



State of African Youth Report





Foreword

In 2016, African Member States agreed to dedicate the year 2017 to the youth of Africa under the theme “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through investments in Youth”. This decision reinforced the commitment of Member States to Aspiration 6 “An Africa where development is people-driven, unleashing the potential of its women and youth” of the African Union Agenda 2063 with emphasis on the aspiration that young Africans are engaged and empowered.

With the mandate from the heads of State and Governments, the African Union Commission (AUC) and other partners developed a roadmap that will guide the implementation of the continental initiative through programmes, activities, establish key milestones and concrete actions.

Bearing in mind that Africa has the youngest population, and the youth population is estimated to grow exponentially, the youth demography presents to the continent a huge dividend to be harnessed for socio-economic transformation.

As a result, the roadmap was built on 4 thematic pillars: Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship, Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development, Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing, and Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment). These pillars were developed with accompanying actions and deliverables to assess implementation and progress.

Under the leadership of the African Union Commission (AUC), this State of African Youth Report was developed as a synopsis the progress and achievements Member States have made on the 4 pillars agreed on in the roadmap. This report also critically analyses achievements in the 4 pillars using indicators developed in consultation with National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and data provided by Member States, National Statistical Offices (NSOs), Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), development partners such as UNstats, International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and Inter-Parliamentary Union for each of the pillars.

Looking forward, it has been 3 years since the development of the framework, this report serves as an evaluation and stocktaking of government efforts aimed at achieving to harness the demographic dividend of young people in Africa. It also provides evidence and recommendations that will inform targeted policies and practices on issues that affect youth.



Introduction



Africa is home to 453 Million young people aged between 15 and 35

The African Union's vision of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in international arena is enshrined in the Agenda 2063, which is a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years¹.

The African Union adopted the African Youth Charter in 2006 as a political and legal document which serves as the strategic framework that gives direction to youth empowerment and development at the continental, regional and national levels.

Africa being home to a large number of young people (In the population of young people aged 15 to 35 in 2018 was estimated to be 453 million), whose population is expected to continue to increase in future (over 1 billion 15-35-year olds in 2063), joins the world in its efforts towards investing in the youth population. Similarly, Africa's urban population is expected to increase by an additional 867 million over the next 35 years. Agenda 2063 and the Africa Youth Charter thereby provide the blueprint for harnessing the potential of young people towards the continent's sustained development.

The African Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment (APAYE 2019-2023) mandates the AU to put in place a

framework for accountability on youth development efforts in AU Member States. Over the last decade the AUC has been strengthening systems for monitoring and reporting on youth empowerment programmes on the continent with the establishment of the Status of Africa Youth Report (SoAYR). This report includes clear metrics for assessing progress, and systems and processes for data collection, quality assurance, cleaning and analysis. It responds to the APAYE, the AU Demographic Dividend Roadmap and the Africa Youth Charter.

The AU theme for the year 2017 outlines four Pillars of the demographic dividend, as outlined by the AU Demographic Dividend Roadmap; Employment and Entrepreneurship, Education and Skills Development; Health and Wellbeing; and Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment².

Indicators considered for report under Employment and Entrepreneurship are;

- **Rate of Employment among Educated Youths:** the proportion of young people with a minimum of secondary level diploma who are employed. The purpose of this is to assess the abilities of countries to absorb young people who graduate from school.
- **Rate of Youth Working Poor:** percentage of employed youth

¹African Union, Agenda 2063: The Africa we want, 2013. <https://au.int/agenda2063/about>

²Africa Union, 2017, The AU Roadmap to harnessing demographic dividend through investment in youth



living below US\$1.90 PPP per day, by age 15-24 and sex. The purpose of this is to examine the rate of youths who are employed but live below the poverty line despite being employed.

- **Rate of Youth Unemployment:** the percentage of young people who are available to work but are unemployed which is aimed at assessing the proportion of labour force available to work but not currently employed.
- **Rate of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training:** this explains the proportion of young people who are economically inactive for reasons other than education and training.
- **Youth Self-Employment Rate:** this assess the proportion of young people who are employed in jobs where remunerations directly dependent upon the profit from the goods and/or services they produce.
- **Rate of Vulnerable Youth Employment:** young people who work on their own or who are unpaid family workers.
- **Rate of Long-Term Youth Unemployment:** the rate of people who are unemployed for 12 months or more. This is assessed to look into how long-term unemployment could result into mental and material stress for those affected and their families.
- **Rate of Youth with Formal Financial Account:** this refers to the rate of young people who have individual or jointly owned account either at a financial institution or

through a mobile money provider.

- **Rate of Informal Youth Employment:** rate of young people who are employed in non-agricultural jobs that are unregistered and unregulated by the state.
- **Rate of Child Labour:** this assess the rate of children below age 12 who engage in any economic activities, children who are enslaved, forcibly recruited, prostituted, trafficked, forced into illegal activities or exposed to hazards.



Second Pillar Education and Skills Development

The second pillar, Education and Skills Development has seven indicators. They include:

- 1 **Rate of Researchers:** this measures the investment in human capital in research and development by calculating the rate researchers per 100,000 population. This measurement would aid economic growth and serve as pathways through higher education.
- 2 **Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary:** percentage of young people who successfully transit from primary to secondary education.
- 3 **Completion Rate for Lower Secondary Education:** this examines the number of young people who complete lower secondary education. The purpose of this is to measure the ability of young people to complete a given level of education.

¹African Union, Agenda 2063: The Africa we want, 2013. <https://au.int/agenda2063/about>

²Africa Union, 2017, The AU Roadmap to harnessing demographic dividend through investment in youth



- 4 **Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education:** the number of young people who complete upper secondary education. This is to determine the existence of quality and retention.
- 5 **Youth Literacy Rate:** the percentage of young people aged 15-35 who can read and write with understanding of their everyday life.
- 6 **Enrolment in Secondary Technical and Vocational Education and Training:** the percentage of enrolment in secondary and technical education.
- 7 **Public Expenditure on Education as Percent of Gross Domestic Product:** the calculated public expenditure expressed on education to determine how much government spends on education in a particular year. This would indicate how much education is prioritized compared to other investments.
- 4 **Prevalence Rate of Modern Contraception among Youth:** this deals with the percentage of women, married or in a union, aged 15-35 who are currently using modern method of contraception.
- 5 **Percentage of young women Married or in Union before Age Fifteen:** the rate of women who are married or in a union before the age of 15.
- 6 **Female Youth who have Undergone Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting:** this meant to examine the rate of girls and other female categories aged 15-35 who have suffered Female Genital mutilation/cutting.
- 7 **Government expenditure on Health as Percentage of GDP, Youth Fertility Rate:** this examines the total level of expenditure on health
- 8 **Rate of Mortality from Non-Communicable Diseases:** an assessment of mortality rate among young people aged 15-35 owing to cardiovascular diseases in order to measure the extent and risk of dying of these diseases.

Third Pillar Healthcare and Wellbeing

There are sixteen indicators under the third indicator, Health and Wellbeing. These indicators are:

- 1 **Density Skilled Health Professionals:** the number of physicians, including generalist and specialist medical practitioners, per 1000 population.
- 2 **Youth Maternal Mortality Rate:** rate of maternal death among young women aged 15-35 during a given period in time. Death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy and its management.
- 3 **Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among Youth:** estimated rate of young people aged 15-35 living with HIV/AIDS.
- 9 **Youth Diarrhea Mortality Rate:** the rate at which young people aged 15-35 die of diarrhea.
- 10 **Youth Lower Respiratory Infections Mortality Rate:** how lower respiratory infections contribute to mortality rate among young people aged 15-35.
- 11 **Youth Malaria Mortality Rate:** the extent of the prevalence of malaria mortality among young people aged 15-35.
- 12 **Youth Tuberculosis Mortality Rate:** the rate of death that can be attributed to Tuberculosis. This is aimed at assessing the prevalence of Tuberculosis and the effect it had on young people aged 15-35.



- 13 **Youth High Risk Sex:** an assessment of sexual activities with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months among young people aged 15-35. This is aimed at investing the spread of HIV/AIDS upon unprotected sex.
- 14 **Prevalence of Suicide among Youth:** an assessment of death rate from suicide and self-harm among youths aged 15-35 in order to determine the prevalence of mental health in the country.
- 15 **Youth Sexual and Gender Based Violence:** the percentage of young people aged 15-35 who have experienced sexual and gender based violence.



Fourth Pillar

Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

The last pillar, Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment has five indicators, namely:

- 1 **Youth Members of Parliament's Upper House:** an assessment of Youths' participation in political process by reflecting the percentage of young people who occupy seats in the Parliament's Upper House.
- 2 **Urban/Rural Migration:** the net rate of youth urban/rural migration. This is aimed at determining the mobility of young people between urban and rural settlement as an indication for the need for social infrastructures.
- 3 **Internet Penetration Rate:** this defines the rate at which youths aged 15-35 uniquely access the internet regardless of the device they use within the country within a 3 month period.
- 4 **Youth Poverty Rate:** this refers to the proportion of the population

aged 15-35 living below the national poverty line. This is to indicate the social and economic state and wellbeing of young people in the country.

- 5 **Voter Turnout:** the percentage of young people aged 15-35 who are registered to vote by the National Electoral Commission. This is aimed at unveiling the level of political participation by the young people of the country.

For every country discussed, there is an indication on whether or not they have ratified the African Youth Charter.

This report draws upon available data, collected from National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and data from other trusted international development Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) including: UNstats, International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Quantitative and qualitative data has been used in the development of this report.

It is the aim of this report to provide a credible source of information for youth development stakeholders, and a platform for evidence-based policymaking, and the monitoring of youth development across Africa. It is further hoped that the data obtained and analysed will help make a better case for investing the young people. Finally, it is hoped that the report will guide and help countries in Africa, as well as the AU, to set priorities for resource allocation.

This report provides insight to policies and programmes doing well as well as those areas which would benefit from further prioritization at the regional and country levels. The intended audience of this report includes policy makers in government, regional bodies, international agencies, NGOs, and young people.

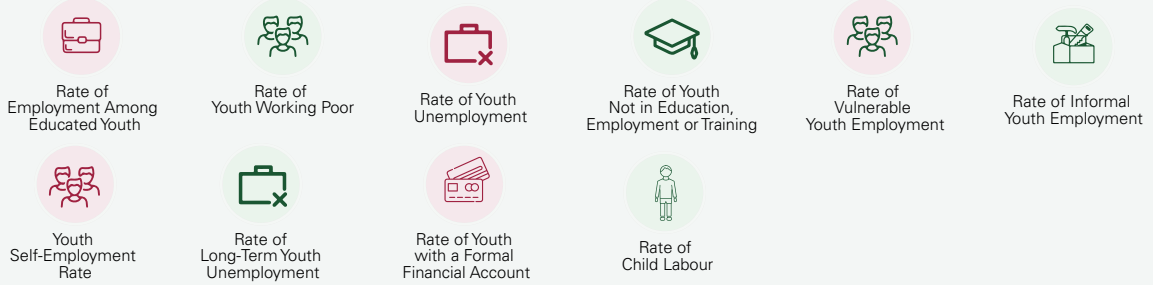
African Countries



Pillars Indicators

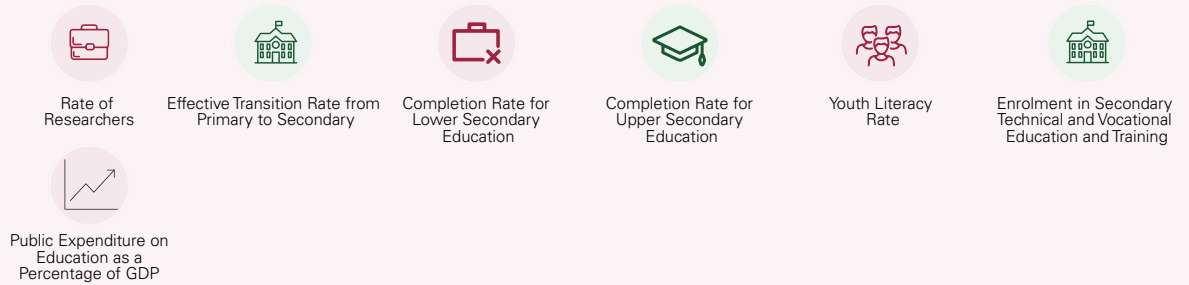
Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10
indicators



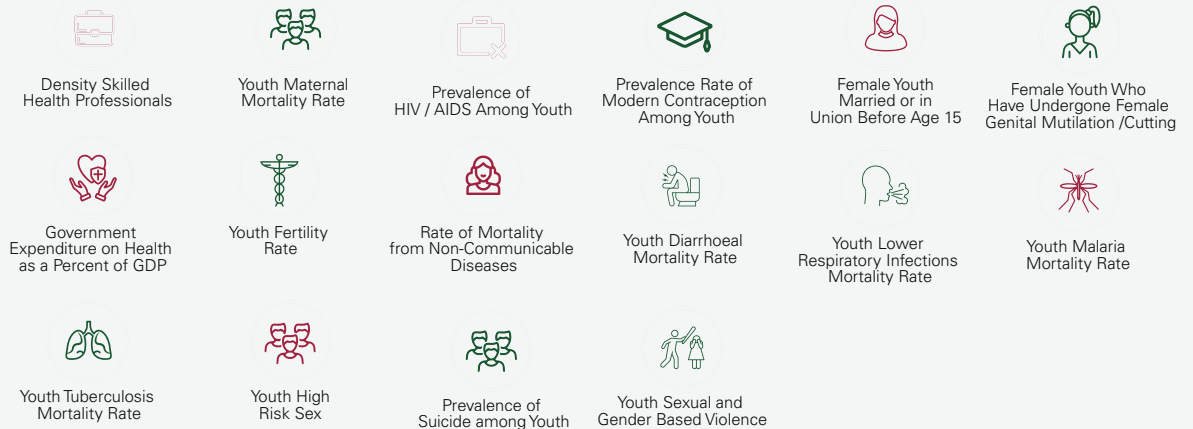
Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

7
indicators



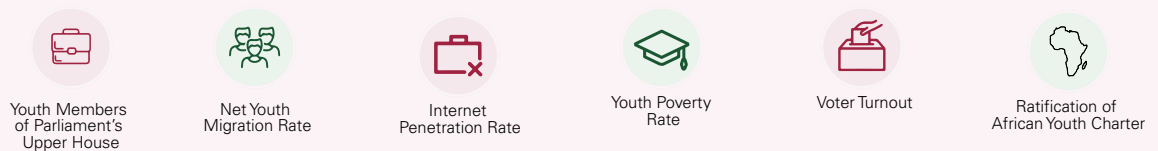
Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

16
indicators



Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6
indicators





Algeria

Capital: Algiers



Algeria

Algeria is located in Northern Africa. Algeria gained independence on July 5, 1962 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963³. The current population of Algeria is estimated to be 39.9million with 34% (14.2million) aged 15-35⁴.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Algeria has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

9/10
indicators



2 Improved

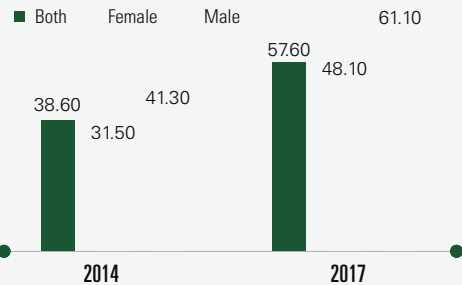
4 Worsened

3 Unchanged

Algeria has nine out of ten indicators in this pillar; two improved, four worsened, and 3 remained relatively unchanged and had no trend data.

Figure 1

Unemployment distribution by duration (12 months or more-aggregate duration) (by age 15-24 and sex)

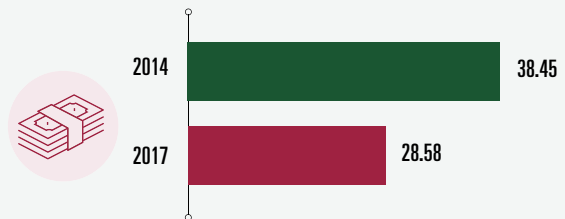


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

From the given chart (figure1), the rate of unemployment worsened between 2014 and 2017; from 38.60% to 57.60% for both male and female. This is a drastic change which is worthy of urgent attention.

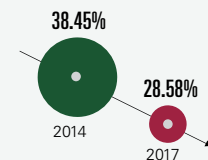
Figure 2

Proportion of youth with account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider (by age 15-24, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The chart indicates the declining rate of Youth with Formal financial Account between 2014 and 2017. This fell from 38.45% in 2014 to 28.58% in 2017.



Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

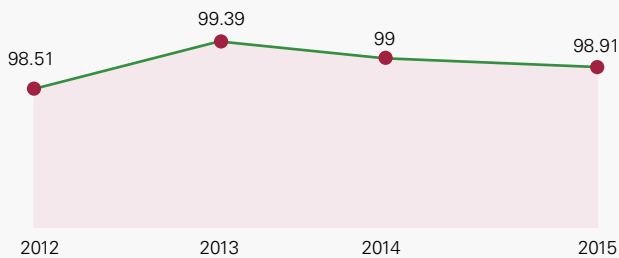
6/7
indicators



Algeria has data for six out of the seven indicators in this pillar. Here, indicators either had single year data or remained unchanged over time.

Figure 3

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary School (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)



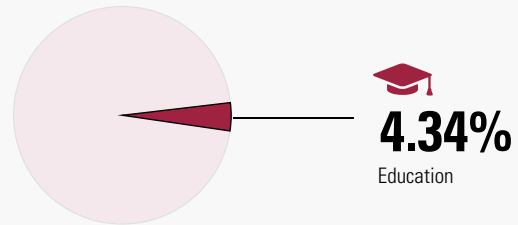
Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics



The chart above indicates that the Effective Transmission Rate from Primary to Secondary fluctuated between 2012 and 2015. It started with 98.51% in 2012, rose to 99.39 in 2013, fell to 99% in 2014, then declined to 98.91% in 2015.

Figure 4

Government expenditure on education, total as a percentage of GDP (2008).



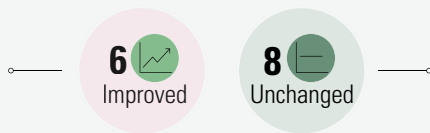
Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.



The given chart explains the government expenditure on education, total as percentage of GDP. As at 2008, the rate was 4.34%. There is no data trend for this indicator.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



Algeria has 14 out of 16 indicators in this pillar. Six indicators improved while others stayed consistent over time and had single year data point, hence no trend.

Figure 5

Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product.



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.

The graph indicates the growth of Current Health Expenditure, total as percent of GDP from 2000 to 2015. The expenditure experienced an increase from 3.49% in 2000 to 7.06% in 2015.

³African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



Algeria has all six indicators in this pillar. Only one indicator improved, one worsened, while 4 others remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 6

Percentage of young people Population Living in Poverty (no age or sex breakdown) 2011.



Source: Generated using data from World Development indicators database.



The given diagram indicates the percentage of Young People Living in Poverty in 2011 which was 0.57% of the total population. There is no data trend for this indicator.

Recommendations

1

Policy review for Long-term Unemployment and Formal Financial Accounts may benefit Algerian youths economically.

2

Mental health policy and programmes for males may be beneficial to Algeria.

3

Female literacy may be an area for future focus as the data suggest a downward turn although it still remains relatively high.



Angola

Capital: Luanda



Angola

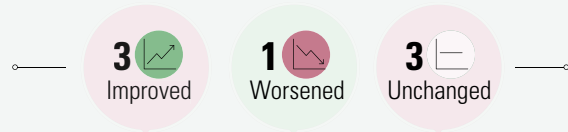
Angola is located in Southern Africa with a population estimated to 27.9 million. Angola joined the African Union in February 11, 1975 and gained independence on November 11, 1975⁵. 34% of the population (10.4 million) is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to increase to 36 percent in 2063⁶.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Angola ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

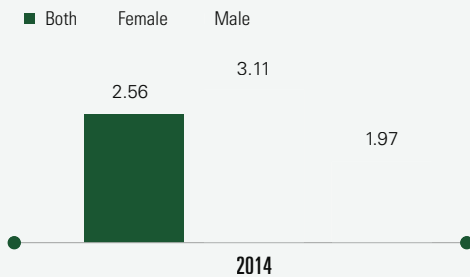
7/10
indicators



Angola has data for seven of ten indicators in this pillar; 3 remained relatively unchanged, 1 worsened, while the remaining three indicators had single year data points.

Figure 7

Proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training (by age 15-24 and sex) 2014.

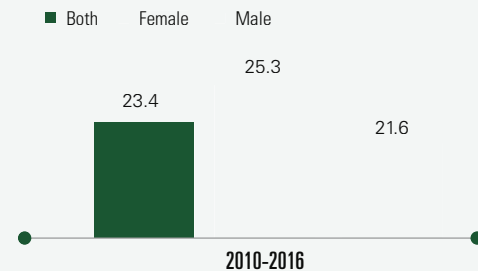


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats (2014)

The proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training, according to the given chart, has no data trend as the graph only provides information for the year 2014 alone. The proportion of young people in this category for both male and female is 2.56%.

Figure 8

Percentage of children involved in child labour (by age 5-17 and sex).



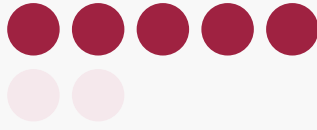
Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2014)

There is no data trend for the percentage of children in Child Labour. Therefore, the chart only presents data for 2011 which was at 47.5%.

2011
47.5%
Child Labour Percentage

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

5/7
indicators



Angola has data for 5 out of 7 indicators in this pillar; 2 indicators improved, while 3 others had only single year data points;

Figure 9

Government Expenditure on Education, total as percentage of GDP.



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

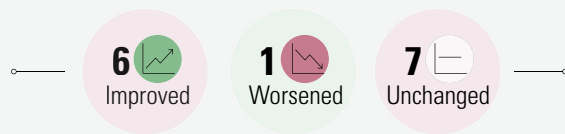
Figure 9



The given graph indicates an improvement in the Government Expenditure on Education between 2000 and 2010. It increased from **2.61%** in 2000 to **3.47%** in 2010.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



Angola has 14 out of the 16 Indicators in this Pillar. Of these 14 indicators 6 improved, 1 worsened and 7 remain unchanged.

Figure 10

Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product.



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

The graph reveals the fall of the percentage of Current Health Expenditure which remained relatively unstable between 2000 and 2015 from 2.50% to 2.95%.

Figure 11

Skilled Health Professional's density per 10,000 (per population) (no youth age or sex breakdown).



