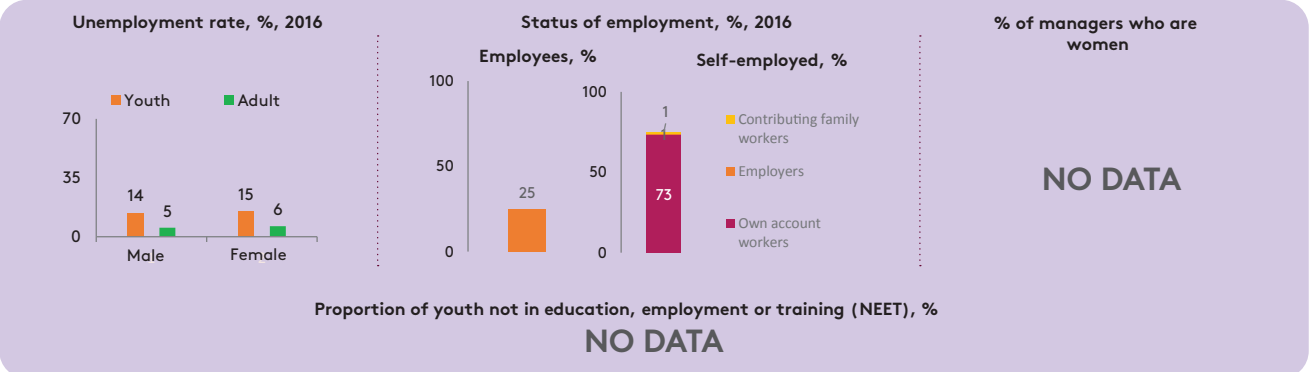
#### Share of Youth Age 15-24, 2015



#### Population Status

Population in millions	15.777 (2015)	21.527 (2030)
Total fertility rate 2010-2015	4 children/woman	
Contraceptive prevalence rate 2015, 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 2011	43.15% (World Bank estimate, Range: 0 (complete equality) to 100 (perfect inequality))	

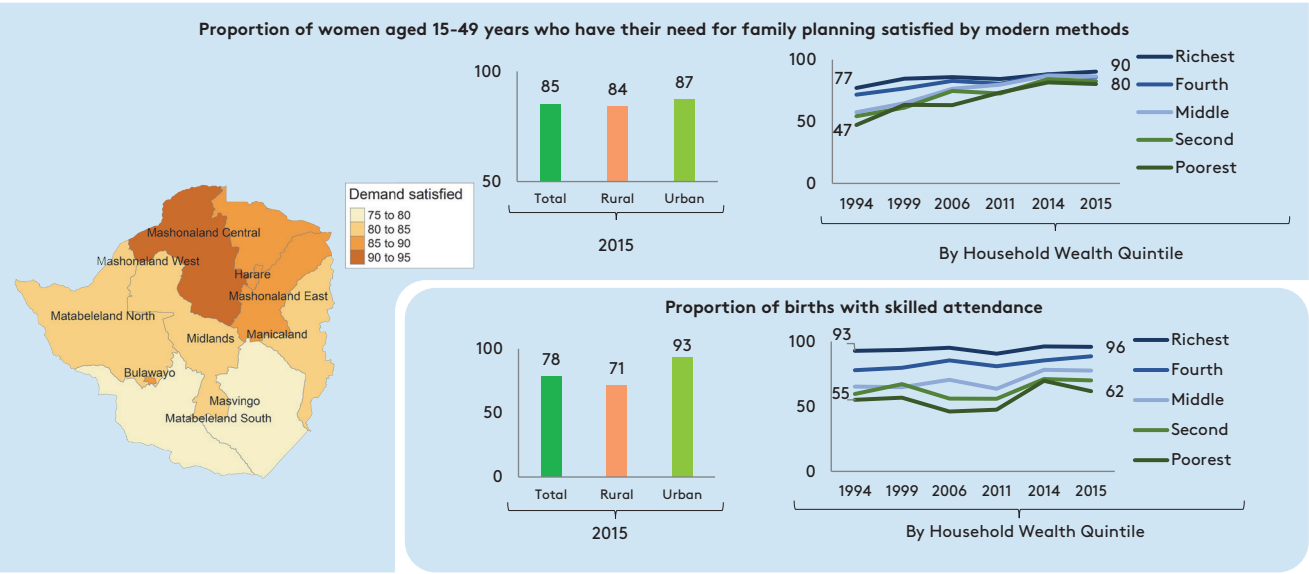
### EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP





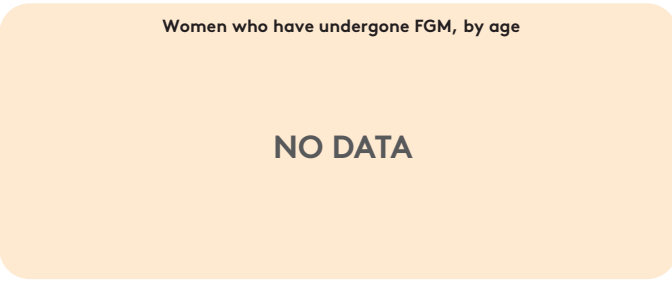
# Zimbabwe

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

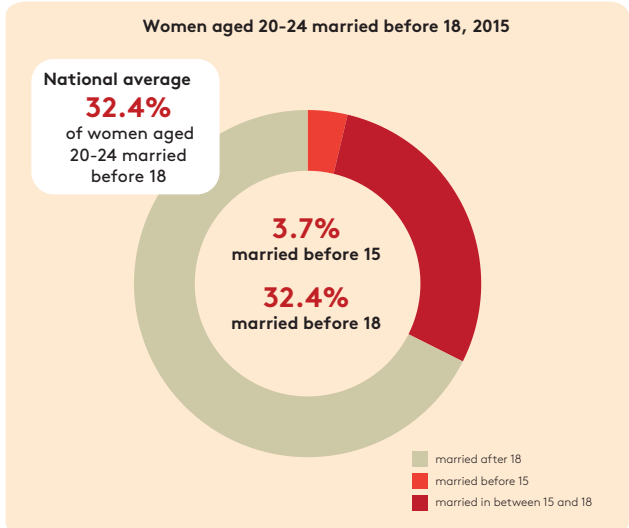


## RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



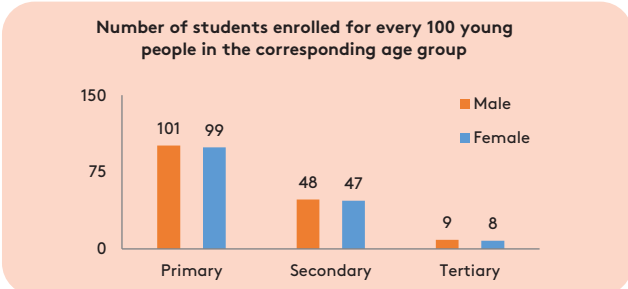
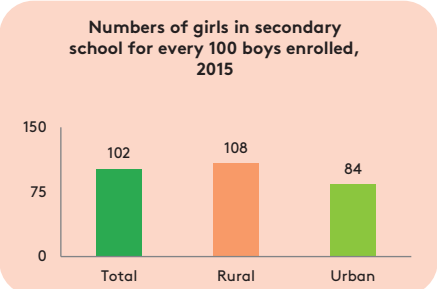
### Child Marriage



### Intimate Partner Violence



## EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Data Sources:**  
Population Pyramids, fertility, life expectancy, contraceptive prevalence rate: UN DESA Population Division 2017 and Youth population: 2014 DHS, HIV/AIDS Prevalence: UN AIDS 2016  
Urbanization: World Urbanization Prospects 2014, UN DESA  
Maternal Mortality: Estimates from MMIWG  
Child Mortality: Estimates from IGME/Poverty: World Bank, 2011  
Employment: Key Indicators of the Labour Market and ILOSTAT, 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  
Rights and Youth Empowerment: Intimate partner violence: UN DESA, Statistics Division, 2015  
Child marriage: 2015 DHS Education: Gender parity ratio: 2015 DHS Gross enrolment ratio: 2013 (primary), 2013 (secondary), 2015 (tertiary), UNESCO Institute for Statistics