2009

15.86

There is no data trend for the rate of Skilled Health Professional prior to 2009

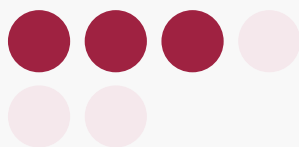
Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

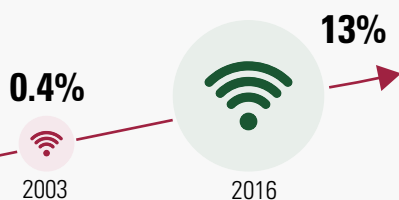
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

3/6
indicators

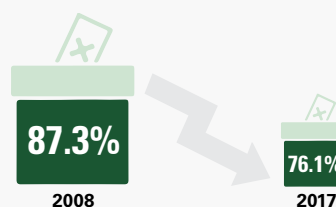


2
Improved

1
Worsened



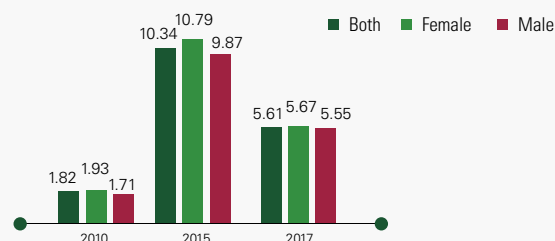
Internet penetration rate witnessed the highest growth by increasing from 0.4% in 2003 to 13% in 2016.



There was a decline in voter turnout from 87.36% in 2008 to 76.13% in 2017.

Figure 12

International Migrant Stock as Percentage of Total Population (by age 15-34 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from United Nation's Department of Social Affairs.



According to the graph above, the rate of International Migrant Stock fluctuated. It was initially 1.82% for both male and female in 2010 and it rose significantly to 10.34% in 2015, then declined to 5.61% in 2017.

Recommendations



Policies that positively impact Completion Rate for Upper Secondary School, and Completion Rate for Lower Secondary School could improve education for young people in Angola.

2

Angola could benefit from policies targeting youth unemployment.



Policies targeted at intensifying the fight against malaria, as well as address the need for modern contraceptives could benefit Angola.

4

Policies targeting the declining rates of Voter Turnout and Youth Participation in Parliament could improve youth engagement in Angola.



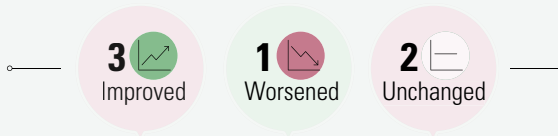
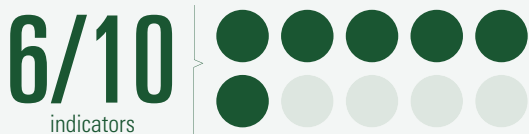
Benin

Benin is located in Western Africa. The country gained independence on August 1, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1983⁷. The current population of Benin is estimated to be 10.6 million and 35% of the population is aged 15-35⁸.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Benin ratified the African Youth Charter in 2014.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

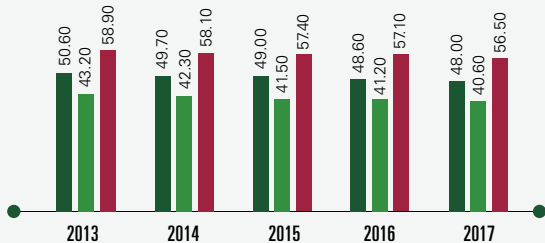


Benin has 6 out of 10 indicators in this pillar- 3 improved, 2 remained relatively unchanged while 1 had single year data hence, no trend.

Figure 13

Percentage of Employed Youth Living Below US \$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex).

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



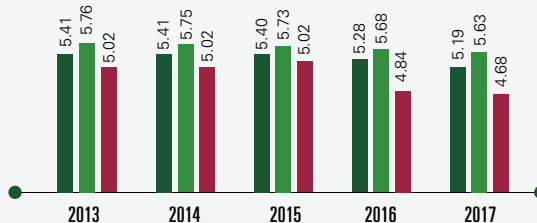
Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The percentage of youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day in Republic of Benin improved by declining from 50.60% in 2013 to 48.00% in 2017 for both male and female.

Figure 14

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

Rate of unemployment in 2017

5.19%

The rate of Youth Unemployment slightly improved, by declining from 5.41% in 2013 to 5.19% in 2017 for both male and female.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

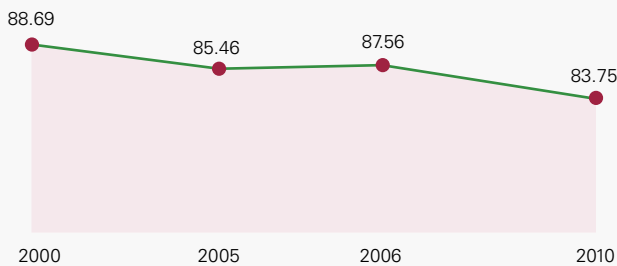
6/8
indicators



Benin has 6 out of 8 indicators in this pillar. two indicators are unaccounted for

Figure 15

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (relevant ages, no sex breakdown).



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

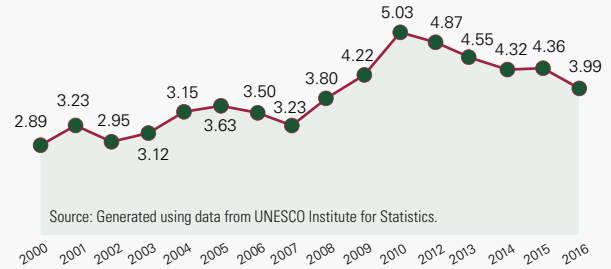


Figure 15

The graph indicates a decline in the rate of transition from primary to secondary from 2012 to 2015; it declined from **88.69%** in 2012 to **83.75%** in 2015.

Figure 16

Government Expenditure on Education, total as percentage of GDP.



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

3.99%

The trend of Government Expenditure on Education fluctuated but eventually declined in 2016 by landing in 3.99%

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

15/16
indicators



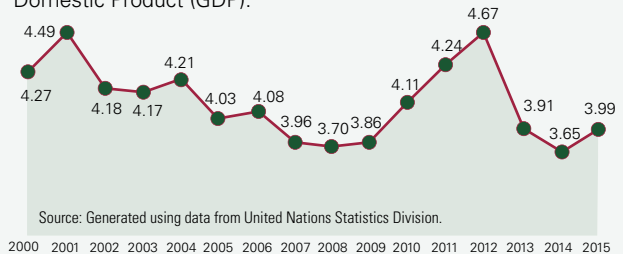
7
Improved

8
Unchanged

Benin has 15 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 out of the 15 indicators have improved while others have single year data.

Figure 18

Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.

The diagram indicates a fluctuation in the Current Health Expenditure between 2000 and 2015. It was at the rate of 4.27% in 2000 while it declined to 3.99% in 2015.

Figure 17

Skilled Health Professional's density per 10,000 (per population) (no youth age or sex breakdown).



2013

7.50

This indicator has no data trend as the diagram only features 2013 data which reveals 7.50% as the data for 2013.

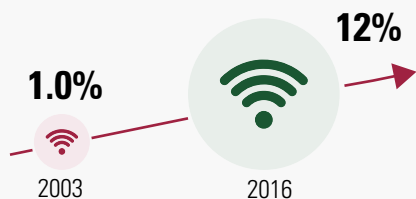
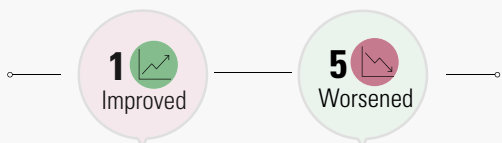
Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

³African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

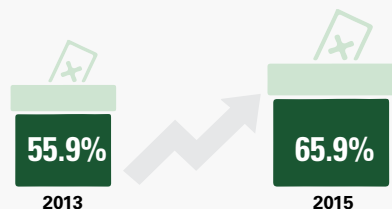
⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



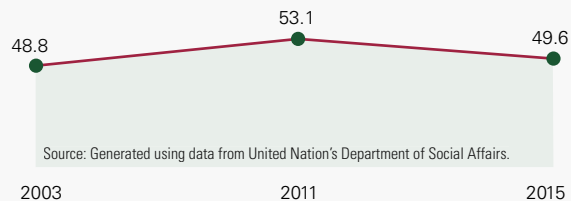
Internet penetration rate improved from 1.0% in 2003 to 12.0% in 2016



Voter turnout improved from 55.9% to 65.91% between 2013 and 2015.

Figure 19

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown).

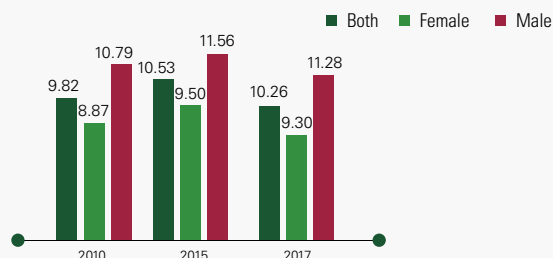


Source: Generated using data from United Nation's Department of Social Affairs.

The percentage of Young People population living in Poverty increased from 48.8% in 2003 to 49.6% in 2015.

Figure 20

International migrant stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34, and sex).



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

The graph below indicates a rise in the international migrant stock as it rose from **9.82%** in 2010 and rose to **10.26%** in 2017 for both males and female

Recommendations

- Policy addressing youth unemployment and working poor could be beneficial to Benin's economy. Along with a focus on encouraging growth in the formal employment sector.
- Benin would benefit from focusing on policies related to youth literacy rate and government expenditure on education.
- Benin would benefit from focusing on non-communicable diseases youth mortality rate, youth malaria mortality rate, and increased number of skilled health professionals.
- Policies that influenced the reduction of youth poverty rate and the increase of internet penetration rate could boost opportunities for youth in Benin.



Botswana

Capital: Gaborone



Botswana

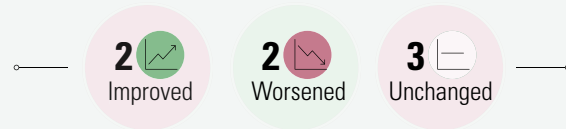
Botswana is located in southern Africa. Botswana gained independence on September 30, 1966 and joined AU on October 31, 1966⁹. The population of the country is estimated to be 2.2 million with 38% aged between 15 and 35¹⁰.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Botswana has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

7/10
indicators

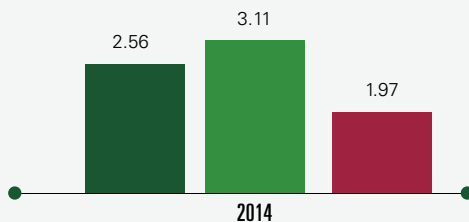


Botswana has 7 of the 10 indicators ; 2 improved, 2 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged, and 2 had single year data point.

Figure 21

Proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training (by age 15-24 and sex).

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male

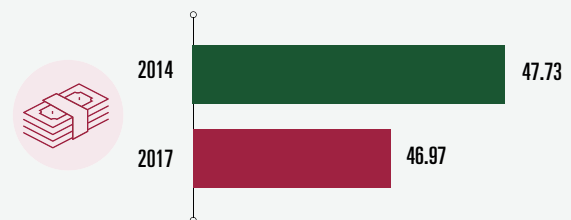


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The chart only provided data for trends in 2014 which reveals the proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training at 2.56% for both male and female.

Figure 22

Proportion of Youth with Account Ownership at a Financial Institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (by age 15-24, no sex breakdown).



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

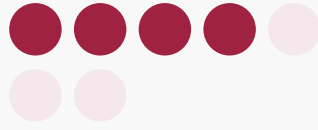
Rate of youth with account ownership at financial institution declined by

46.9% in 2017

The rate of youth with account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-provider declined from 47.73% in 2014 to 46.97% in 2017.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

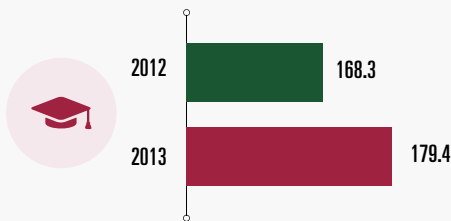
4/7
indicators



Botswana has 4 out of the 7 indicators in this pillar. 2 indicators improved, 2 decreased and 1 had a single year data.

Figure 23

Rate of researchers per 1,000,000 population (all ages, no youth age and no sex breakdown).



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

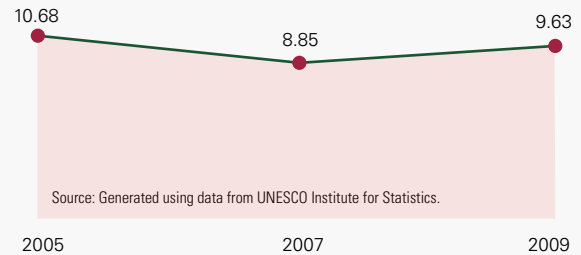


Figure 23

The rate of researchers improved by increasing from **168.33%** in 2012 to **179.47%** per 1,000,000 population in 2013.

Figure 24

Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percentage of GDP.



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

9.63%

Government expenditure on education declined from **10.68%** in 2005 to **9.63%** in 2009.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

11/16
indicators



7 Improved

4 Unchanged

Botswana has 11 out of 16 indicators in this pillar. Seven improved, one remained relatively unchanged, while 3 had single year data.

Figure 25

Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

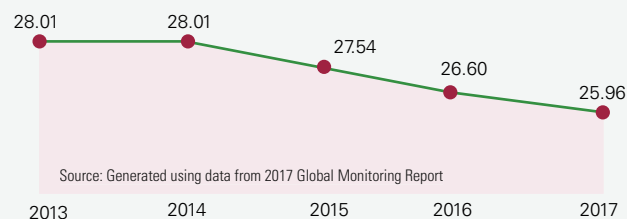


Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

The rate of Current Health Expenditure remained unstable from 2000 to 2015 starting with 5.82% in 2000 and landing in 5.97%. Here, there was no significant change.

Figure 26

Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown).



Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report

Non-communicable diseases youth mortality rate improved as it declined from **28.01%** in 2013 to **25.96%** in 2017.

⁹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

¹⁰United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition¹

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

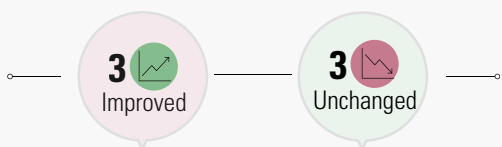
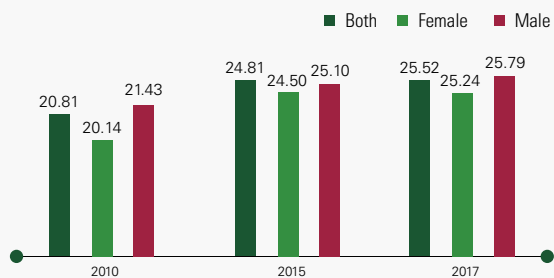


Figure 27

International Migrant Stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex).



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

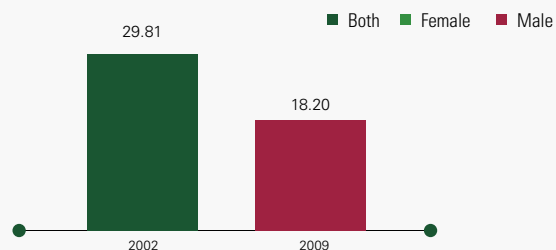


Figure 27

The International Migrant Stock witnessed an increase from **21.43%** in 2010 to **25.79%** in 2017.

Figure 28

Percentage of Young People Population Living in Poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown).



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database.



Figure 28

The percentage of young people population living in poverty improved; it reduced from **29.8%** in 2002 to **18.2%** in 2009.

Recommendations



Policy to encourage entrepreneurship could be worthwhile for Botswana.

2

The improved rate of researchers could benefit the country.



Interventions on mental health and other social determinants could yield improved health outcomes for Botswana.



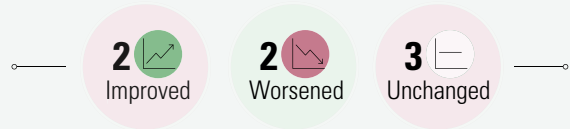
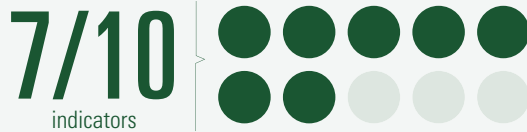
Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is located in western Africa. The country gained independence on August 5, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963¹¹. Burkina Faso has an estimated population of 18.1 million with 35% (6.9million) aged 15-35¹².

Ratification of African Youth Charter

- ✓ Burkina Faso ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

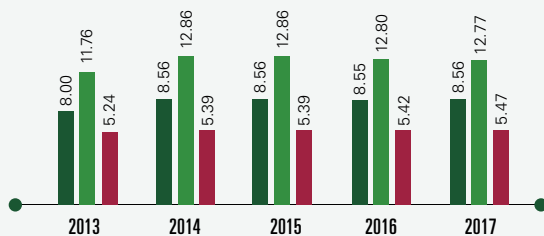


Botswana has 7; 2 improved, 2 worsened, one remained relatively unchanged, and 2 had single year data point.

Figure 29

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male

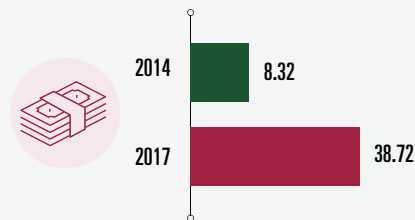


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

According to the graph, females are more disadvantaged as they are more likely to be unemployed at 12.77% than males at 5.47% in 2017. The data presents a relatively stable trend in unemployment.

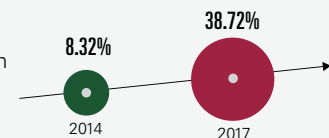
Figure 30

Proportion of youth with account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (by age 15-24, no sex breakdown)



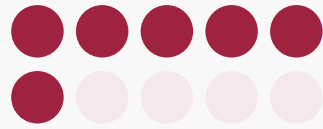
Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The rate of youth with formal financial account improved considerably from 8.32% in 2014 to 38.72% in 2017.



Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

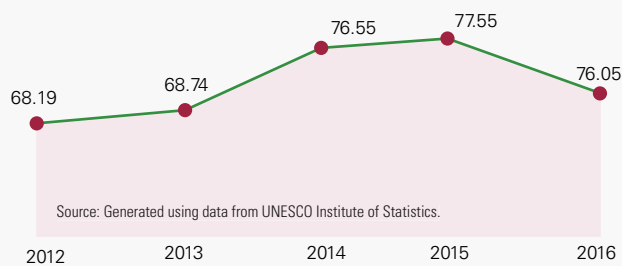
6/10
indicators



Burkina Faso has 6 out of 10 indicators in this pillar. 2 indicators improved, 1 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged, and the other 2 had no trend data.

Figure 31

Effective transition rate from primary to secondary (relevant ages, no sex breakdown).



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

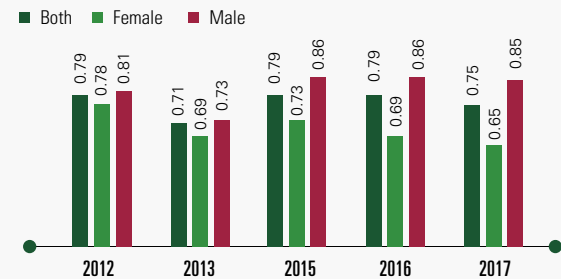


Figure 31

The transition rate from primary to secondary school improved from 68.19% in 2012 to 76.05% in 2016.

Figure 32

Enrolment in Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (by age 15-24 and sex).



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

0.65%
Female enrolment

This indicator worsened between 2012 and 2017 despite a little improvement for males. Males maintained a higher percentage at 0.85 while females had 0.65%.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

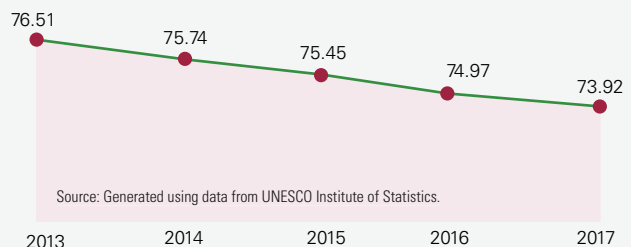
14/16
indicators



Burkina Faso has 14 out of 16 indicators in this pillar. 6 of these indicators improved and 8 others had single year data points,

Figure 33

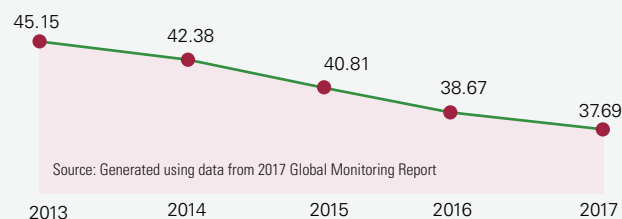
Non-communicable diseases youth mortality rate (by age 15-35, no sex breakdown).



Youth mortality rate due to non-communicable diseases fell from **76.51%** in 2013 to **73.92%** in 2017.

Figure 34

Youth Malaria Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown).



Youth mortality due to malaria fell from 45.15% per 100,000 population in 2013 to **37.69%**.

¹¹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
¹²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

3/3
indicators



Burkina Faso has all three indicators in this pillar. 2 of the indicators improved and the other worsened.

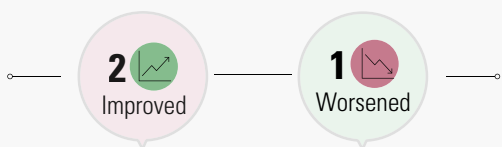
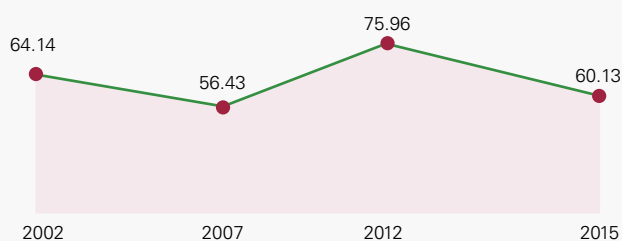


Figure 35

Voter turnout in parliamentary elections as a percentage of registered voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

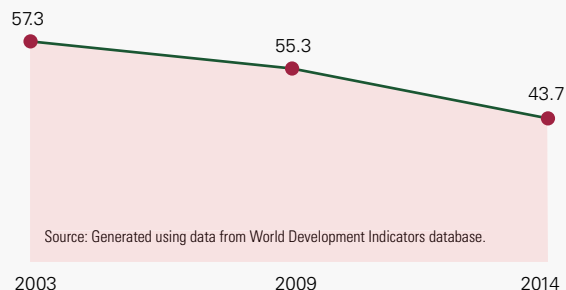


Figure 35

Voter turnout fluctuated between 2002 and 2015 falling from **64.14%** to **60.13%**.

Figure 36

The youth poverty rate improved between 2003 and 2014 by falling from 57.3% to 43.7%.



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database.



Figure 36

The youth poverty rate improved between 2003 and 2014 by falling from **57.3%** to **43.7%**.

Recommendations



Targeted policies to address working poverty among youths could be beneficial for Burkina Faso.



Policies which address high rates of child labour and others could improve the state of youths in Burkina Faso.



Policies to improve the Enrolment in Secondary Technical and Vocational and Training rate would improve education and, in turn, employment opportunities in Burkina Faso.



Burundi

Burundi is located in Central Africa. The country gained independence on July 1, 1962 and joined African Union on May 25, 1963¹³. The current population of Burundi is estimated to be 10.2million with approximately 35% (3.9million) aged 15-35. This population is projected to be stable at 35% while that of the youths is projected to have increased 11.8million¹⁴.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Burundi has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10
indicators



1
Worsened

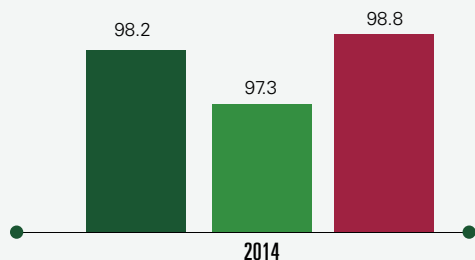
9
Unchanged

Burundi has all 10 indicators in this pillar. One indicator worsened. Others remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 37

Unemployment distribution by duration (12 months or more- aggregate duration) (by age 15-24 and sex).

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male

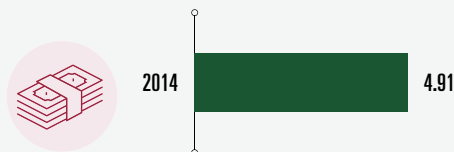


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

No trend data is available for the rate of unemployment among educated youth. The only data available represents 2014 at 33.1% for both male and female.

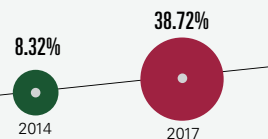
Figure 38

Proportion of Youths with Account Ownership at a Financial Institution or with a Mobile-Money-Service Provider (by age 15-24, no sex breakdown).



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

Also, the rate of youth with account ownership at financial institution improved considerably from 8.32% in 2014 to 38.72% in 2017.



Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

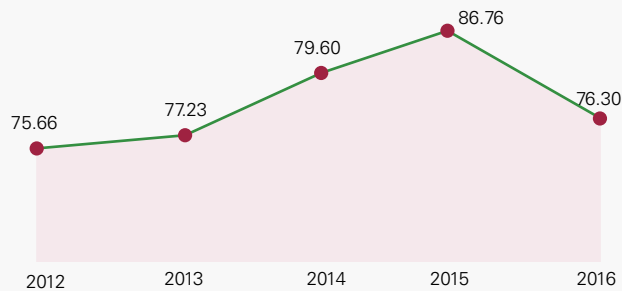
6/7
indicators



Burundi has 6 out of 7 indicators in this pillar. One of the indications improved while others fluctuated or had single year data.

Figure 39

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (relevant ages, no sex breakdown.)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics



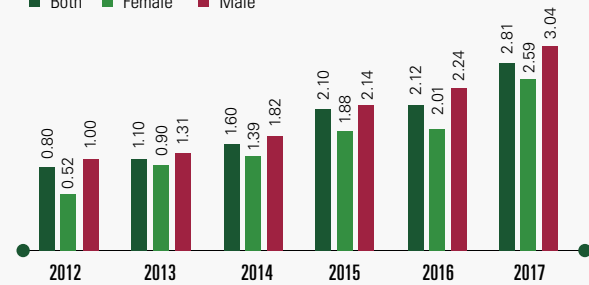
Figure 39

The Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary School fluctuated between 2012 and 2016. It eventually dropped from 75.66% in 2012 to 76.3% in 2016.

Figure 40

Enrolment in Secondary Vocational (by age 15-24, and sex).

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

2.81%

Enrolment in secondary, technical and vocational education

Enrolment in secondary, technical and vocational education and training improved between 2012 and 2017. It increased from 0.80% to 2.81% in 2017.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

13/16
indicators



6
Improved

7
Unchanged

Burundi has 13 out of the 16 indicators in this pillar. 6 indicators improved, 1 worsened, while others fluctuated, remained relatively unchanged or had single year data point.

Figure 41

Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

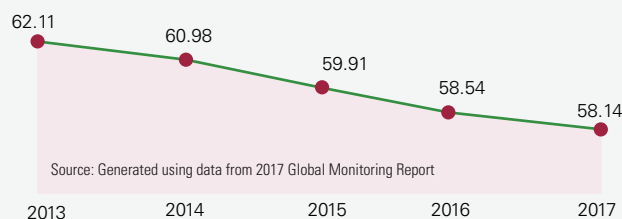


Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

Current Health Expenditure as percent of GDP fluctuated between 2000 and 2015, its 2015 value stood at 8.24

Figure 42

Non-Communicable Diseases youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report

Non communicable disease with mortality rate from fell from **62.11%** per 100,000 population in 2013 to **58.14%** in 2017.

¹³African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

¹⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



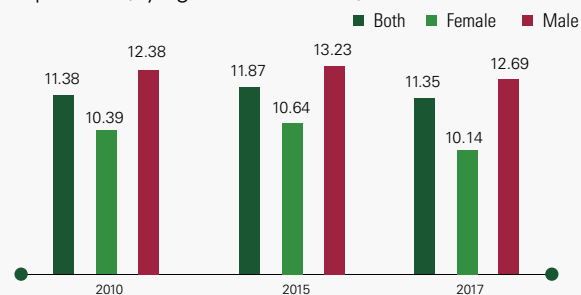
Burundi has all 6 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved while others worsened.

2
Improved

4
Worsened

Figure 43

International Migrant Stock as Percentage of Total Population (by age 15-34 and sex).



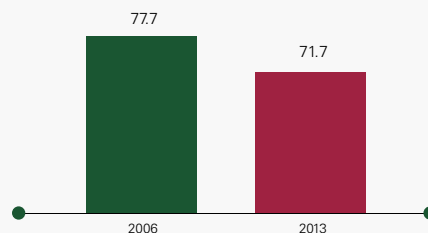
Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

Figure 43

International migrant stock data fluctuated between 2010 and 2017. It rose from 12.38% in 2010 to 13.23% in 2015, then 12.69% in 2017.

Figure 44

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown).



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database.

Figure 44

The percentage of young people population living in poverty declined from **77.7%** in 2006 to **71.7%** in 2013.

Recommendations



The youth literacy rate suggested that targeted programmes on literacy may benefit Burundi.

2

Mental health programmes and policy, particularly for males, may help in curbing the increase in suicide.



Focus on access and infrastructure can be beneficial to Burundi.

Cabo Verde

Capital: Praia



Cabo Verde

The Republic of Cabo Verde is located in West Africa. Cabo Verde gained independence on July 5, 1975 and joined the African Union on July 19, 1975¹⁵. The current population of the country is estimated to be 533,000. Approximately 40% (223,000) of Cabo Verde's population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 26% (198,000) in 2063¹⁶.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Cabo Verde ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

9/10
indicators



3 Improved

2 Worsened

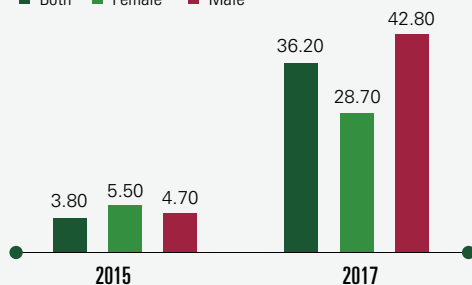
4 Unchanged

Cabo Verde has 9 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 2 worsened, and 4 remained relatively unchanged or had no trend data.

Figure 45

Employment Distribution by Intermediate Education (by age 15-25 and sex).

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



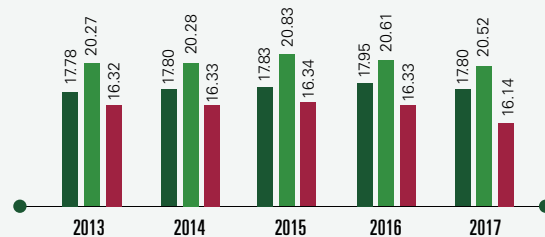
Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The Rate of Employment among Educated Youth improved substantially between 2015 and 2017 for both males and females, with males increasing from 4.70% to 42.80%, and females increasing from 5.50% to 28.70% in 2017.

Figure 46

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex).

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

20.52% Unemployment of females was 20.52 in 2017

The Rate of Youth Unemployment remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2017 with females being more likely to be unemployed at 20.52 percent in 2017 compared to males at 16.14 percent.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

5/7

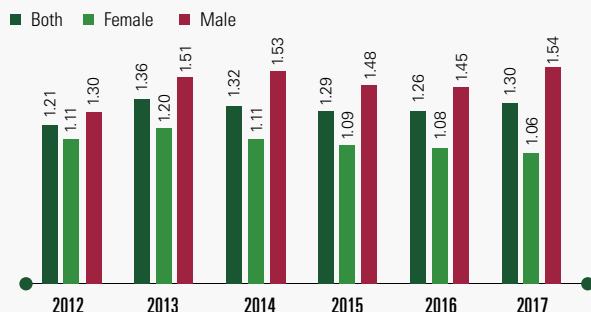
indicators



Cabo Verde has 5 out of 7 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 1 worsened, while 2 remained relatively unchanged or had no trend data.

Figure 47

Enrolment in Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (by age 15-24 and sex).



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Figure 47



The percentage of enrolment in secondary, technical and vocational education and training remained relatively unchanged. The rate slightly improved from 1.30% in 2012 to 1.54% in 2017 for both male and female.

Figure 48

Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percentage of GDP.



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

5.22%

Public Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of GDP has relatively unchanged between 2002 and 2017 being at 5.22 percent.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

13/16

indicators



6 Improved

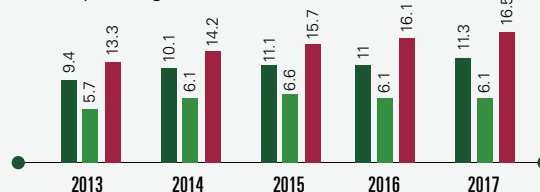
1 Worsened

6 Unchanged

Cabo Verde has 13 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 6 improved, 1 worsened, while others stayed consistent over time or had single year data point.

Figure 49

Suicide Mortality Rate (death per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown).



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The rate of suicide worsened between 2000 and 2016 rising to 11.3 per 100,000 with males more likely to commit suicide than females at rates of 16.5 and 6.1 respectively.

Figure 50

Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product. (GDP)



Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

The graph indicates that the Current Health Expenditure remained relatively unstable between 2000 and 2015 by moving from 4.85% in 2000 to 8.24% in 2015.

¹⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

¹⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



Cabo Verde has all 6 indicators in this pillar; two improved and others fluctuated.

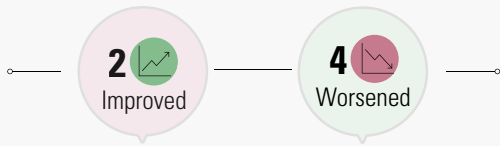


Figure 51

Proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats (PYPPS) lower (by age under 30 and sex).

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



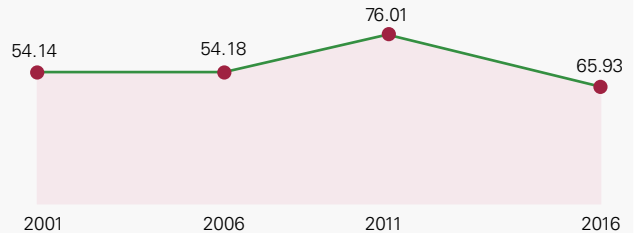
Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

Figure 51

There is no data trend for the proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats. The year represented is 2014 and it portrays 0.0% for both male and female.

Figure 52

Voter Turnout in parliamentary elections as a percentage of registered voters (no age or sex breakdown).



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.



Figure 52

The percentage of voter turnout fluctuated between 2001 and 2016. In 2001, it started at 54.14%, reached a peak of 76.01% in 2011 and ending at 65.93% in 2016.

Recommendations



Cabo Verde's enrolment in secondary technical and vocational education and training remains quite low and could benefit from policy review.

2

The suicide rate of males worsened faster than that of females suggesting mental health policy review may be beneficial.

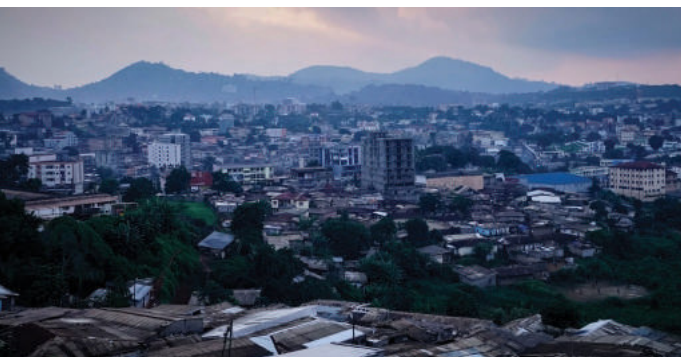


Youth political participation could benefit Cabo Verde with no youth members of parliament, and fluctuating voter turnout.



Cameroon

Capital: Yaounde



CAMEROON

The Republic of Cameroon is located in Central Africa. Cameroon gained independence on January 1, 1960 and joined African Union on May 25, 1963¹⁷. The current population of Cameroon is estimated to be 22.8 million and approximately 36% (8.8 million) of this population is aged 15-34. This proportion is projected to decrease to 34% (21.1 million) in the year 2063¹⁸.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Cameroon ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10
indicators



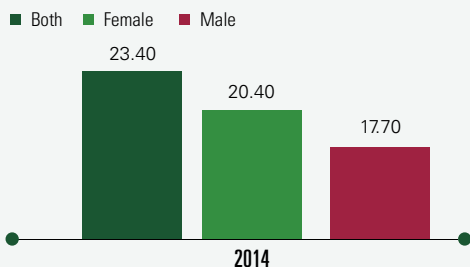
2 Improved

8 Unchanged

Cameroon has data for all 10 indicators in this pillar; of these indicators, 2 improved, and others remained relatively unchanged or had no trend data.

Figure 53

Employment distribution by intermediate education (by age 15-24 and sex).



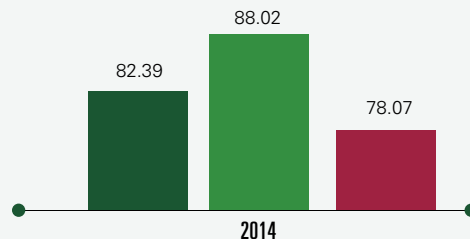
Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

20.40% Employment distribution projection for female in 2014.

Employment distribution by intermediate has a single year data. It projects 23.40% for males, 20.40% for females, and 17.70% for both males and females in 2014.

Figure 54

Informal employment and informal sector as a percent of Harmonized series (Non-Agriculture) (by age 15+ and sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.



78.07% Unemployment rate for both males and females in 2014

There is a single year data for the rate of informal youth employment. The available data is for 2014 and the percentages are considered to be high; 82.39% for male, 88.02% for female, and 78.07% for both male and female.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

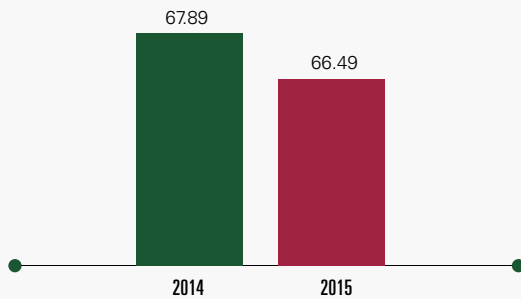
6/7
indicators



Cameroon has 6 out of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 2 worsened, while 1 had no trend data.

Figure 55

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (relevant ages, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

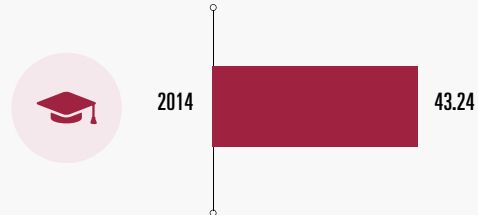
Figure 55



There was a slight decline in the rate of effective transition rate from primary to secondary; it fell from 67.89% in 2014 to 66.49% in 2015.

Figure 56

Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percentage of GDP.



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

43.24%

This indicator had a single trend which was for 2014. The completion rate was at 43.24% in 2014.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

16/16
indicators



8
Improved

8
Unchanged

Cameroon has data for all 16 indicators in this pillar; 8 improved and others stayed consistent over time or had single year data point, hence no trend.

Figure 57

Current Health Expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product.

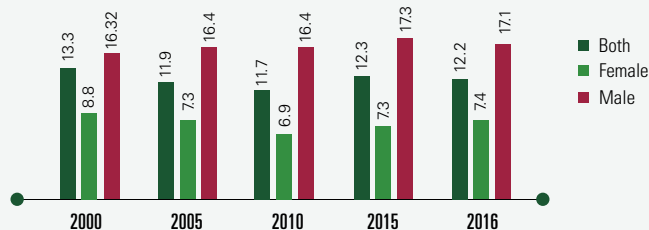


Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.

The Current Health Expenditure improved slightly from 4.32% in 2000 to 5.11% in 2015.

Figure 58

Suicide mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Divisions

Suicide mortality rate fluctuated between 2000 and 2016. In 2000, it was at 13.3% then reduced to 12.2% in 2016

¹⁷African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

¹⁸United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

Cameroon has all 6 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved while 4 fluctuated over time or had no trend data.

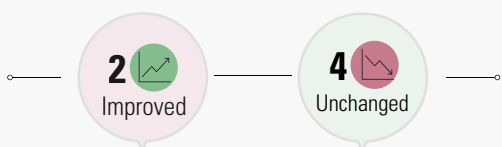
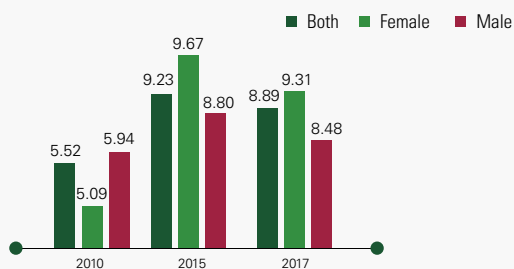


Figure 59

International Migrant Stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex).



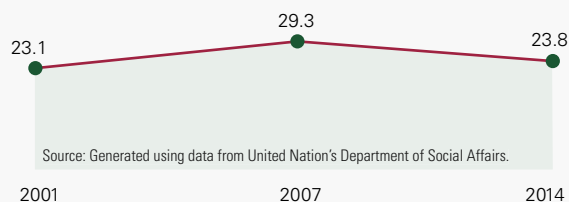
Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs

Figure 59

The rate of International Migrant Stock improved from 5.52% in 2010 to 8.89% in 2017 for both male and female.

Figure 60

Percentage of young people living in poverty (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nation's Department of Social Affairs.

Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.



The rate of young people living in poverty fluctuated between 2001 and 2014. It started with 23.10% in 2001, rose to 29.30% in 2007, and then declined to 23.80% in 2014.

Recommendations



Employment in informal sector remains high in Cameroon, thus the country could benefit from policy and programmes facilitating formal employment of youth.

2

Cameroon may benefit from policies facilitating both lower and upper secondary, which remain below continental averages.



It was discovered that males were more likely to commit suicide than females. This suggested that policies targeting mental health may be beneficial to Cameroon.



Central African Republic

Capital: Bangui



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The Central African Republic is located in Central Africa. The country gained independence on August 13, 1960 and joined African Union on May 25, 1963¹⁹. The current population of Central African Republic is estimated to be 4.5 million. Approximately 36% (1.6 million) of the current population is aged 15-35 and this population is projected to decrease by 35% in 2063²⁰.

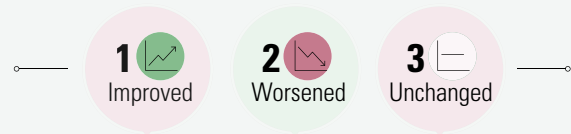
Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Central African Republic has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

6/10

indicators

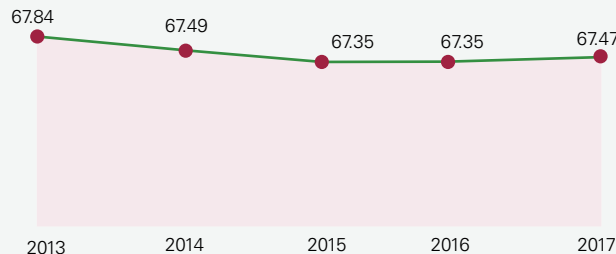


Central African Republic has 6 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 2 worsened, one remained relatively the same, and two others had no trend data.

Figure 61

Vulnerable employment as percentage of total employment (by age 15+, no youth age or sex breakdown)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report

67.47%

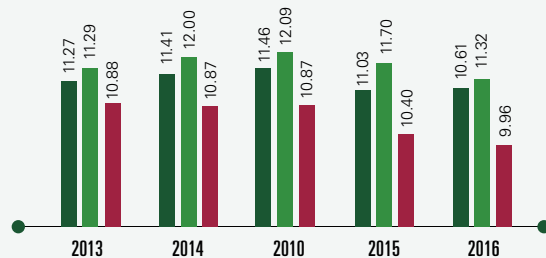
 Rate of vulnerable employment in 2017

The rate of vulnerable youth employment remained relatively stable at 67.84% in 2013 and 67.47% in 2017.

Figure 62

Rate of youth unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

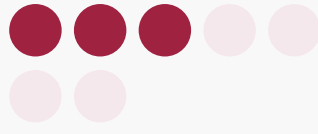
10.61%

 Youth unemployment in 2017 for both male and females

The proportion of youth unemployment slightly improved. It declined from 11.27% in 2013 to 10.61% in 2017 for both males and females.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

3/7
indicators

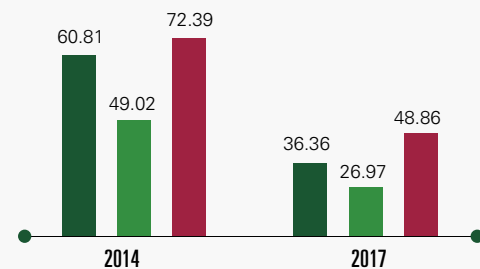


Central African Republic has 3 out of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 1 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged, and 1 has a single year data point, hence no trend.

Figure 63

Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

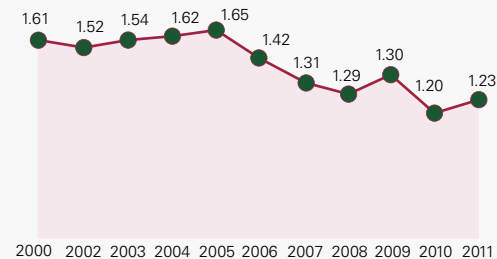
Figure 63



The proportion of youth literacy declined from 60.81% in 2000 to 36.36% in 2010 for both male and female.