# 3. ANNEXES





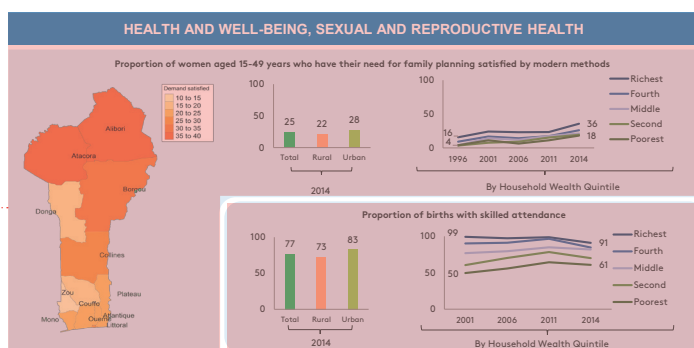
# Annex A. Sources Used in the Country Profiles

THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ATLAS FOR AFRICA



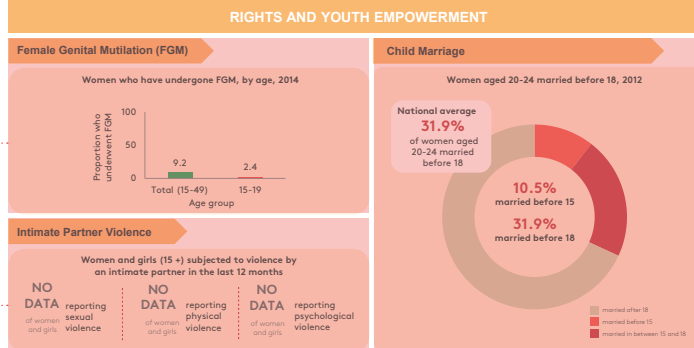
Benin

**Proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods:**  
Latest and historic DHS or MICS surveys



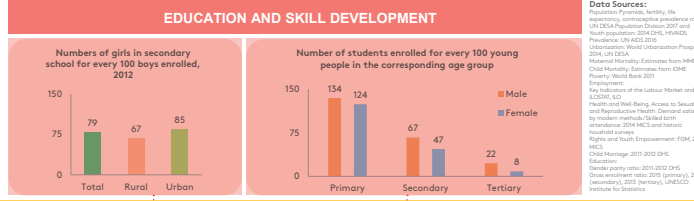
**Skilled Birth Attendance:**  
Latest and historic DHS or MICS surveys and the Joint WHO/UNICEF joint Global Database 2017

**Female Genital Mutilation:**  
Latest DHS or MICS available



**Child Marriage:**  
Latest DHS or MICS survey available

**Intimate Partner Violence:**  
UN DESA *The World's Women 2015, Trends and Statistics*



**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

Country	Youth unemployment, %	Reference year
Algeria	31	2016
Angola	12	2016
Benin	2	2016
Botswana	29	2016
Burkina Faso	5	2016
Burundi	3	2016
Cameroon	7	2016
Cape Verde	18	2016
Central African Republic	12	2016
Chad	8	2016
Comoros	38	2016
Congo, Republic of the	12	2016
Côte d'Ivoire	14	2016
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6	2016
Egypt	34	2016
Equatorial Guinea	17	2016
Eritrea	13	2016
Ethiopia	8	2016
Gabon	36	2016
Gambia	44	2016
Ghana	12	2016
Guinea	1	2016
Guinea-Bissau	12	2016
Kenya	18	2016
Lesotho	38	2016
Liberia	5	2016
Libya	50	2016
Madagascar	4	2016
Malawi	9	2016
Mali	11	2016
Mauritania	47	2016
Mauritius	18	2016
Morocco	19	2016
Mozambique	38	2016
Namibia	48	2016
Niger	4	2016
Nigeria	9	2016
Rwanda	3	2016
Sao Tome and Principe	22	2016
Senegal	13	2016
Sierra Leone	5	2016
Somalia	12	2016
South Africa	50	2016
Sudan	23	2016
Swaziland	53	2016
Togo	12	2016
Tunisia	34	2016
Uganda	6	2016
United Republic of Tanzania	6	2016
Zambia	21	2016
Zimbabwe	15	2016