Figure 64

Government expenditure on education, as a percent of GDP



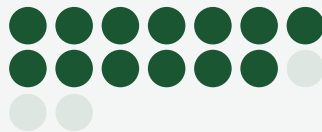
Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

1.23%

Government expenditure on education fell from 1.61% in 2000 to 1.23% in 2011.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

13/16
indicators



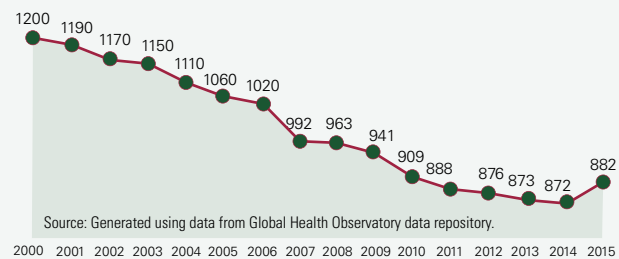
7
Improved

6
Unchanged

Central African Republic has data for 13 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, one worsened, and 6 reported single year data points hence no trend.

Figure 65

Maternity Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

There was an improvement on the rate of maternity mortality rate. It declined from 1200 to 882 per 100,000 live births in 2015.

Figure 66

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (by age 15-49 and females)



2011



28.70

28.70%

There was a single data point for the proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods. It was at 28.70% in 2011.

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Divisions

¹⁹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

²⁰United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



The Central African Republic has all 6 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved and 2 worsened.

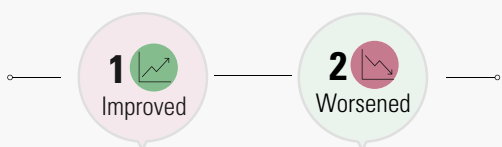
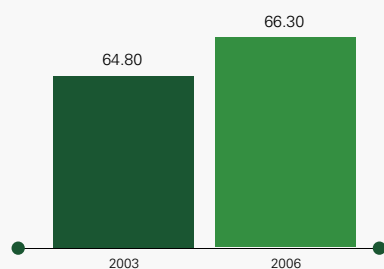


Figure 67

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown).



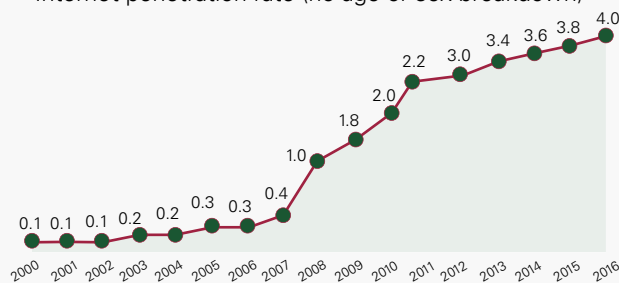
Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database.

Figure 67

The percentage of young people living in poverty worsened between 2003 and 2006. It increased significantly from 64.80% in 2003 to 66.30% in 2006.

Figure 68

Internet penetration rate (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate



While there has been an increase in Internet Penetration Rate between 2000 and 2016 it remains very low at 4 percent.

Recommendations



Policies to curbing the rising rate of youth working poor could be beneficial for Central African Republic.



Policies with the potential to further reduce the rate of vulnerable youth employment could yield positive effect on the economy of Central African Republic.



Central African Republic could benefit from focusing on policies which improve the youth literacy rate.



Republic of Chad

Capital: N'Djamena



REPUBLIC OF CHAD

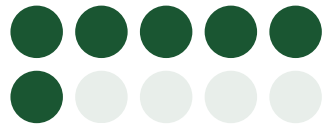
The Republic of Chad is located in Central Africa. Chad gained independence on August 11, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963²¹. The current estimated population of Chad is 14 million with approximately 35% (5.3 million) aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to increase to 36% by the year 2063²²

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Chad ratified African Youth Charter in 2012.

Pillar 1: Education and Entrepreneurship

6/10
indicators



1
Improved

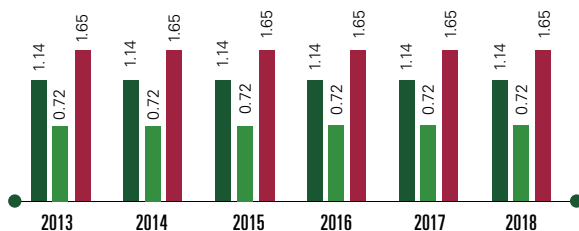
5
Unchanged

Chad has 6 out of the 10 indicators in this pillar; 1 out of the 6 improved while others remained relatively unchanged or had no single year data point, hence no trend.

Figure 69

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from National Statistical office of Chad.

1.14%

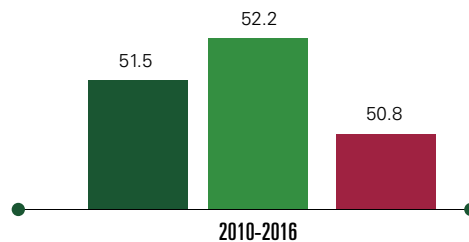
Rate of unemployment for both male and female in 2013 and 2016

The rate of youth unemployment remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2016 at 1.14% for both male and female in 2013 and 2016.

Figure 70

Percentage of children involved in child labour (by age 5-17 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Chad.

51.5%

Rate of child labour between 2010-2016

Trend data is not available for Rate of Child Labour with the rate for 2010-2016 being 51.5.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

7/7
indicators

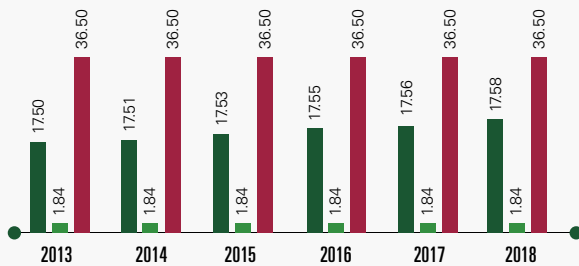


There is no trend analysis as data either remained relatively unchanged, or indicator had only single year of data.

Figure 71

Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Chad.

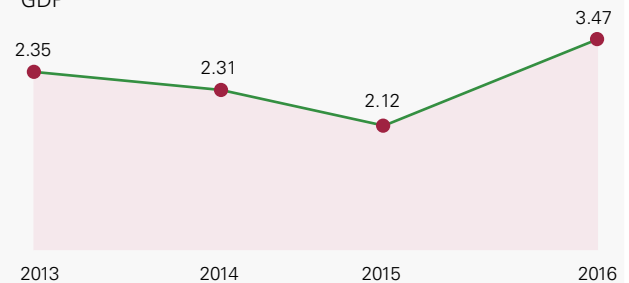


Figure 71

The proportion of literate youths remained constantly stable between 2013 and 2018 at 17.58% for both male and female.

Figure 72

Government Expenditure on Education, total as percent of GDP



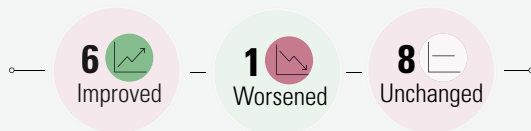
Source: Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Chad.

3.47%

Government expenditure on education experienced an increase from 2.35% in 2013 to 3.47% in 2016.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

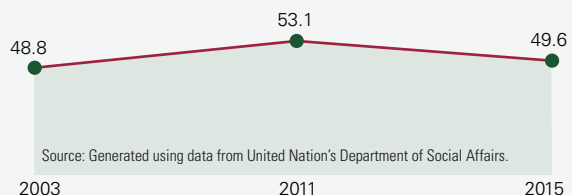
15/16
indicators



Chad has 15 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 6 improved, 1 worsened, while others remained unchanged or had single year data points, hence no trend.

Figure 73

Maternity Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nation's Department of Social Affairs.

The proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods remained constantly unstable from 2003 to 2015.

Figure 74

Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 females in that age group (by age 15-19 and female)



2013

79.0%

79.0%

There is a single data point for adolescent birth rate at 79.0% in 2013.

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Divisions

²¹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

²²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



Chad has all 6 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved and others fluctuated.

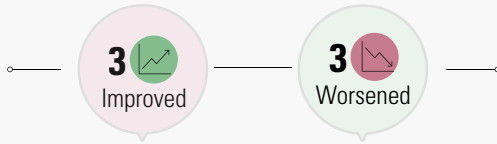
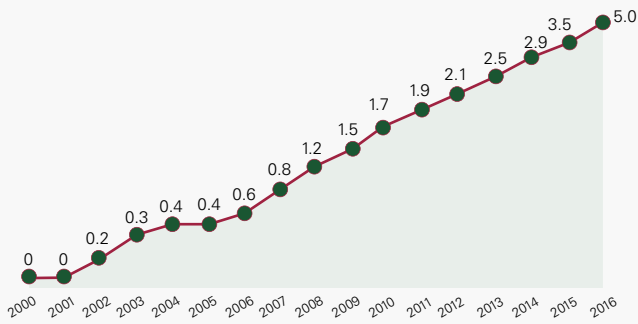


Figure 75

Internet Penetration Rate (no age and sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate

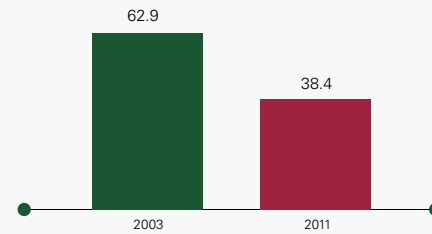


Figure 75

Internet penetration rate improved significantly from 0% in 2000 to 5% in 2016.

Figure 76

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database.



This indicator improved as it shows a decline in the percentage of young people population living in poverty. It fell from 62.9% in 2003 to 38.4% in 2011.

Recommendations



Policy and programmes targeting youth literacy may help to improve Chad's low literacy rates, particularly for females.



Policies or investment to increase infrastructure and access could benefit the country.



Policies aimed at educating youth on sexual and reproductive health may be beneficial as well as increased access to services.



UNION OF THE COMOROS

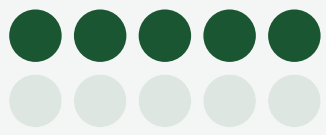
The Union of the Comoros is located in Eastern Africa. Comoros gained independence on July 6, 1975 and joined the African Union on July 18, 1975²³. The current population of Comoros is 777,000 with approximately 36% (303,000) aged 15-35. This proportion of youth is projected to decrease to 34% by the year 2063²⁴.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Comoros has not ratified African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

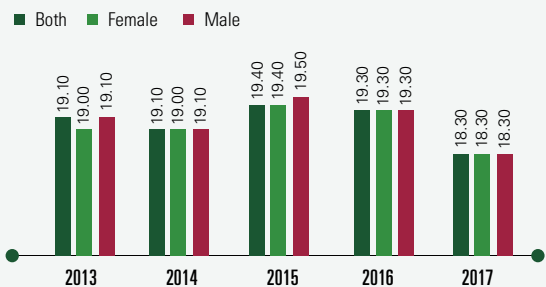
5/10
indicators



Comoros has 5 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved and 2 worsened and 1 remain relatively unchanged.

Figure 77

Percentage of employed youth living below US \$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)



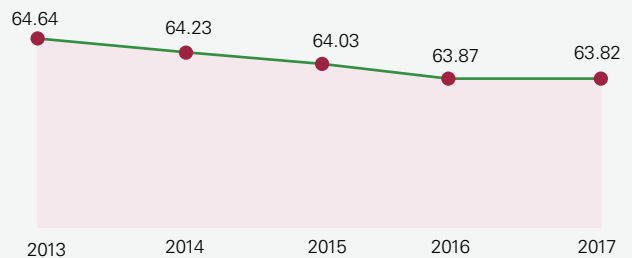
Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

18.30% Percentage of employed youth in 2017 was 18.30%

The percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day improved in 2017 by dropping from 19.10% in 2013 to 18.30%.

Figure 78

Vulnerable employment as percentage of total employment (by age 15+, no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Chad.

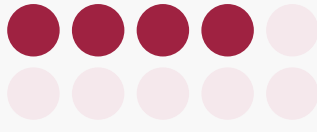
63.8% Vulnerable employment as percentage of total employment between 2013-2017

The proportion of vulnerable unemployment slightly improved. It declined from 64.64% in 2013 to 63.82% in 2017.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

4/10

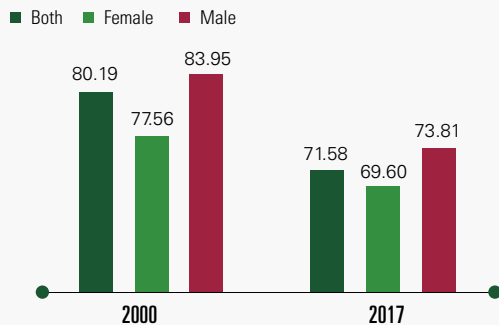
indicators



Comoros has 4 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 1 worsened, and 2 others had single year data points hence no trend.

Figure 79

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-25 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



Figure 79

The percentage of literate youth declined. Declined from 80.19% in 2000 to 71.58 for both male and female

Figure 80

Government Expenditure on Education, total as percent of GDP



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

4.34%

The percentage of Government Expenditure on Education fluctuated as it rose and fell but eventually landed at 4.34% in 2015.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

12/16

indicators



5 Improved

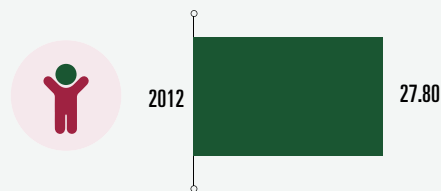
2 Worsened

5 Unchanged

Comoros has 12 out of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 5 improved, 2 worsened, and other 5 are provided for single years which do not show trend.

Figure 81

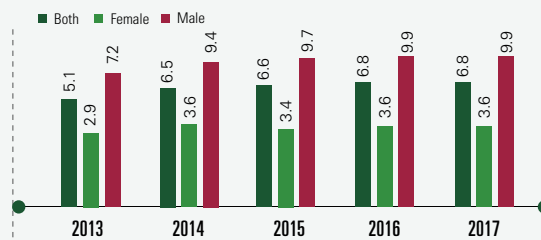
Proportion of women of reproductive age (age 15-49 years) who have their need of family planning satisfied with modern methods (age 15-49 and female)



Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey

Figure 82

Suicide mortality rate (death per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division

6.8%

Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population worsened. It increased from 5.1% in 2000 to 6.8% in 2016.

²³African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

²⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

4/6
indicators

Comoros has 4 out of the 6 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 1 worsened, while others fluctuated.



Figure 83

Internet penetration rate (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate

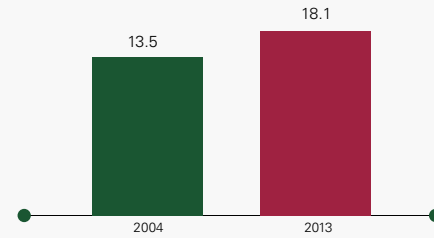


Figure 83

Although the rate of internet penetration improved from 0.3% in 2000 to 7.9% in 2016, it is still considered low.

Figure 84

Percentage of Young People Population living in Poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database.



The proportion of Young People Population Living in Poverty worsened in 2013 as it increased from 13.50% in 2004 to 18.10%.

Recommendations



Comoros could benefit from mental health interventions and policies aimed at averting the worsened suicide rate.



Policies aimed at access and information modern contraception could yield better health outcomes.



The country would benefit from focusing on policies and interventions to boost youth literacy rate.



THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The Republic of Congo is located in Central Africa. Congo gained independence on August 15, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 5, 1963²⁵. The current estimated population of Congo is 81.3 million with 33% (1.7 million) aged 15-35 and the proportion of this age is projected to increase to 35% by the year 2063²⁶

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ The Republic of Congo ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

6/10
indicators



2 Improved

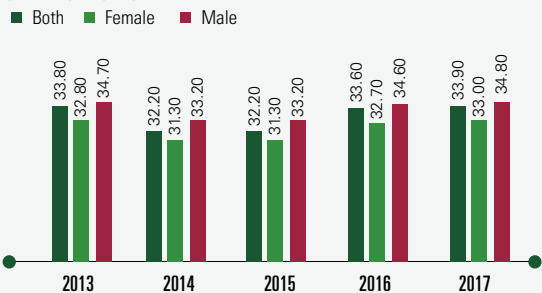
3 Worsened

1 Unchanged

Congo has 6 out of the 10 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 3 worsened and 1 had a single year data point hence no trend.

Figure 85

Percentage of employed youth living below US \$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)



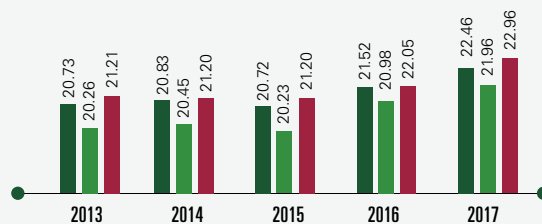
Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

33.90% Proportion of youth living below \$1.90 in 2017 was 33.90%

The proportion of employed youth living below US\$1.90 PPP improved in 2014 and 2015 but experienced a decline in 2016.

Figure 86

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Chad.



22.46%

Rate of youth unemployment in 2017

The rate of youth unemployment worsened in 2017. It rose from 20.73% in 2013 to 22.46% in 2017 for both male and female.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

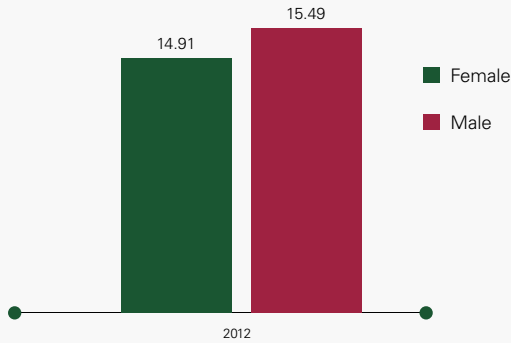
4/7
indicators



Congo has 4 out of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved while 3 others had a single year data point, hence no trend.

Figure 87

Completion rate for upper secondary education (relevant ages, by sex)



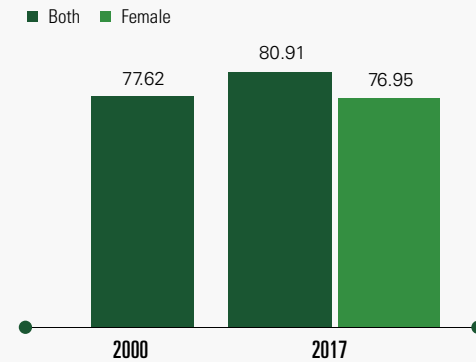
Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Figure 87

There was a single year data point for the completion of for upper secondary education. The graph covers 2012 where the rate for female was at 14.91%, while the rate for male was at 15.49%.

Figure 88

Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-34, and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



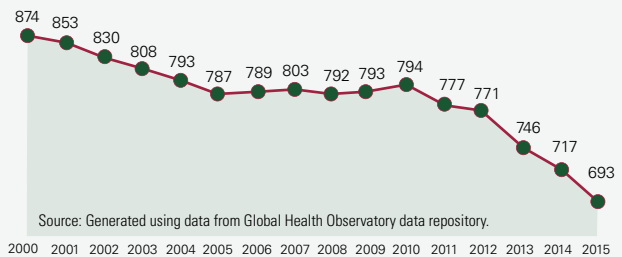
9
Improved

5
Unchanged

Congo has 14 out of 16 indicators out of this pillar; 9 improved, while other 5 had single year data points hence no trend.

Figure 89

Maternity Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

Figure 90

Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



3.43%

The proportion of CHE improved from 1.69 in 2000 to 3.43% in 2015.

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

²⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

²⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

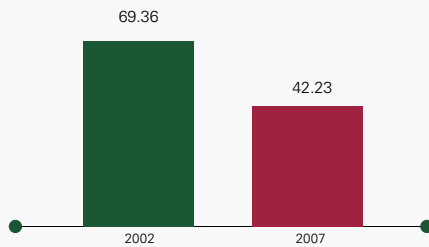


Congo has all 6 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 1 worsened, while others fluctuated.



Figure 91

Voter turnout in parliamentary elections as a percentage of registered voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.



Figure 91

The rate of voter turnout in parliamentary elections as a percentage of registered voters declined from 69.36% that it was in 2002 to 42.23% in 2017.

Figure 92

Internet penetration Rate (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union Estimate.



The Internet Penetration Rate improved between 2000 and 2016 to reach a relatively low 8.1 percent.

Recommendations



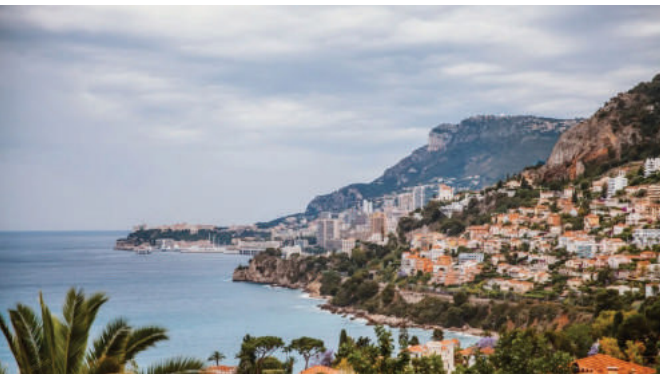
The country could benefit from policies which target working poverty, youth unemployment, and vulnerable employment.



The country could benefit from policies which target working poverty, youth unemployment, and vulnerable employment.



Policies aimed at further improving maternal mortality rate could be worthwhile.



COTE D'IVOIRE

The Republic of Cote D'Ivoire is located in Western Africa. Cote D'Ivoire gained independence on August 7, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963²⁷. The current estimated population of Cote D'Ivoire is 23.1 million with approximately 35% (8.8 million) aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to remain stable at 35% by the year 2063 with the number of youth growing to 22.9 million²⁸.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

- ✓ Cote d'Ivoire ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10
indicators



5 Improved

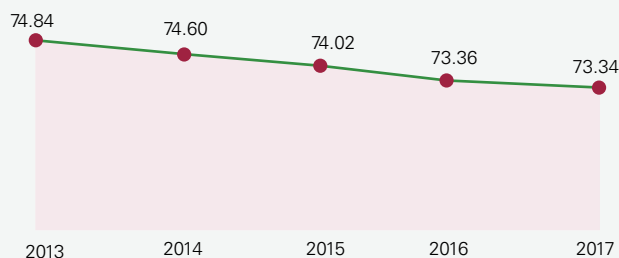
2 Worsened

3 Unchanged

Cote D'Ivoire has all 10 indicators in this pillar; 5 improved, 2 worsened and others stayed relatively unchanged or had no trend data.

Figure 93

Vulnerable employment as percentage of total employment (by age 15+, no youth age and sex breakdown)



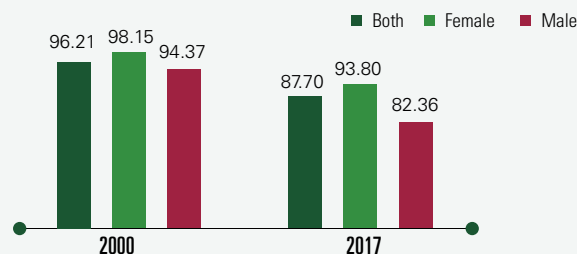
Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

73.34% Proportion of vulnerable youth in 2017 was 73.34%

The percentage of vulnerable youth employment slightly improved between 2013 and 2017. It eventually landed in 73.34% in 2017.