## 2. Status of Employment

Source: ILO, ILOSTAT

Country	Contributing family workers	Own-account workers	Reference year
Algeria	2	25	2016
Angola	8	43	2016
Benin	14	75	2016
Botswana	4	11	2016
Burkina Faso	50	42	2016
Burundi	7	87	2016
Cameroon	26	47	2016
Cape Verde	8	31	2016
Central African Republic	1	70	2016
Chad	32	60	2016
Comoros	2	54	2016
Congo, Republic of the	3	71	2016
Côte d'Ivoire	18	58	2016
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13	58	2016
Djibouti	1	36	2016
Egypt	12	13	2016
Equatorial Guinea	7	20	2016
Eritrea	8	49	2016
Ethiopia	54	36	2016
Gabon	1	30	2016
Gambia	1	70	2016
Ghana	22	47	2016
Guinea	12	52	2016
Guinea-Bissau	1	58	2016
Kenya	33	23	2016
Lesotho	3	13	2016
Liberia	14	63	2016
Libya	9	23	2016
Madagascar	41	45	2016
Malawi	2	66	2016
Mali	27	57	2016
Mauritania	5	37	2016
Mauritius	2	14	2016
Morocco	22	29	2016
Mozambique	35	48	2016
Namibia	7	12	2016
Niger	1	91	2016
Nigeria	1	37	2016
Rwanda	9	71	2016
Sao Tome and Principe	2	43	2016
Senegal	25	44	2016
Sierra Leone	13	77	2016
Somalia	0	65	2016
South Africa	1	9	2016
Sudan	2	38	2016
Swaziland	1	18	2016
Togo	12	73	2016
Tunisia	4	17	2016
Uganda	25	53	2016
United Republic of Tanzania	36	47	2016
Zambia	33	45	2016
Zimbabwe	1	73	2016

## 3. Gross Secondary Enrolment

Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics

Country	Gross Secondary Enrolment	Reference year
Algeria	100	2011
Angola	29	2011
Benin	57	2015
Botswana	81	2007
Burkina Faso	34	2015
Burundi	42	2015
Cameroon	58	2015
Cape Verde	93	2015
Central African Republic	17	2012
Chad	22	2012
Comoros	60	2014
Congo, Republic of the	55	2012
Côte d'Ivoire	44	2014
Democratic Republic of the Congo	44	2015
Djibouti	48	2016
Egypt	86	2014
Equatorial Guinea	27	2005
Eritrea	31	2015
Ethiopia	38	2012
Gabon	53	2002
Gambia	57	2010
Ghana	71	2015
Guinea	39	2014
Guinea-Bissau	33	2006
Kenya	68	2012
Lesotho	54	2015
Liberia	37	2015
Libya	102	2006
Madagascar	38	2014
Malawi	43	2015
Mali	41	2015
Mauritania	31	2015
Mauritius	96	2015
Morocco	69	2012
Mozambique	32	2015
Namibia	65	2007
Niger	21	2015
Nigeria	56	2013
Rwanda	39	2014
Sao Tome and Principe	86	2016
Senegal	50	2015
Seychelles	82	2015
Sierra Leone	43	2015
Somalia	7	2007
South Africa	92	2012
South Sudan	10	2015
Sudan	43	2013
Swaziland	66	2014
Togo	55	2011
Tunisia	88	2015
Uganda	26	2014
United Republic of Tanzania	32	2016
Zimbabwe	48	2013