Figure 94

Informal employment and informal sector as a percentage of Employment Harmonized series (non-Agriculture) (by age 15+ and sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats



93.80% Rate of informal employment in 2016

The rate of informal employment improved between 2013 and 2016, falling to 93.80 percent. The rate for females remain particularly high at 93.80 percent in 2016.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

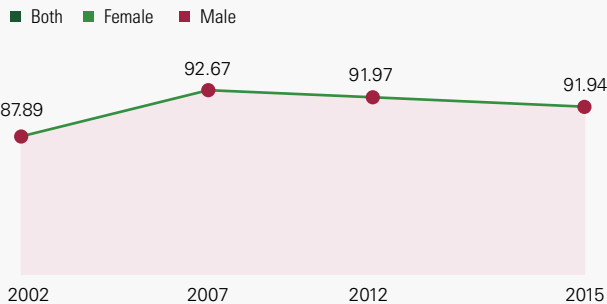
7/7
indicators



Cote D'Ivoire has all 7 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 2 worsened, and others had no trend data.

Figure 95

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (relevant ages and no sex breakdown)



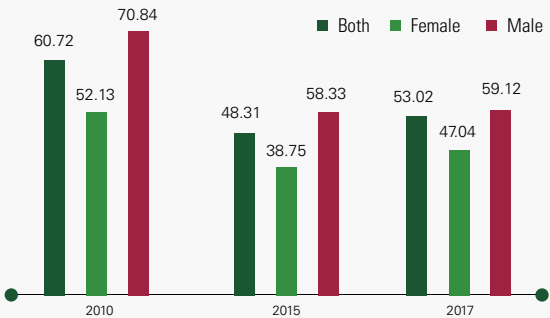
Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Figure 96

The Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary improved between 2013 and 2014 then remained relatively unchanged through to 2016 to a rate of 91.94 percent.

Figure 96

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The Youth Literacy Rate worsened between 2000 and 2014 but did see improvement from 2012, being 53.02 percent in 2014.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

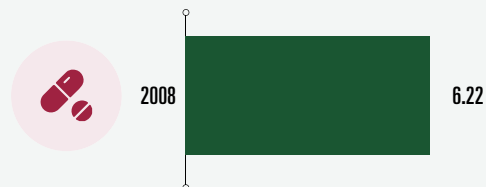
14/16
indicators



Cote D'Ivoire has data for 14 out of 16 indications in this pillar; 5 improved, 1 worsened, while others stayed consistent over time and has single year data hence no trend.

Figure 97

Skilled Health Professional's density (per 1,000 population) (no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

There is no trend data for Skilled Health Professionals with the 2009 rate being 6.22 per 1,000 population.

Figure 98

Adolescent Birth Rate per 1,000 females in that age group (by age 15-19 and female)



129.0

Fertility Rate was 129.00 per 1,000 population in 2014.

²⁶African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

²⁷United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

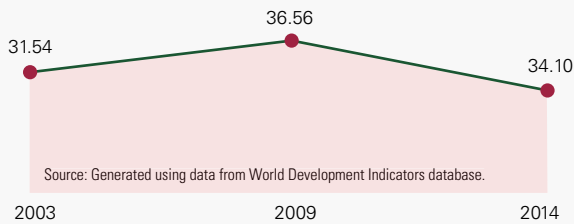
6/6
indicators

Cote D'Ivoire has all 6 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 1 worsened, while others either remained relatively unchanged or had single year data.



Figure 100

Voter turnout in parliamentary elections as a percentage of registered voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database.

Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

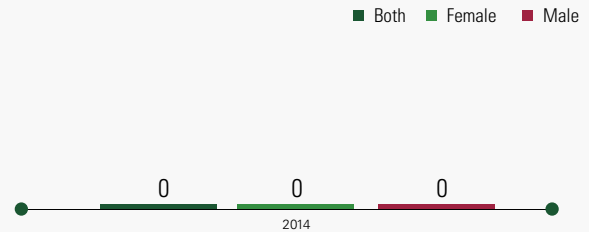


Figure 100

Voter Turnout fluctuated between 2000 and 2016 but remains relatively low at 34.1 percent in 2015.

Figure 99

Proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats (PYPPS) lower (by age under 30 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.



There is no trend data for Youth Members of Parliament Lower House. There were no members of parliament under 30 in 2014.

Recommendations



While the rate of vulnerable and informal sector employment improved, they are still relatively high in Cote D'Ivoire so the country would benefit from policy encouraging formal sectors for employment.

2

Cote D'Ivoire's literacy rate remains well below the continental average of 73.83% for 2014. The country could benefit from policy addressing this.



Youth political participation could benefit Cote D'Ivoire as the country has no youth members of parliament and low voter turnout.



Democratic Republic of Congo

Capital: Kinshasa



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The Democratic Republic of Congo is located in Central Africa. DR Congo gained independence on June 30, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963²⁹. The current estimated population of DR Congo is 76.2 million with approximately 33% (27.8 million) aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to increase to 36% by the year 2063³⁰.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ DRC has not ratified the African Youth Charter

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10
indicators



5 Improved

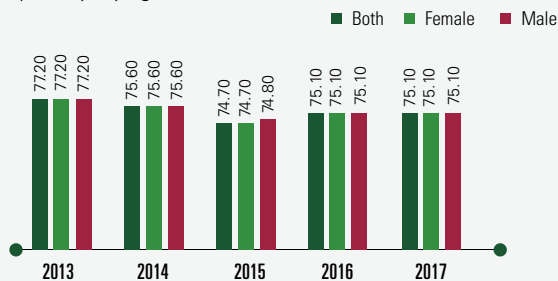
2 Worsened

3 Unchanged

Cote D'Ivoire has all 10 indicators in this pillar; 5 improved, 2 worsened and others stayed relatively unchanged or had no trend data.

Figure 101

Percentage of employed youth living below US \$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)



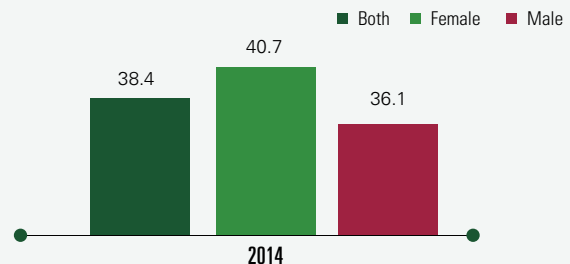
Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

75.1% Rate of youth working poor witnessed a downward trend in 2017 at 75.1%

The rate of Youth Working Poor witnessed a downward trend between 2013 and 2017 for males and females, landing at 75.1 percent for both in 2017.

Figure 102

Percentage of children involved in Child Labour (by age 5-7 and sex).



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats



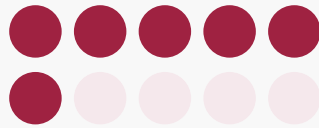
40.70% Rate of child labour in female between 2010-2016

There is no trend data for Rate of Child Labour with the rate for 2010-2016 being 38.4. Females had a higher rate at 40.7 compared to 36.1 percent for males.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

6/10

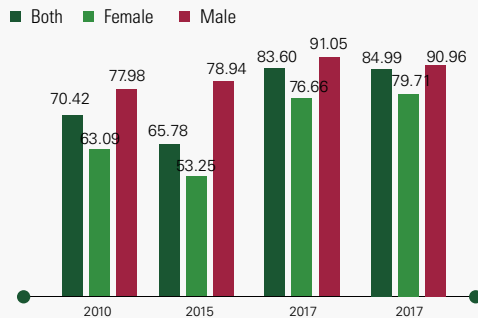
indicators



DR Congo has 6 out of the ten indicators in this pillar. Youth literacy rate improved considerably while Public Expenditure on Education as percentage of GDP remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 103

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



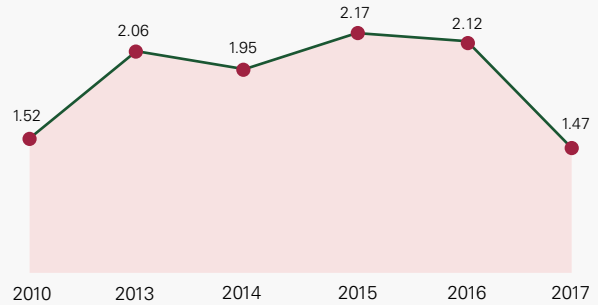
Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Figure 103

The Youth Literacy Rate improved between 2001 and 2016, with that for males reaching 90.96 percent. While that of Females lagged behind, despite a 28 percentage point improvement, at 79.71 percent.

Figure 104

Government Expenditure on Education, total as percent of GDP



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The percentage of Government Expenditure on Education fluctuated between 2010 and 2017. It eventually declined to 1.47%.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

13/16

indicators



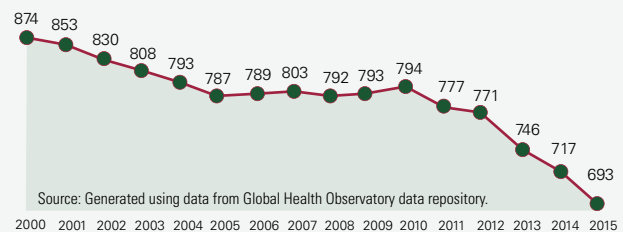
7 Improved

6 Unchanged

DR Congo has 13 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, 6 others had single year data points hence no trend.

Figure 105

Maternal mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository. Maternity mortality rate improved between 2000 and 2015. It declined from 874 to 693 per 100,000 live births in 2015.

Figure 106

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 (by age 20-24 and female)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

10.0%

There was no trend data for the proportion of women who were married or in a union before age 15. The available data is for 2014 and it was at the rate of 10.00%

²⁶African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

²⁷United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

DR Congo has all 6 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved while others did not have sufficient data for trend analysis.

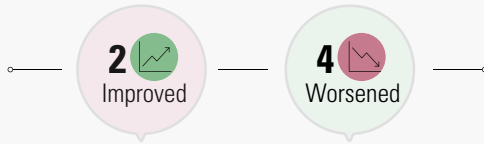
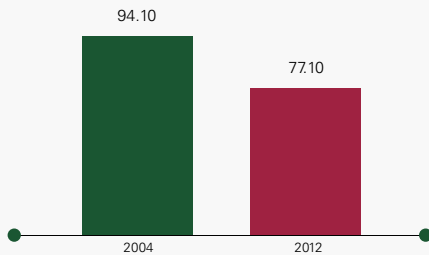


Figure 107

Percentage of Young People Population living in Poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown).



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

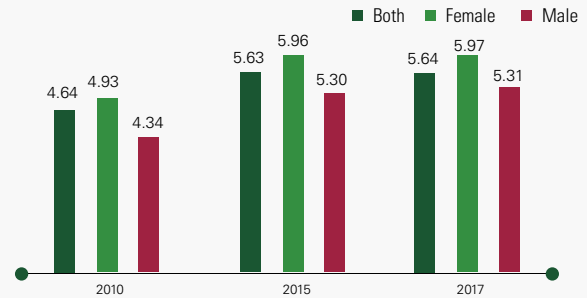


Figure 107

The rate of young people living in poverty improved as it declined from 94.10% in 2004 to 77.10% in 2012.

Figure 108

International Migrant Stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.



Net Youth Migration increased slightly between 2010 and 2017 with the 2017 rate being 5.64 percent.

Recommendations



Child labour rate, particularly for females at 40.7% were well above the continental average of 26.14%. this suggests that policies may be needed to address child labour rate.



2 Policies which further reduce the working poverty rate from the 2012 rate of 77.10 could be beneficial. This rate is higher than the continental average 32.37 percent for 2012.



Policies aimed at internet infrastructure and access could be of benefit to DR Congo.



Republic of Djibouti

Capital: Djibouti



REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

The Republic of Djibouti is located in Eastern Africa. Djibouti gained independence on June 27, 1977 and joined the African Union on the same day³¹. The current estimated population of Djibouti is 927,000 with 39% (383,000) aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to decrease to 29% in the year 2063³².

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Djibouti ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

5/10

indicators



1 Improved

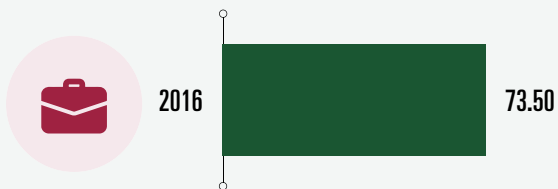
2 Worsened

2 Unchanged

Djibouti has 5 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 1 of the indicators improved while others remained relatively unchanged or had single year data hence no trend.

Figure 109

Informal Employment and Informal Sector as a Percent of Harmonized Series (non-agriculture) (by age 15+ and sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Djibouti.

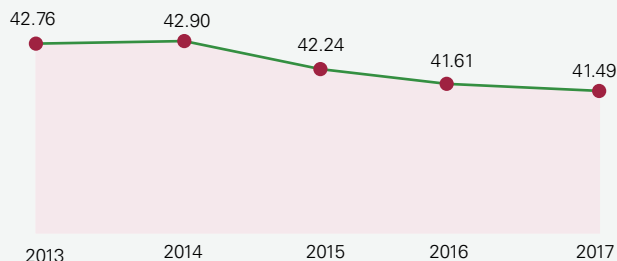
73.5%

Rate of youth working in informal employment in 2017 is 73.50%

Trend data is not available for the rate of informal employment, being 73.50 percent on 2016.

Figure 110

Self-employed as a percent of total employment (modeled ILO estimate) (by age 15+ and sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats



41.49%

Rate of self employment in 2017

The rate of self-employment decreased between 2013 and 2017 falling to 41.49 percent.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

3/7
indicators



Djibouti has 3 out of 7 indicators in this pillar.

Figure 111

Effective transition rate from primary to secondary (relevant ages, no sex breakdown)



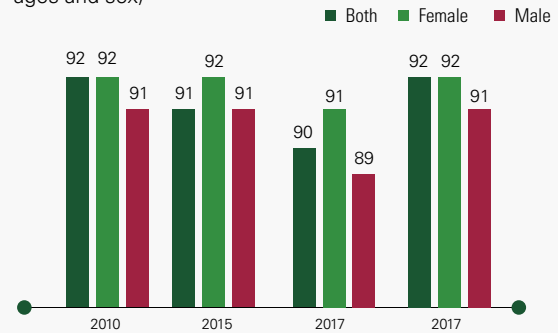
Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Figure 111

The effective transition rate from primary to secondary school declined to 83.90% in 2016.

Figure 112

Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (relevant ages and sex)

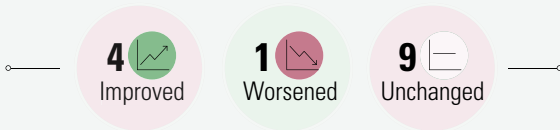


Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The completion rate for upper secondary education remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2017 by maintaining 92% for both male and female.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

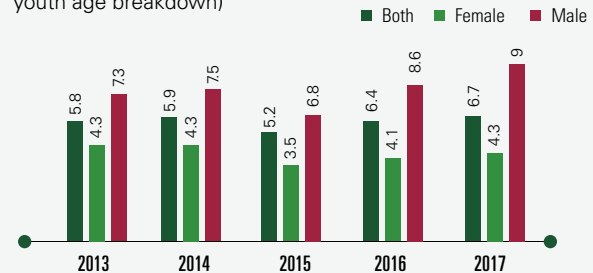
14/16
indicators



Djibouti has 14 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 4 improved, 1 worsened, while others remained relatively unchanged or had single year data hence no trend.

Figure 113

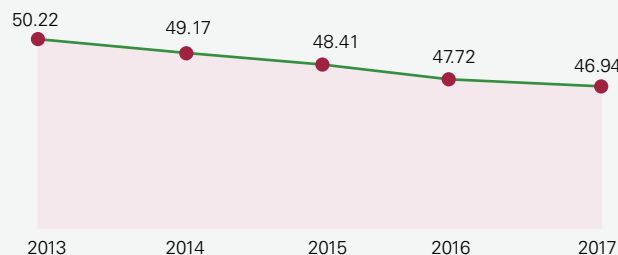
Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

Figure 114

Non-Communicable Diseases Youth Mortality rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



46.94%

The occurrence of non-communicable diseases youth mortality improved by dropping from 50.22% in 2013 to 46.94% in 2019.

²⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

²⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

5/6
indicators



Djibouti has 5 of the 6 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved and two worsened.

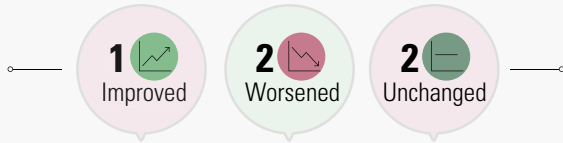
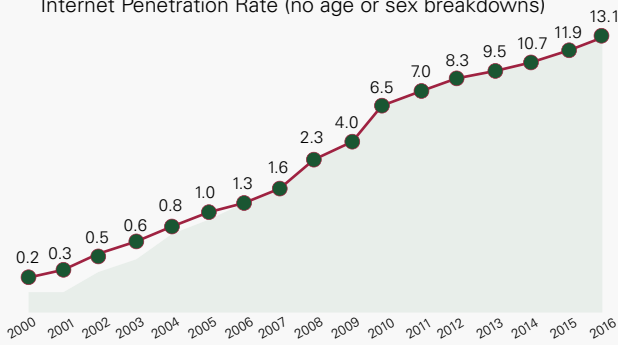


Figure 115

Internet Penetration Rate (no age or sex breakdowns)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

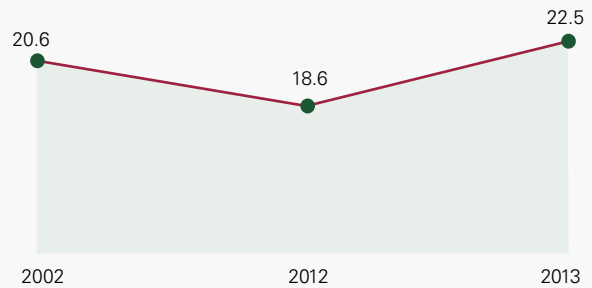


Figure 116

The rate of voter turnout in parliamentary elections as a percentage of registered voters increased from 20.6% in 2002 to 22.5% in 2013

Figure 116

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union Estimate.

Recommendations



Policies aimed at strengthening the formal sectors may be beneficial to Djibouti.



Both the effective transition rate from primary to secondary education and the completion rate for upper secondary were relatively high compared to continental averages.



The increase in the rate of men was the driver for the increase of men's likeliness of committing suicide than women.



Egypt

Capital: Cairo



Egypt

The Arab Republic of Egypt is located in Northern Africa. Egypt gain independence on February 28, 1922 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963³³. The current estimated population of Egypt is 93.8 million with 34% (34.2 million) aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to decrease to 30% by 2063³⁴.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Egypt ratified the African Youth Charter in 2015.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

8/10
indicators



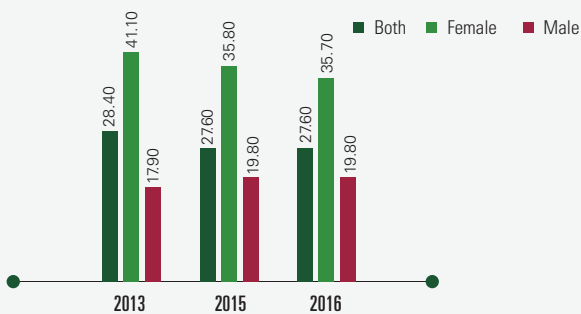
7 Improved

1 Unchanged

Egypt has data for 8 of the 10 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved and the other one remained relatively unchanged or had no data trend.

Figure 117

Proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training (by age 15-24 and sex.)

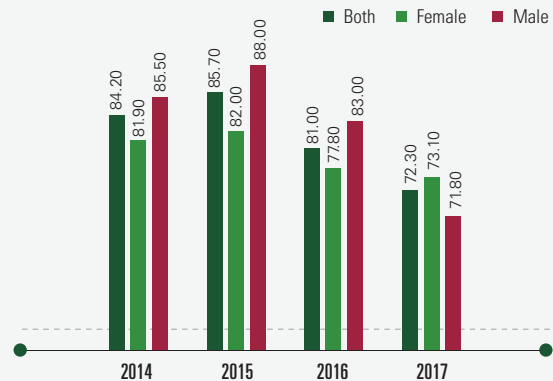


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

This remained relatively unchanged overall between 2013 and 2016 but the rate for females improved to 35.70 percent and the male rate increased to 19.80 percent in 2016.

Figure 118

Unemployment Distribution by Age (12 months or more-Aggregate duration) (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of unemployment improved majorly. It declined from 84.20% in 2014 to 72.30% in 2017 for both male and female.

³³African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

³⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

6/7
indicators

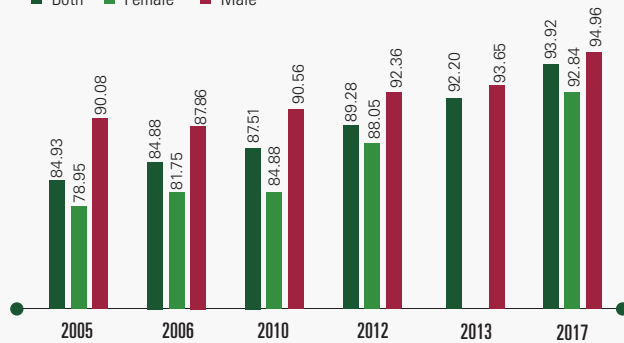


Egypt has 6 out of 7 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 1 worsened, while the other had no trend data.

Figure 119

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

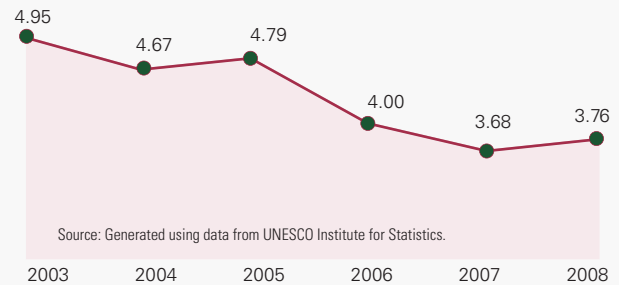


Figure 119

The rate of literate youth worsened between 2005 and 2017. It increased from 84.93% in 2005 to 93.92% in 2017.

Figure 120

Government expenditure on Education, total as percent of GDP



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



Government expenditure on education worsened according to findings relayed in the graph above. It declined to 3.76% in 2008.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

13/16
indicators



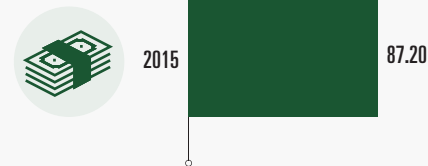
11
Improved

2
Worsened

Egypt has 13 out of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 11 improved, 2 worsened, while others remained consistent over time and had single year data points hence no trend.

Figure 121

Percentage of Girls and Women aged 15-49 who have Undergone Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (by age 15-49 and female)

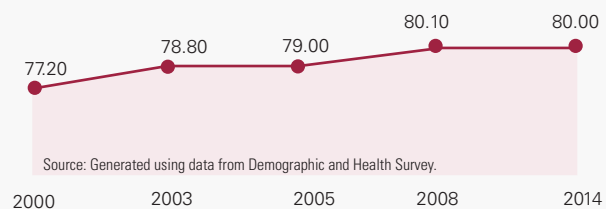


Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey.

The Prevalent Rate of Female Genital Mutilation in 2015 was 87.20

Figure 122

Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (by age 15-49 and female)



Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

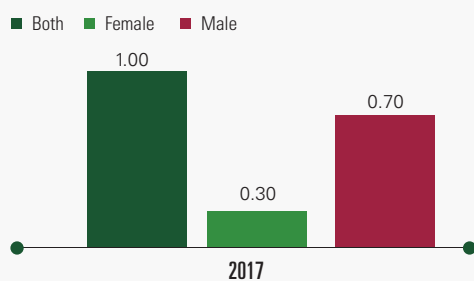


2
Improved

4
Unchanged

Figure 123

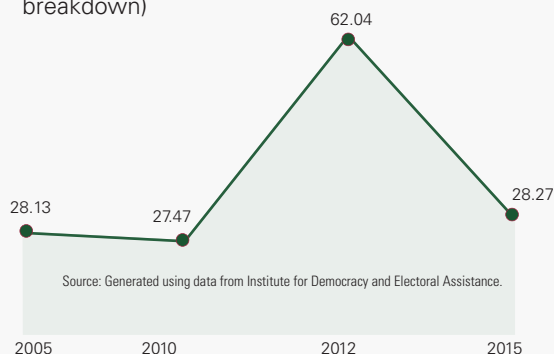
Proportion of Young People who Occupy Parliamentary seats (PYPPS) lowers (by age under 30 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Figure 123

Internet Penetration Rate (no age and sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.



Figure 124

The proportion of internet penetration barely improved between 2005 and 2015. It rose from 28.13% in 2005 to 28.27% in 2015.

Recommendations

1

Despite the improvement on the rate of long-term unemployment, the rate is still higher than continental average of 44.24%. Therefore, it would benefit Egypt if focus could be on the rate of long-term unemployed.

2

Egypt's results are relatively high compared to continental averages in education

3

The rate of female youths who have undergone Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting at 87.20% was well above the continental average of 68.73% in 2015. This could be an area where focused policy and programmes could help.

4

Youth political participation could benefit Egypt with voter turnout being less than half the continental average at a low 28.27%.



Equatorial Guinea

Capital: Malabo



Equatorial Guinea

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea is located in Central Africa. Equatorial Guinea gained independence on October 12, 1968 and joined African Union on the same day³⁵. The current estimated population of Equatorial Guinea is 1.2 million with 40% aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to decrease to 34% by the year 2063³⁶.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Equatorial Guinea has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

9/10
indicators



2 Improved

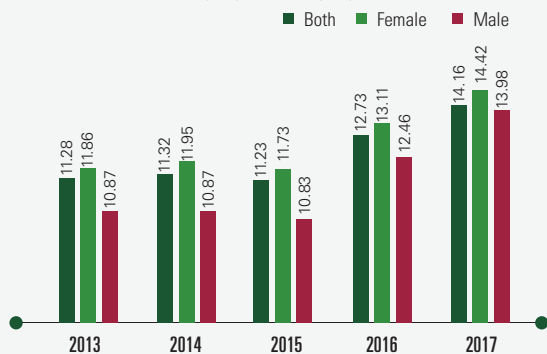
4 Worsened

3 Unchanged

Equatorial Guinea has nine out of ten indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 4 worsened, and 3 remained relatively unchanged and had no trend data.

Figure 125

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)

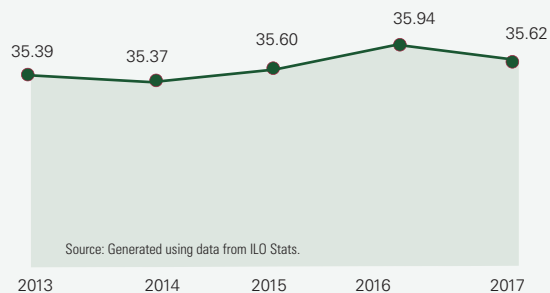


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The rate of unemployment worsened in 2017 at 14.16% for both male and female, compared to 11.28% in 2013.

Figure 126

Vulnerable employment as percentage of total employment (by age 15+, No youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats.

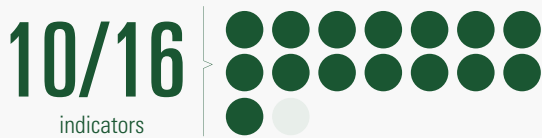
The rate of vulnerable employment worsened between 2013 and 2017 reaching 38.53 percent. The 2017 female rate was worse than males at 44.13 and 34.51 percent respectively.

³⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

³⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

No Data available for this pillar.

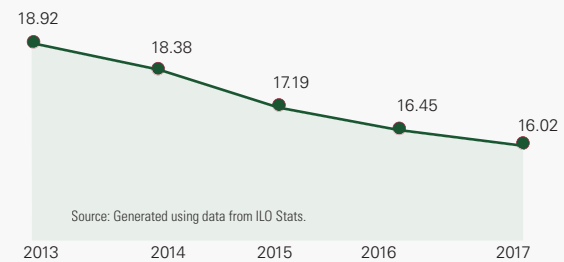
Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing



Equatorial Guinea has 10 out of 15 indicators in this pillar; 5 improved, 1 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged, and others have single year data points hence no trend.

Figure 127

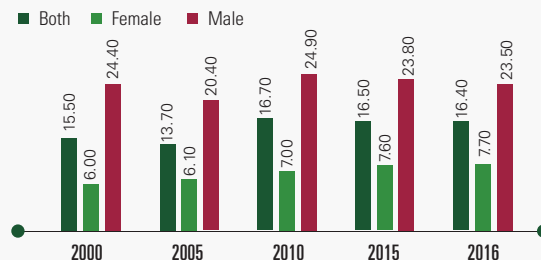
Youth Tuberculosis Mortality Rate (by age 15-35, no sex breakdown)



Youth tuberculosis mortality rate improved as it declined from 18.92% in 2013 to 16.02% in 2017.

Figure 128

Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)



Suicide mortality rate fluctuated between 2000 at 15.5% and 2016 at 16.4% for both male and female.

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.

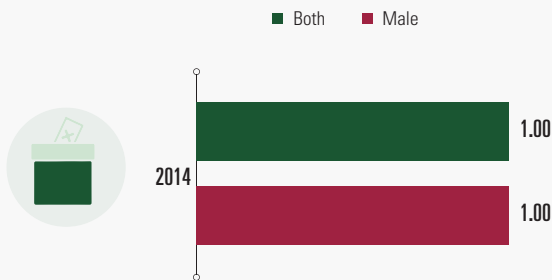
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



Figure 129

Proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats (PYPPS) lower (by age under 30 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

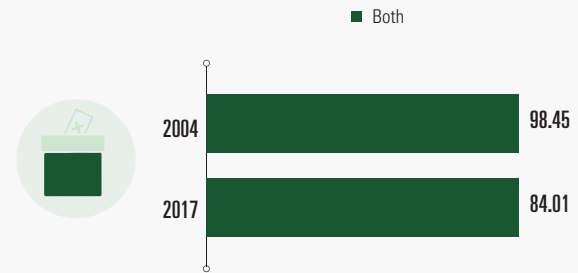


Figure 129

There is a single data trend for this indicator reflecting data for 2014 at 1.0% for male alone.

Figure 130

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

Voter Turnout worsened between 2004 and 2017, falling to 84.01 percent.

Recommendations

1

Policy with the potential of averting the increase of youth unemployment, vulnerable employment, and rising youth poverty could yield substantial benefit for the economy of Equatorial Guinea.

2

Targeted mental health policies could be beneficial in averting the suicide rates, most especially among females.

3

Policies to improve the prevalence of modern contraception among youth could be beneficial.

4

Policies to curb tuberculosis mortality rate could also be beneficial to Equatorial Guinea.

5

Policies to improve voter turnout could be beneficial to Equatorial Guinea.



Eritrea
Capital: Asmara



Eritrea

The State of Eritrea is located in Eastern Africa. Eritrea gained independence on May 24, 1993 and joined the African Union on the same day³⁷. The current estimated population of Eritrea is 4.8 million and approximately 37% (1.8million) is aged 15-35. The proportion of youth is projected to decrease to 33% by the year 2063³⁸.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Eritrea has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

4/10
indicators



2 Improved

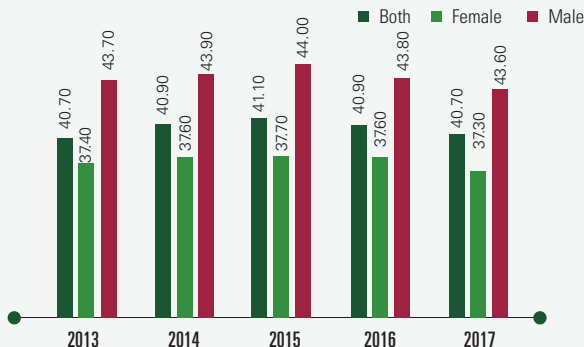
1 Worsened

1 Unchanged

Eritrea has 4 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 1 decreased, and 1 remained relatively unchanged. Policies to curb the rate of working poverty among youths could be beneficial to Eritrea.

Figure 131

Percentage of Employed Youth Living below US \$1.9 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and age)

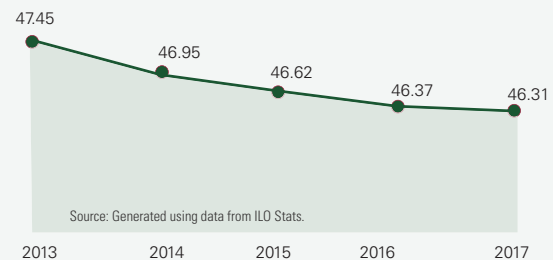


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.9 PPP per day remained stable between 2013 and 2017 at 40.70% for both male and female.

Figure 132

Vulnerable Employment as Percentage of Total Employment (by age 15+, no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats.

The rate of vulnerable employment slightly improved as it declined from 47.45% in 2013 to 46.31% in 2017

³⁷African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
³⁸United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

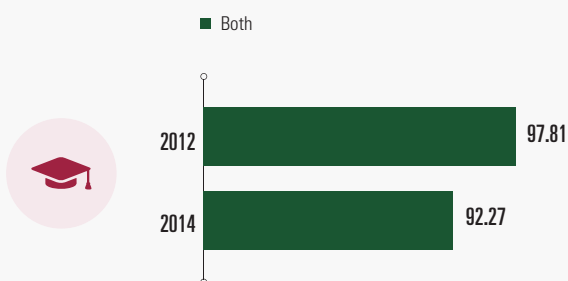
4/7
indicators



Eritrea has 4 out of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 2 worsened, and 1 remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 133

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (relevant ages, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

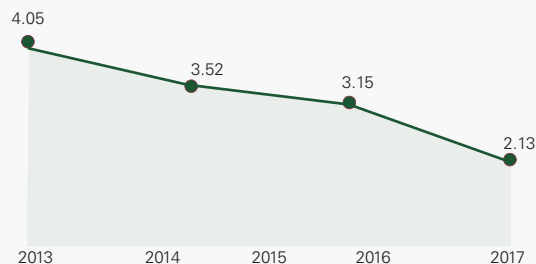


Figure 133

Effective transition rate worsened from 97.81 percent in 2012 to 92.27 percent in 2014.

Figure 134

Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percent of GDP



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

2.13%

Public Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of GDP decreased from 4.05 percent to 2.13 percent from 2001 to 2006.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

13/16
indicators



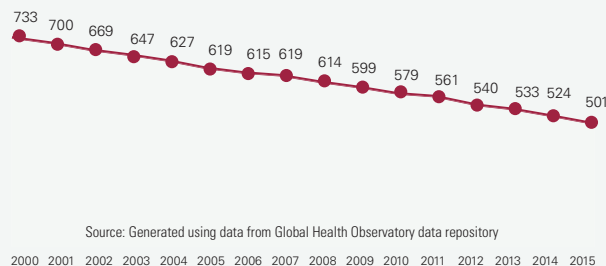
7 Improved

2 Worsened

Eritrea has 13 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, 2 worsened, and 3 had single year data points hence no trend.

Figure 135

Maternity Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



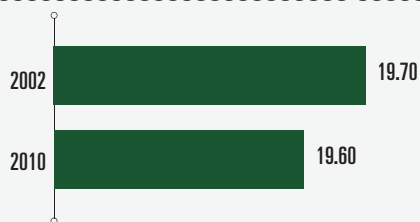
Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

There is an improvement for Youth Maternal Mortality Rate from 733 in 2000 to 501 in 2015.

Figure 136

Proportion of Women of Reproductive Age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods (by age 15-49 and female)



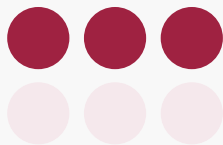
Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey.

The Prevalence Rate of Modern Contraception among Youth worsened slightly between 2002 and 2010 to 19.60 percent from 19.70 respectively.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

3/6

indicators

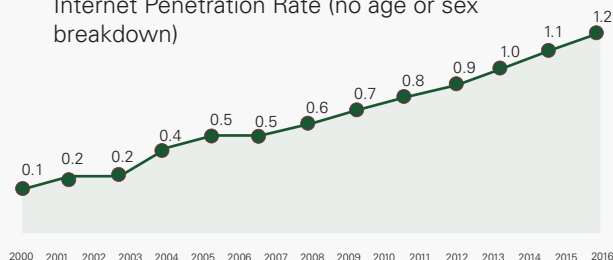


1 Improved

Eritrea has 3 of the 6 indicators in this pillar and out of the 3 indicators, only one improved- the internet penetration rate.

Figure 137

Internet Penetration Rate (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

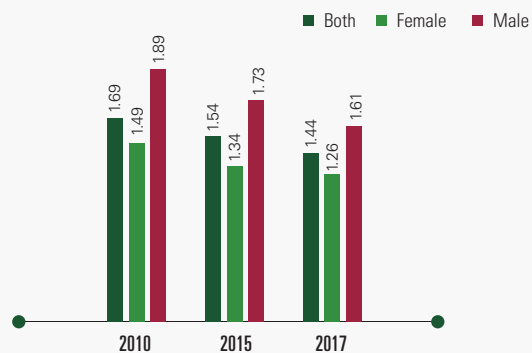


Figure 137

The Internet Penetration Rate has improved slightly from of 0.1 percent in 2000 to a still low rate of 1.2 percent in 2016.

Figure 138

International Migrant Stock as Percentage of Total Population (by age 15-35 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

This indicator remains low with 1.69 in 2010 and decreasing steadily to 1.44 percent of the population in 2017.

Recommendations

1

Policies to avert the worsened transition rate from primary to secondary schools could yield better education outcomes

2

An increase in public expenditure on education could also be beneficial.

3

Policies to improve access and sensitization on the importance of contraception could have far reaching positive effect.

4

Policies on further improving youth maternity mortality rate could yield better maternal health outcomes.

5

Policies aimed at reducing the female genital mutilation could be worthwhile.

6

Investment in internet infrastructure and access could yield far reaching effects for the Eritrean economy and empowerment of its people, especially the youth.



Eswatini

Capital: Mbabane



Eswatini

The Kingdom of Eswatini (formerly the Kingdom of Swaziland) is located in Southern Africa. Eswatini gained independence on September 6, 1968 and joined African Union on September 24, 1968³⁹. The current population of Eswatini is 1.3 million with 41% (576,000) aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to decrease to 32% by the year 2063⁴⁰.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Eswatini ratified the African Youth Charter in 2012.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

7/10
indicators



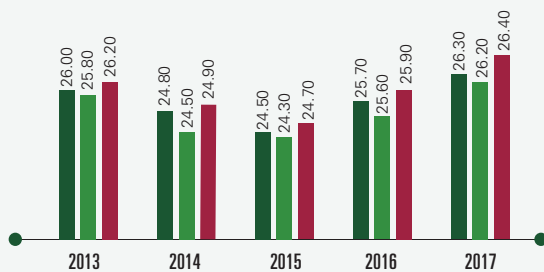
2
Worsened

Eswatini has data for 7 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 2 worsened while others stayed relatively unchanged or had no data trend.

Figure 139

Percentage of Employed Youth Living below US \$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



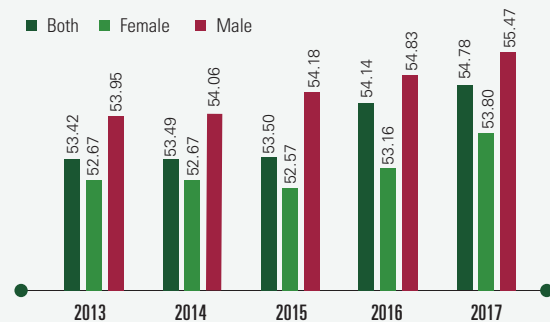
Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

This indicator worsened by increasing from 26.00% in 2013 to 26.30% in 2017 for both male and female.

Figure 140

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of youth unemployment worsened in Eswatini between 2013 at 53.42% and 2017 at 54.78% for both male and female.

³⁹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁴⁰United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

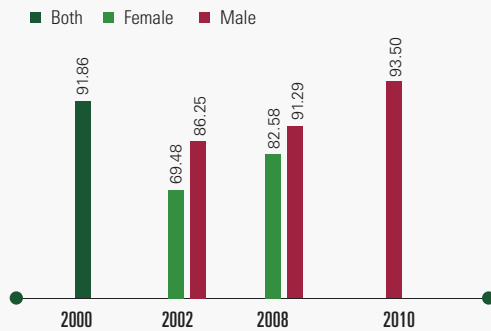
6/7
indicators



Eswatini has 6 out of 7 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, while others remained relatively unchanged or had no data trend.

Figure 141

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

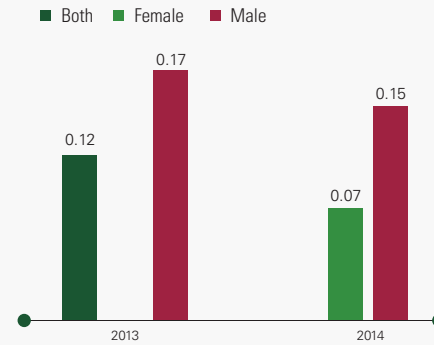


Figure 141

The proportion of literate youth improved from 91.86% in 2000 to 93.50% in 2010 for both male and female.

Figure 142

Enrolment in Secondary Vocation (by age 15-24)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



Trend data is not available for Enrolment in Secondary Technical and Vocational Education with the 2014 rates for both males and females being low at 0.15 and 0.7 percent respectively.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



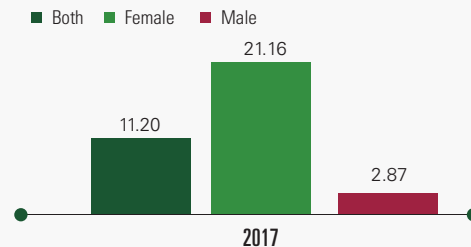
6
Improved

1
Worsened

Eswatini has 14 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 6 improved, 1 worsened, while others remained consistent over time or had single year data points.

Figure 143

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (by age 15-24 and sex)

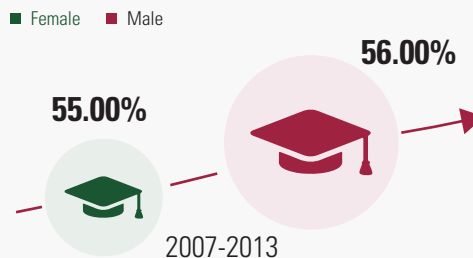


Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey.

Trend data is not available for Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among Youth with the 2017 rate being 11.20 per 1,000 population. The female rate was considerably higher than males at 21.16 compared to 2.87.

Figure 144

Youth High risk sex (by age 15-34 and sex)



Trend data is not available for Youth High Risk Sex which was worse for males, at 56 percent, than females, at 55 percent, for 2007-2013.

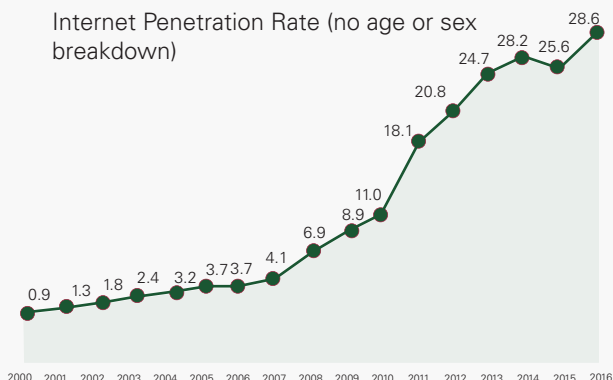
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

4/6
indicators



Figure 145

Internet Penetration Rate (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from international Telecommunication Union estimate.

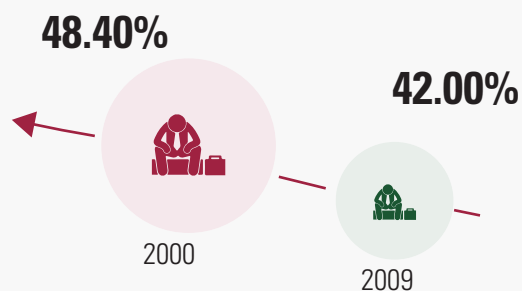


Figure 145

The Internet Penetration Rate improved considerably between 2000 and 2016 to reach 28.6 percent.

Figure 146

Percentage of Young People Population Living in Poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database.

The Youth Poverty Rate reduced between 2000 and 2009, falling to 42 percent

Recommendations

1

Youth employment remains an important issue for policy to focus on in Eswatini being higher than the continent average.

2

While trend data is not available for enrolment in secondary technical and vocational education, the 2014 rates for both males and females were low at 0.15% and 0.7% respectively leaving room for improvement.

3

The female rate for the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among youth was considerably higher than males at 21.16% compared to 2.87%, while the rate of youth high risk of sex remained high suggesting sexual and reproductive health education would be beneficial.

4

Only Youth Poverty Rate and The Internet Penetration Rate improved.



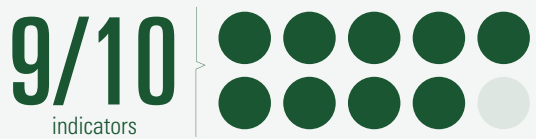
Ethiopia

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is located in Eastern Africa. Ethiopia joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁴¹. The current population of Ethiopia is estimated to be 99.9 million. 38% (40.5 million) of the population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 32% by the year 2063⁴².