## 4. Skilled Birth Attendance

Source: DHS, MICS, WHO/UNICEF Global Database 2017

Country	Percentage of births assisted by a skilled health care provider	Reference year
Algeria	96.6	2012-2013
Angola	47.3	2006-2007
Benin	77.2	2014
Botswana	94.6	2007
Burkina Faso	67.1	2010
Burundi	60.3	2010
Cameroon	64.7	2014
Cape Verde	92.3	2013
Central African Republic	53.8	2010
Chad	24.3	2014-15
Comoros	82.2	2012
Congo, Republic of the	93.6	2011-12
Côte d'Ivoire	59.4	2013-14
Democratic Republic of the Congo	80.1	2011-12
Djibouti	87.4	2012
Egypt	91.5	2014
Equatorial Guinea	68.3	2011
Eritrea	34.1	2010
Ethiopia	15.5	2014
Gabon	90	2012
Gambia	57.2	2013
Ghana	73.7	2014
Guinea	45.3	2012
Guinea-Bissau	45	2014
Kenya	61.8	2014
Lesotho	77.9	2014
Liberia	61.1	2013
Libya	99.8	2008
Madagascar	44.3	2012-13
Malawi	89.8	2016
Mali	58.6	2012-13
Mauritania	65.1	2011
Mauritius	99.8	2014
Morocco	73.6	2011
Mozambique	54.3	2011
Namibia	88.2	2013
Niger	29.3	2012
Nigeria	38.1	2013
Rwanda	90.7	2014-15
Sao Tome and Principe	92.5	2014
Senegal	59.1	2014
Sierra Leone	59.7	2013
Somalia	33	2006
South Africa	94.3	2008
South Sudan	19.4	2010
Sudan	23.4	2010
Swaziland	88.3	2014
Togo	59.3	2013
Tunisia	98.6	2011
Uganda	58	2011
United Republic of Tanzania	67.3	2015-2016
Zambia	64.2	2013
Zimbabwe	78.1	2015

## 5. Demand For Family Planning Satisfied By Modern Methods

Source: DHS, MICS

Country	Proportion of women aged 15 to 49 who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	Reference year
Algeria	75	2012-13
Benin	25	2014
Burkina Faso	37	2010
Burundi	33	2010
Cameroon	40	2014
Cape Verde	73	2005
Central African Republic	29	2010
Chad	18	2014-15
Comoros	27	2012
Congo, Republic of the	32	2011-12
Côte d'Ivoire	28	2013-14
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16	2011-12
Djibouti	43	2006
Egypt	80	2014
Equatorial Guinea	21	2011
Eritrea	20	2002
Ethiopia	50	2011
Gabon	34	2012
Gambia	24	2013
Ghana	39	2014
Guinea	16	2012
Guinea-Bissau	38	2014
Kenya	71	2014
Lesotho	76	2014
Liberia	37	2013
Madagascar	50	2009
Malawi	75	2016
Mali	27	2012-13
Mauritania	24	2011
Morocco	73	2004
Mozambique	32	2011
Namibia	75	2013
Niger	41	2012
Nigeria	31	2013
Rwanda	66	2014-15
Sao Tome and Principe	51	2014
Senegal	43	2014
Sierra Leone	38	2013
Somalia	34	2006
South Sudan	6	2010
Sudan	30	2014
Swaziland	81	2014
Togo	32	2013-14
Tunisia	73	2011-12
Uganda	41	2011
United Republic of Tanzania	53	2015-2016
Zambia	64	2013-14
Zimbabwe	85	2015

## 6. Women Aged 20 to 24 Married By...

Source: DHS and MICS.