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Ethiopia ratified the African Youth Charter in 2014.

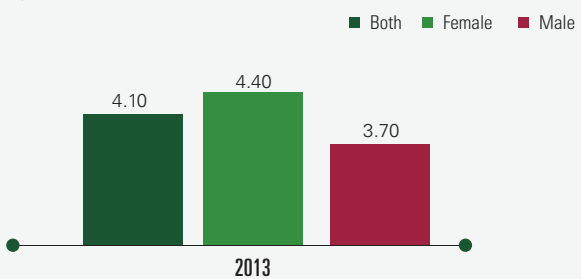
Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship



Ethiopia has 9 of the 10 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 1 worsened, and others remained relatively unchanged or had single year data hence no trend

Figure 147

Employment distribution by intermediate education (by age 15-24 and sex)

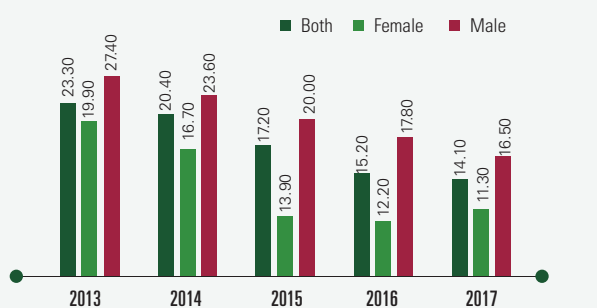


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

Employment distribution has a single data point at 4.10% in 2013.

Figure 148

Percentage of Employed Youth living below US \$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 per day improved significantly. It dropped from 23.90% in 2013 to 14.10% in 2017.

⁴¹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
⁴²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

7/7
indicators

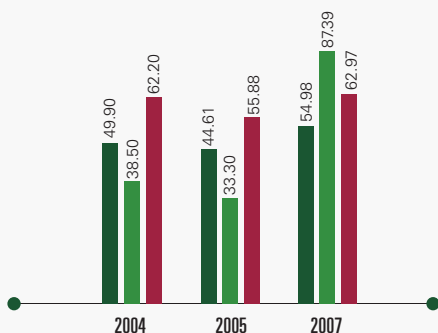


Ethiopia has all 7 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved while others either fluctuated, remained relatively unchanged or had single year data point.

Figure 149

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



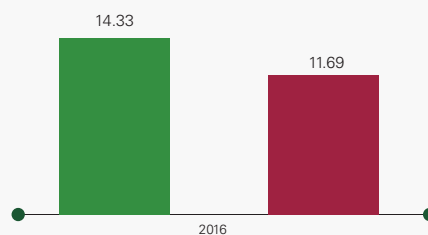
Figure 149

The proportion of literate youth improved from 49.90% in 2004 to 54.98% in 2007 for both male and female.

Figure 150

Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (relevant ages and sex)

■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



The completion rate for upper secondary education has a single data trend which features just 2016 at 14.33% and 11.69% for both female and male respectively.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

16/16
indicators



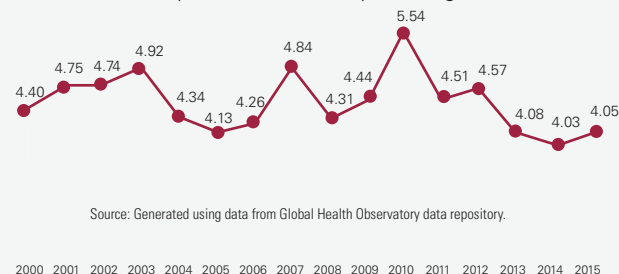
8
Improved

1
Worsened

Ethiopia has all 16 indicators in this pillar; 8 improved, 1 worsened, others remained relatively unchanged or had single year data points.

Figure 151

Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of GDP

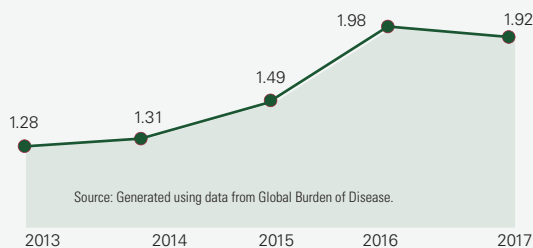


Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

The current health expenditure fluctuated between 2000 and 2015. It eventually landed at 4.05% in 2015.

Figure 152

Youth Malaria Mortality Rate



Source: Generated using data from Global Burden of Disease.

The rate of Youth malaria mortality worsened in 2017 at 1.92% per 100,000 population.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

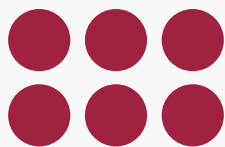
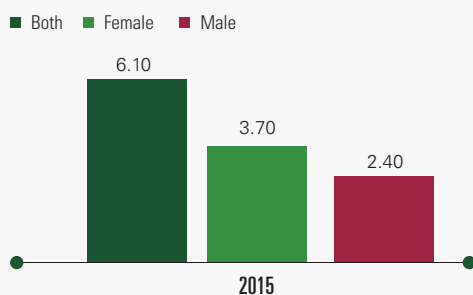


Figure 153

Proportion of Young People who Occupy Parliamentary Seats (PYPPS) lower (by age under 30 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

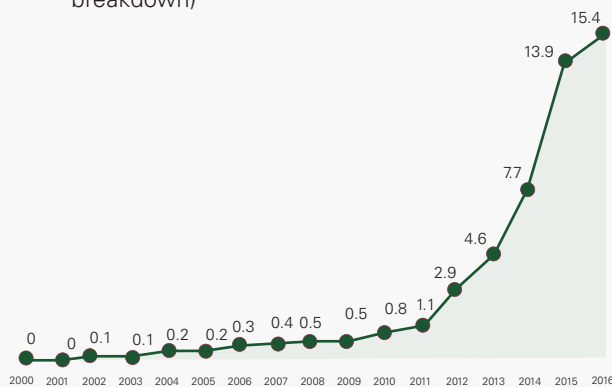


Figure 153

The chart provides information for a single year data; 2015. The rate of young people occupying parliamentary seats in 2015 was 6.1%.

Figure 154

Internet Penetration Rate (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

The Internet Penetration Rate improved considerably between 2000 and 2016 to reach 15.4 percent.

Recommendations

1

Policies looking to strengthen the formal sector with decent work may benefit Ethiopia.

2

Policies seeking to encourage successful transition from primary to secondary education could help close the gap between the continental average of 81.23% in 2016 with the Ethiopian rate of 14.33% for females and 11.69% for males.

3

Political participation indicators are strong in Ethiopia, having both relatively large proportion of lower house Members of Parliament under the age of 30 and a high Voter Turnout.

4

Investments in internet infrastructure and access could yield far reaching effects for the Ethiopian economy and empowerment of its people, especially youth. Notwithstanding the improvement in internet penetration, the latest rate of 15.4 percent is lower than the continental average of 22.00 percent.



Gabon

Capital: Libreville



Gabon

Gabon is located in Central Africa. Gabon gained independence on August 17, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁴³. The current estimated population of Gabon is 1.9 million with 36% (740,000) aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to reduce to 31% by the year 2063⁴⁴.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Gabon ratified the African charter in 2007.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

4/10
indicators



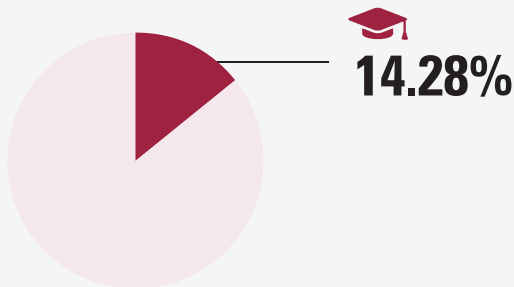
1 Improved

1 Worsened

Gabon has 4 of the 10 indicators in the pillar; 1 improved, 1 worsened, while others have single year data hence no trend data.

Figure 155

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training.

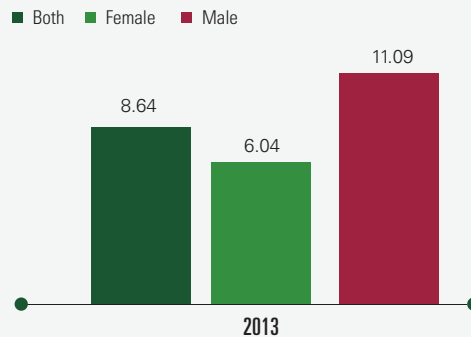


Source: Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Gabon.

There is a single year data here. The graph depicts 14.28% for youth 14.28%

Figure 156

Self-employed as percent of total employment (by age 15-34 and sex).



Source: Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Gabon.

The rate of self-employment covers a single year-2013.

⁴³African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁴⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

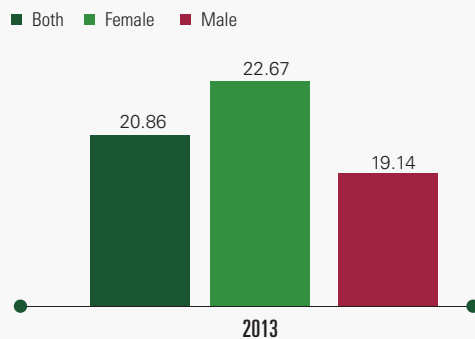
4/7
indicators



Gabon has data for 4 of the 7 indicators in this pillar.

Figure 157

Proportion of Literate Youths (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Gabon.

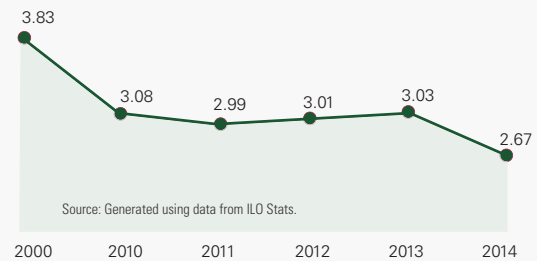


Figure 157

No trend data is available for the Youth Literacy Rate which was 20.86 percent in 2013.

Figure 158

Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percent of GDP.



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats.

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute of Statistics.

2.67%

Public Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of GDP has been on a downward trend between 2000 and 2014, falling to 2.67 percent.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

15/16
indicators



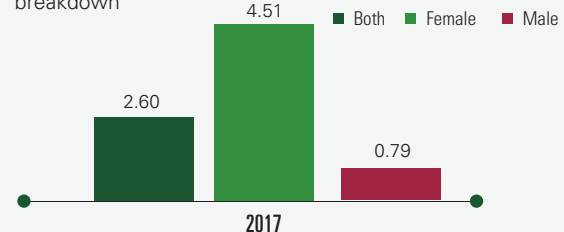
7 Improved

1 Worsened

Gabon has 15 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, 1 worsened, while others remained relatively unchanged or had single year data point.

Figure 159

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (by age 15-24, no sex breakdown)

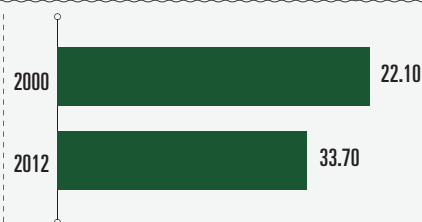


Source: Generated using data from UNAIDS 2018 HIV estimates.

Trend data is not available for Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among Youth with the 2017 rate being 2.60 per 1,000 population. The female rate was higher than males at 4.51 compared to 0.79.

Figure 160

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (by age 15-49 and female)



Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey.

The graph indicates data for 2000 and 2012. The proportion of women who had family planning satisfied through modern methods increased from 22.10% in 2000 to 33.70% in 2012.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



Figure 161

Proportion of Young People who Occupy Parliamentary Seats (PYPPS) Lower (by age under 30 and sex)

No Data Available

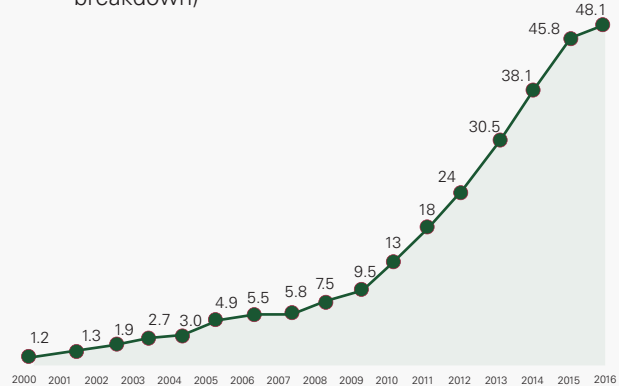


Figure 161

Trend data is not available for Youth Members of Parliament Lower House. There were no members of parliament under 30 in 2015.

Figure 162

Internet Penetration rate (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union Estimate.

Recommendations

1

Gabon may benefit from policies and programmes targeting female health as well as sexual and reproductive health education.

2

Policies aimed at raising completion rates and literacy rates may benefit Gabon with the youth literacy rate of 22.86% being considerably lower than the continental average for that year.

3

Improved youth political involvement could benefit Gabon with no current members of parliament lower house being under 30 and a relatively low voter turnout.



Gambia

Capital: Banjul



Gambia

The Republic of Gambia is located in African Africa. Gambia gained independence on February 18, 1965 and joined African Union on March 9, 1965⁴⁵. The current estimated population of Gambia is 2.0 million with more than 35% (761,000) aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to increase to 36% by the year 2063⁴⁶.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

- ✓ Gambia ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

5/10
indicators



1 Improved

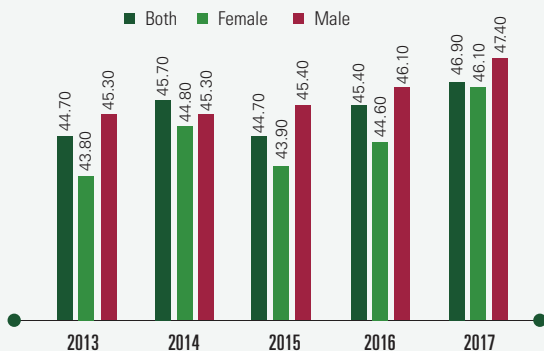
2 Worsened

1 Unchanged

Gambia has 5 of the 10 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 2 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged, and one had a single data points hence no trend.

Figure 163

Percentage of Employed Youth Living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

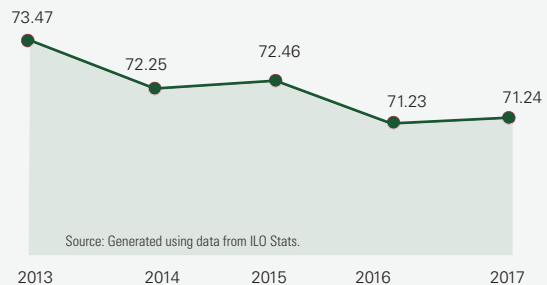


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The proportion of Working Poor worsened between 2013 and 2017 reaching 46.90 percent. Males were more likely to be working poor at 47.40 percent compared to females at 46.10.

Figure 164

Vulnerable Employment as Percentage of Total Employment (by age 15+, No youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats.

Vulnerable employment improved slightly between 2013 and 2017 falling to 71.24 percent in 2017.

⁴⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
⁴⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

6/7
indicators



Gambia has 6 of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 1 worsened, and 3 had single year data points.

Figure 165

Rate of Researchers per 1,000,000 population (All ages, No youth age or sex breakdown)

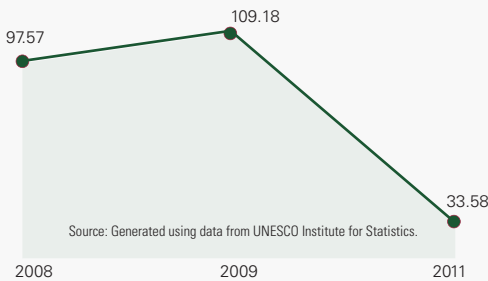
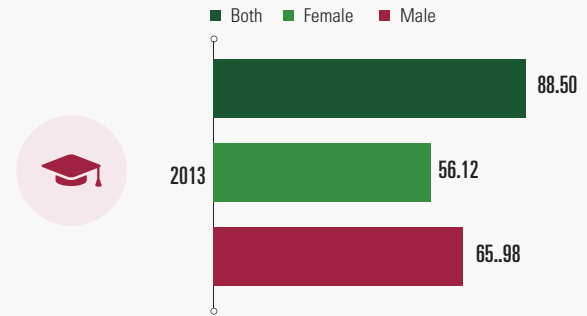


Figure 165

The rate of skilled professionals declined from 97.57% in 2008 to 33.56% per 100,000 population in 2011.

Figure 166

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24, and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

88.50%

There is a single data trend for the proportion of literate youth at 88.50% in 2013 for both male and female.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

15/16
indicators

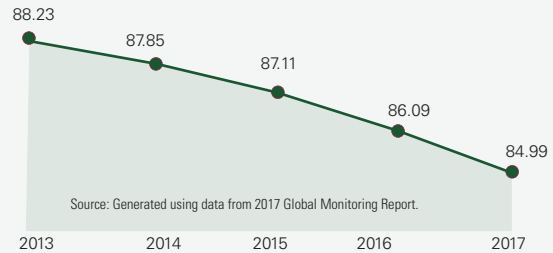


9 Improved
1 Worsened

Gambia has 15 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 9 improved, 1 worsened, and 5 had single

Figure 167

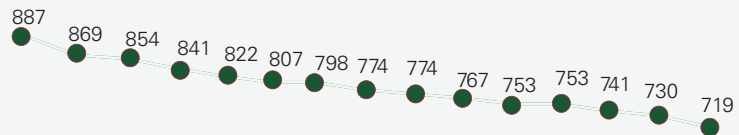
Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



The rate of non-communicable diseases mortality declined from 88.23% in 2013 to 84.99% in 2017.

Figure 168

Maternal mortality rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

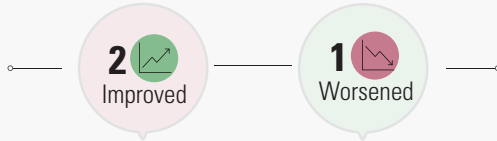


Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

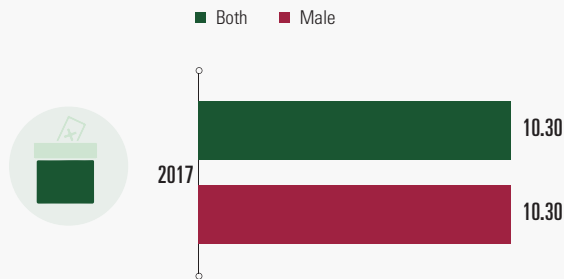
6/6
indicators



Gambia has all 6 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 1 worsened, while others remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 169

Proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats (PYPPS) Lower (by age under 30 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

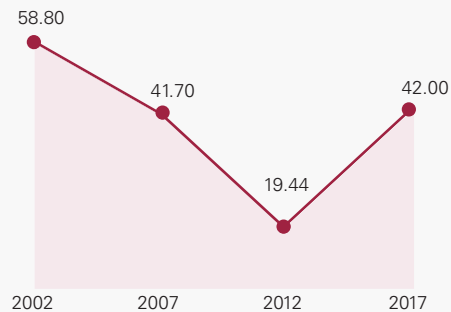
Figure 169

10.30%

There was a single data trend for the proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seat at 10.3% for only male in 2017.

Figure 170

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

42.00%

The proportion of voter turnout worsened between 2002 and 2017. It declined and increase significantly from 58.38% to 42.00%.

Recommendations

1

The Gambia could benefit from policies with potentials of stopping the growth in working poverty.

2

Policies which address improvement in vulnerable employment could have far reaching effects for the Gambia economy.

3

Policies and investments to increase professionals in The Gambia could benefit from policies which increase sensitization and access to modern contraception.

4

Policies which could further improve the rate of maternity mortality could yield better maternal health outcomes for the Gambia.

Recommendations

5

Targeted health policies to address the high rate of non-communicable disease mortality could be worthwhile.

6

Research across disciplines could be beneficial to the Gambia.

7

Policies aimed at further improving the literacy rates especially among women could be worthwhile.

8

Policies to further improve voter turnout could be worthwhile for the democratic gains in the Gambia.



Ghana

Capital: Accra



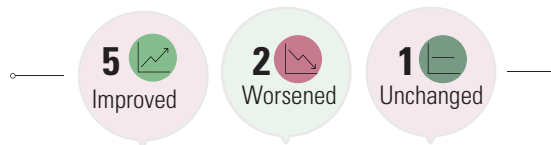
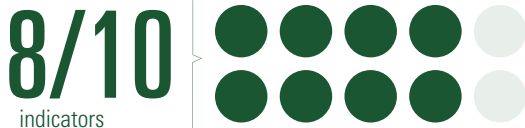
Ghana

Ghana is located in Western Africa. Ghana gained independence on March 6, 1957 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁴⁷. The current population of Ghana is estimated to be 27.6 million with approximately 36% (10.6 million) of the population aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to decrease to 33% by the year 2063⁴⁸.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

- ✓ Ghana ratified the African Youth Charter in 2013.

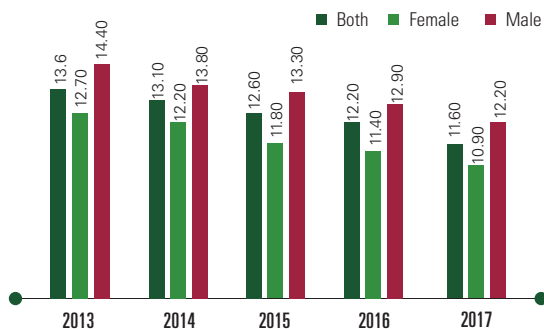
Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship



Ghana has eight of the ten indicators in this pillar. Five of these indicators have improved, two worsened and one remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 171

Percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

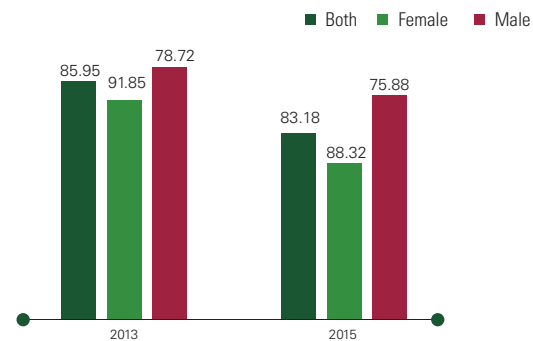


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The Youth Working Poverty Rate improved slightly for both males and females in the period between 2013 and 2015.

Figure 172

Informal employment and informal sector as a percent of employment - Harmonized series (Non-Agriculture) (by age 15+ and sex, No youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The Rate of Informal Employment improved slightly between the years 2013 and 2015, from an overall rate of 85.95 percent in 2013 to 83.18 percent in 2015.