Country	15	18	Reference year
Algeria	0	3	2012-2013
Benin	11	32	2011-12
Burkina Faso	10	52	2010
Burundi	3	20	2010
Cameroon	10	31	2014
Cape Verde	3	18	2005
Central African Republic	29	68	2010
Chad	30	67	2014-15
Comoros	10	32	2012
Congo, Republic of the	6	33	2011-12
Côte d'Ivoire	10	33	2013-14
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10	37	2011-12
Djibouti	2	5	2006
Egypt	2	17	2014
Eritrea	20	47	2002
Ethiopia	16	41	2011
Gabon	6	22	2012
Gambia	9	30	2013
Ghana	5	21	2014
Guinea	21	52	2012
Guinea-Bissau	6	24	2014
Kenya	4	23	2014
Lesotho	1	17	2014
Liberia	9	36	2013
Madagascar	27	65	2012
Malawi	9	42	2015-16
Mali	23	60	2012-13
Mauritania	14	34	2011
Morocco	3	16	2003-04
Mozambique	14	48	2011
Namibia	2	7	2013
Niger	28	76	2012
Nigeria	17	43	2013
Rwanda	0	7	2014-15
Sao Tome and Principe	8	35	2014
Senegal	9	31	2015
Sierra Leone	13	39	2013
Somalia	8	45	2006
South Sudan	9	52	2010
Sudan	12	34	2014
Swaziland	1	5	2014
Togo	6	22	2013-14
Tunisia	0	2	2011-12
Uganda	10	40	2011
United Republic of Tanzania	5	31	2015-2016
Zambia	6	31	2013-14
Zimbabwe	4	32	2015

## 7. Proportion of Adolescents Aged 15 to 19 who Have Undergone Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Source: DHS and MICS.

Country	Proportion of adolescents who have undergone FGM	Reference year
Benin	2	2011-12
Burkina Faso	58	2010
Cameroon	0	2004
Central African Republic	18	2010
Chad	32	2014-2015
Côte d'Ivoire	31	2011-12
Djibouti	90	2006
Egypt	70	2015 (Special)
Eritrea	78	2002
Ethiopia	62	2005
Gambia	76	2013
Ghana	2	2011
Guinea	94	2012
Guinea-Bissau	41	2014
Kenya	11	2014
Liberia	26	2013
Mali	90	2012-13
Mauritania	66	2011
Niger	1	2012
Nigeria	15	2013
Senegal	22	2015
Sierra Leone	74	2013
Somalia	97	2006
Sudan	82	2014
Togo	2	2013-14
Uganda	1	2011
United Republic of Tanzania	5	2015-2016

# Annex C.

## Metadata

**Population Estimates and Projections:** Based on estimates and projections from *World Population Prospects 2017*, UN DESA, Population Division, available at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>.

**Life Expectancy at Birth:** Based on estimates from *World Population Prospects 2017*, UN DESA, Population Division, available at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>.

**Infant and Under-five Mortality Rate:** Based on estimates in “Trends in Child Mortality 2015;” estimates by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, available at: [http://www.who.int/maternal\\_child\\_adolescent/documents/levels\\_trends\\_child\\_mortality\\_2015/en/](http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/levels_trends_child_mortality_2015/en/).

**Maternal Mortality Ratio:** Based on estimates in “Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015;” estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division, available at: <http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/>.

**HIV/AIDS Prevalence:** UNAIDS, AIDSinfo, available at: <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>.

**Unemployment Rate:** ILO modelled estimates for unemployment rates, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 9th edition*, available at: <http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/research-and-databases/kilm>.

**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>.

**NEET:** Proportion of youth aged 15 to 24 not in education, employment or training, ILO, 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>.

**People under the International Poverty Line:** Measured by the poverty headcount rate at US \$1.90 a day in 2011 purchasing power parity. World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, available at: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>.

**Total Fertility Rate:** Based on estimates from *World Population Prospects 2017*, UN DESA, Population Division, available at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp>.

**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.

**Gross Enrolment Ratio:** Total enrolment in a certain level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official age of that level of education. UNESCO Institute for Statistics, available at: <http://uis.unesco.org/>.

**Gender Parity Index:** Based on the gross enrolment ratio, the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in secondary education. Latest DHS available.

**Intimate Partner Violence:** Women who have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former partner in the last 12 months. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *The World's Women 2015, Trends and Statistics*, available at: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html>.

# Annex D.

## OAU/AU Regions

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.








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