⁴⁷ African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁴⁸ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pew Research Center, Religion & Public Life, 2019, Accessed: 20January2019 <<http://www.pewforum.org/2014/04/04/religious-diversity-index-scores-by-country/>>

⁴⁹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

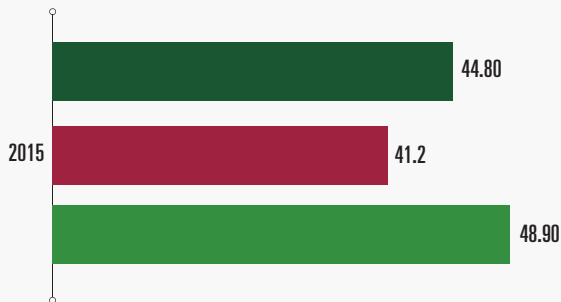
7/8
indicators



Ghana has seven of the eight indicators in this pillar. Three of these indicators have improved, two worsened and two had single year data points hence, no trend.

Figure 173

Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (Relevant ages, by sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

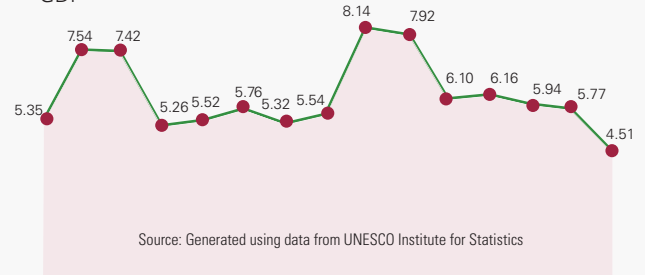


Figure 173

The Effective Transition Rate has worsened between 2012 and 2015, falling from 95.85 percent to 91.53 percent in 2015.

Figure 174

Government expenditure on education, total as a percent of GDP



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics



Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP has fluctuated between five and eight percent between 2001 and 2016. In 2017, it reached a low of 4.51 percent.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



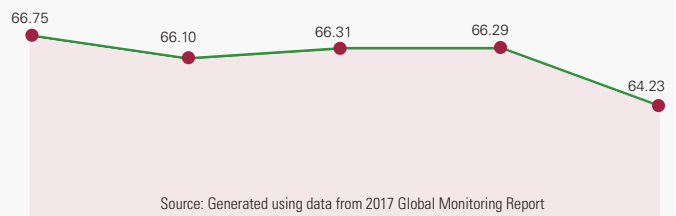
8
Improved

1
Worsened

Ghana has 14 of the 16 indicators in this pillar. Eight of these indicators improved, one worsened and five had single year data points hence, no trend.

Figure 175

Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report

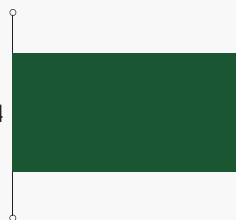
The maternal mortality rate improved between 2000 and 2015 falling from 544 to 311 per 100,000 live births.

Figure 176

Skilled health professionals' density (per 1,000 population) (No youth age or sex breakdown)



2014



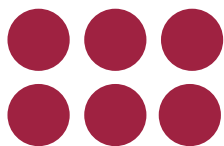
10.21

As of the year 2010, the Skilled Health Professionals' density was 10.21 per 1,000 population.

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

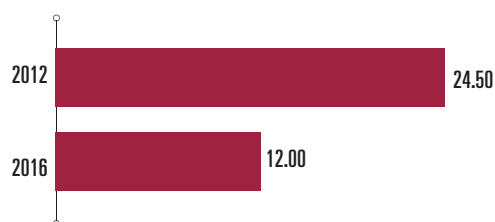


3
Improved

1
Worsened

Figure 177

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database

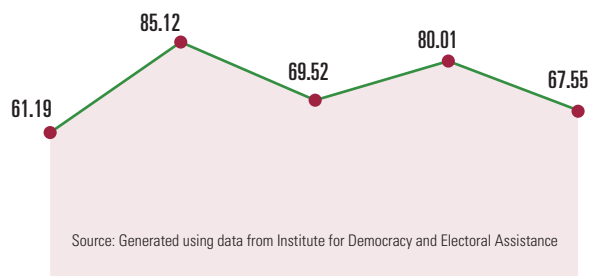


Figure 177

The Youth Poverty Rate improved by over 50 percent, decreasing from 24.5 percent to 12 percent between 2005 and 2012.

Figure 178

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

The Voter Turnout fluctuates around election cycles. From 61.19 percent in 2000, it improved to 67.55 percent in 2016 after peaking at 80.01 percent in 2012.

Recommendations

1

Policies aimed to address the education gap in gender could be instrumental to the increase in Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education.

2

Policies which address the declining transition rate from primary to secondary school could yield better education outcomes.

3

Policies which address the gender disparity among Youth Members of the Parliament Lower House. Empowering and creating space for more women to participate in governance is essential.



Guinea

Capital: Conakry



Guinea

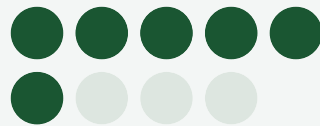
The Republic of Guinea is located in Western Africa. Guinea gained independence on October 2, 1958 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁴⁹. The current estimated population of Guinea is 12.1 million with 35% (4.6 million) aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to decrease to 34% in the year 2063⁵⁰.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Guinea ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

6/9
indicators



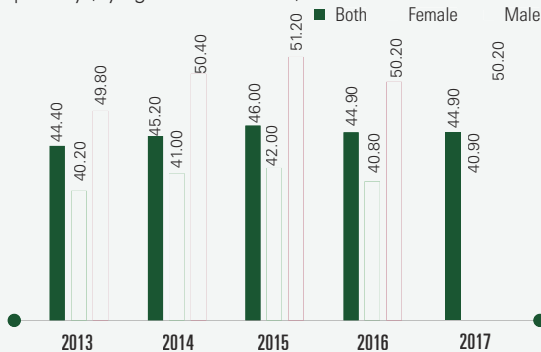
6 Improved

1 Unchanged

The Republic of Guinea has data for 6 out of the 9 Indicators in this Pillar. One of these 6 indicators improved while the remaining five remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 179

Percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

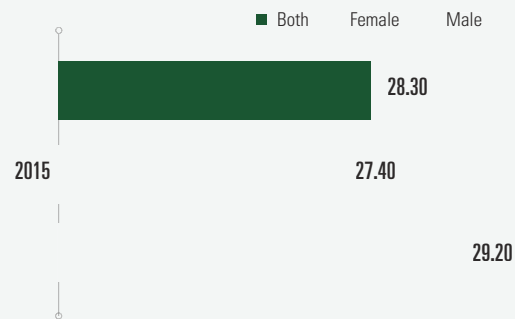


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The proportion of Working Poor worsened very slightly between 2013 and 2017 from 44.4 reaching 44.90 percent. The male rate was consistently higher than the female rate, with the 2017 rates 50.20 and 40.90 percent respectively.

Figure 180

Percentage of children involved in child labour (by age 5-17 and sex).



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Trend data is not available for Rate of Child Labour with the rate for 2010-2016 being 28.3 percent. Males had a slightly higher rate at 29.2 compared to 27.4 percent for females.

⁴⁹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
⁵⁰United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition1

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

6/8
indicators



The Republic of Guinea has data for 6 out of the 8 Indicators in this Pillar. One of these 8 indicators improved, while two worsened.

Figure 181

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)

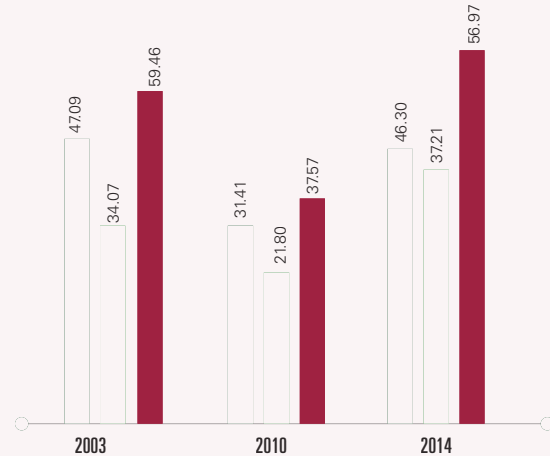


Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

The Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary Education increased between 2012 and 2013 from 54.68 to 68.78 percent.

Figure 182

Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance



Youth Literacy Rates overall worsened slightly between 2003 and 2014 falling from 47 to 46.30 percent. However, the female literacy rate improved from 34 to 37.21 percent.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



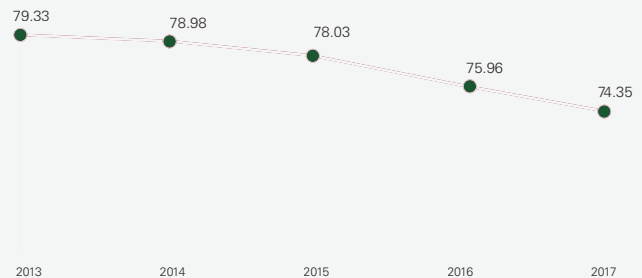
7
Improved

7
Worsened

The Republic of Guinea has data for 14 out of the 16 Indicators in this Pillar. Seven of these 14 indicators have improved while 7 have deteriorated, and 4 of the indicators have data only for a single year, hence no trend.

Figure 183

Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



Youth mortality due to non-communicable diseases improved, falling from 79.33 per 1000 population in 2013 to 74.35 per 1000 population in 2017.

Figure 184

Youth High Risk Sex (by age 15-34 and sex)



Trend data is not available for Youth High Risk Sex which was worse for females, at 32 percent, than males, at 25 percent, for 2007-2013.

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

5/6
indicators

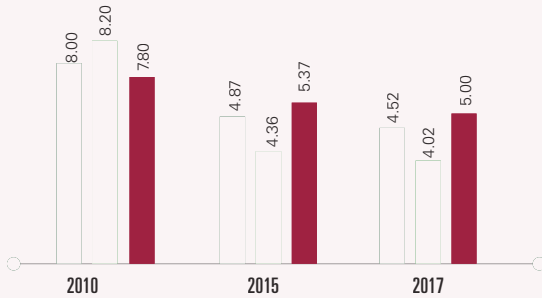


2
Improved

1
Worsened

Figure 185

International migrant stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs

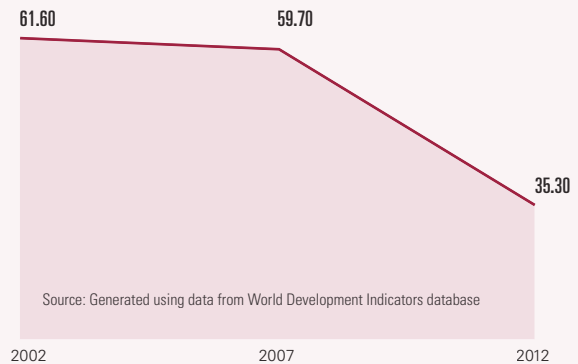


Figure 185

In 2015 there were 2.0 percent Members of Parliament under 30 years of age and the female rate were half that of males, at 0.7 percent and 1.4 percent respectively.

Figure 186

Figure 755: Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database

The Youth Poverty Rate improved dramatically between 2002 and 2012 dropping from 61.6 to 35.30 percent.

Recommendations

1

Policies aimed at curbing the growing rate of Youth Working Poor, Vulnerable Employment, and Child Labour could benefit Guinea.

2

Policies which address the increasing rate of maternal mortality, curbing the non-communicable disease youth mortality rate and malaria mortality rate could benefit

3

Investments in policies that further reduce youth poverty and increase voter turnout should be worthwhile in Guinea.



Guinea-Bissau

The Republic of Guinea-Bissau is located in Western Africa. Guinea-Bissau gained independence on September 24, 1973 and joined the African Union on November 19, 1973⁵¹. The current estimated population of Guinea-Bissau is 1.8 million. Approximately 36% (691,000) of the population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 34% by 2063⁵².

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Guinea-Bissau ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

5/10
indicators



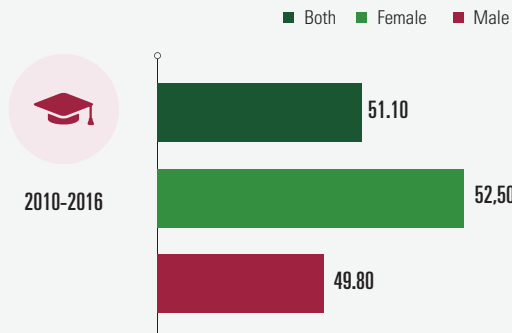
1 Improved

1 Worsened

Guinea-Bissau has data for 5 of the 10 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 1 worsened, while others remained relatively unchanged or had no data trend.

Figure 187

Percentage of Children involved in Child Labour (by age 5–17 and sex)

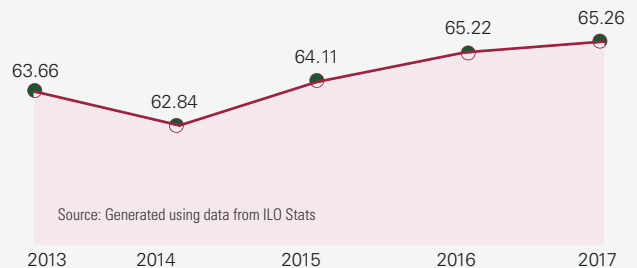


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Trend data is not available for Rate of Child Labour with the rate for 2010-2016 being 51.1 percent. Females had a slightly higher rate at **52.5 compared to 49.8 percent for males.**

Figure 188

Vulnerable Employment as Percentage of Total Employment (by age 15+, No youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of vulnerable employment worsened between 2013 and 2017 reaching 65.26 percent in 2017.

⁵¹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018. Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
⁵²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

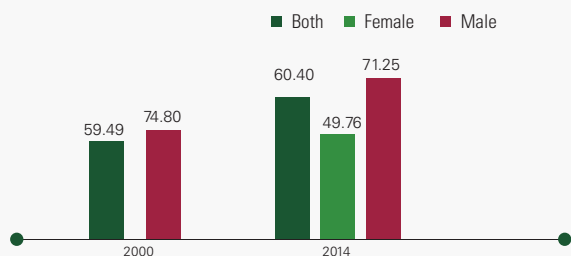
3/7
indicators



Guinea-Bissau has 4 of the 7 indications in this pillar; 2 improved while others either remained relatively unchanged or had single year data hence no trend data.

Figure 189

Completion Rate for Lower Secondary Education (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)

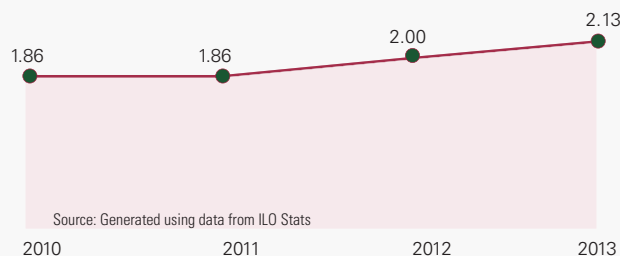


Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The proportion of literate youth slightly improved from 59.49% in 2000 to 60.40% in 2014.

Figure 190

Government Expenditure on Education as Percentage of GDP



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats



Government expenditure on education improved, changing from 1.86% in 2010 to 2.13% in 2013.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

15/16
indicators



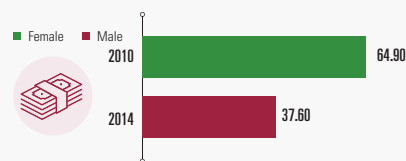
7
Improved

1
Worsened

Guinea-Bissau has 13 of the 15 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, 1 worsened, others stayed consistent over time or had single year data points.

Figure 191

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (by age 15-49 and female)

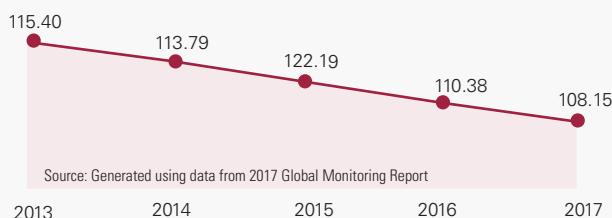


Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey.

The Prevalent Rate of Modern Contraception among Youth worsened between 2010 and 2014, falling to 37.60 percent of females.

Figure 192

Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report

Non-communicable diseases mortality rate declined from 115.40% in 2013 to 108.15% in 2017.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

5/6
indicators

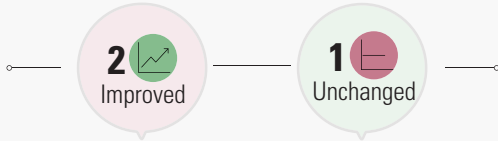
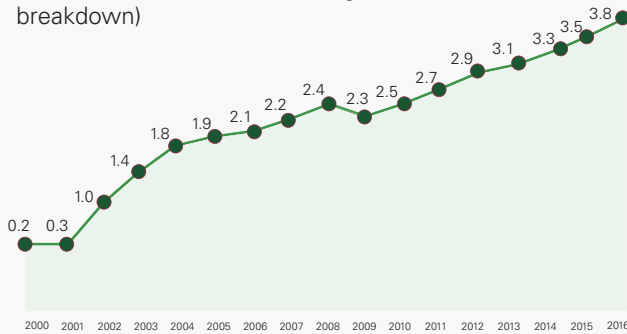


Figure 193

Internet Penetration Rate (no age and sex breakdown)



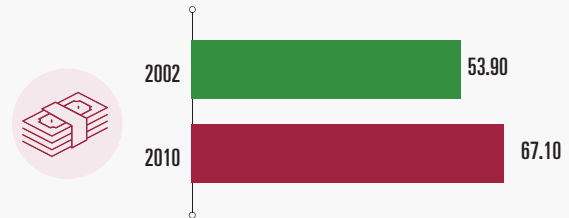
Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.



The Internet Penetration Rate improved between 2000 and 2016 to reach 3.8 percent.

Figure 194

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database.

Recommendations

1

While the literacy rate improved for female's policy review regarding the fall in male literacy may be beneficial to Guinea-Bissau.

2

While trend data is not available for Rate of Child Labour the rate for 2010-2016 of 51.11 percent was well above the continental average of 26.14; therefore, Guinea-Bissau so could benefit from policy review. Vulnerable employment was also high at 65.26 percent.

3

Programmes and policies directed at reducing the rate of mortality due to non-communicable diseases may be beneficial to Guinea-Bissau.

4

Women's health which includes sexual and reproductive health education and interventions may benefit the female youth of Guinea-Bissau.

5

Despite the improvement in Internet penetration, it still remains well below the continental average of 22 percent in 2016, at just 3.8 percent, suggesting access and infrastructure policy review may benefit the country.



Kenya

Capital: Nairobi



Kenya

Republic of Kenya is located in Eastern Africa. Kenya gained independence on December 12, 1963 and joined African Union on December 13, 1963⁵³. The current population of Kenya is estimated to be 47.2 million. 37% (19 million) of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected⁵⁴.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Kenya ratified the African Youth Charter in 2014.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

9/10
indicators



3 Improved

1 Worsened

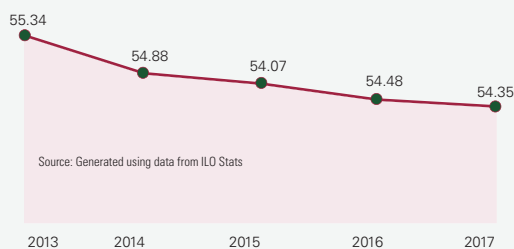
1 Unchanged

Kenya has 6 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 1 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged while the remaining 1 had a single year data point hence no trend.

Figure 195

Vulnerable Employment as Percentage of Total Employment (by age 15+, No youth age or sex breakdown)

Both Female Male



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

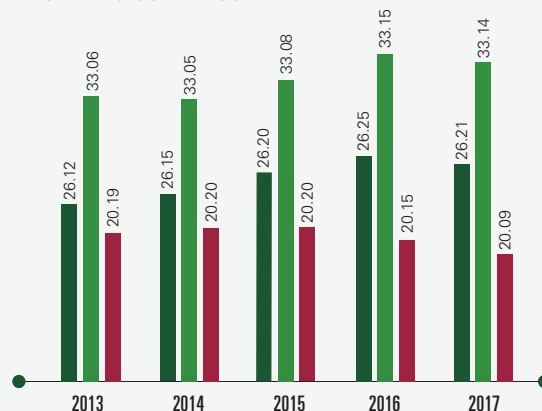
Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Vulnerable employment improved slightly between 2013 and 2017 falling to 54.35 in 2017.

Figure 196

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)

Both Female Male



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The rate of youth unemployment remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2017, falling to 26.21% in 2017.

⁵³African Union, African Union Handbook 2018. Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf

⁵⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

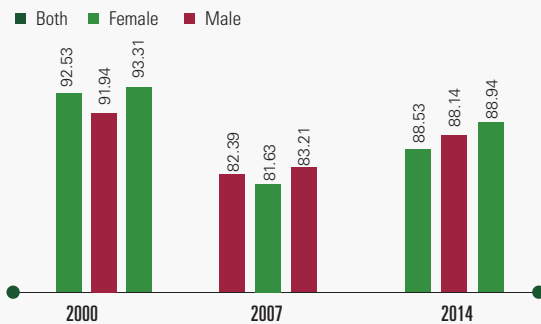
6/7
indicators



Kenya has 6 of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 1 worsened, and 2 had single data points hence no trend.

Figure 197

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

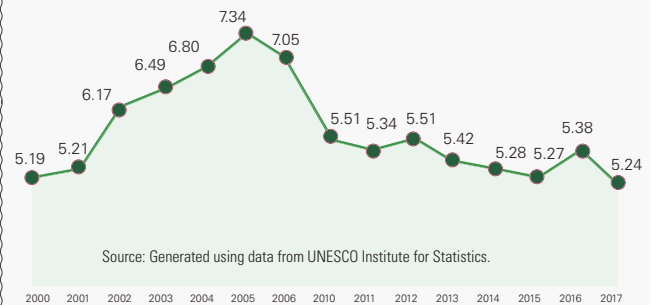


Figure 183

The proportion of literate youth worsened in 2014 at 86.53% for both male and female.

Figure 198

Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The percentage of Government expenditure on education fluctuated between 2000 and 2017, eventually landing at 5.24%.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

16/16
indicators



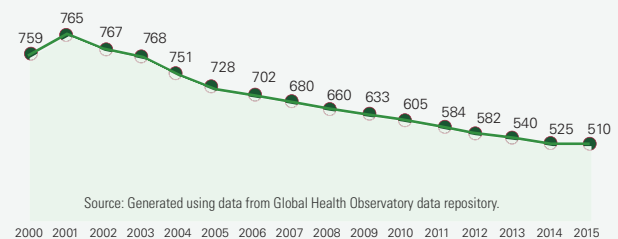
9 Worsened

1 Worsened

Kenya has all 16 indicators in this pillar; 9 improved, 1 worsened and 6 has single year data hence no trend.

Figure 199

Maternity Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

The rate of maternity mortality improved, dropping from 759 in 2000 to 510 per 100,000 live births in 2015.

Figure 200

Youth Diarrheal Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report

Youth diarrhea mortality rate declined from 11.81% in 2015 to 10.92% in 2017.100,000 population.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

4/6

indicators



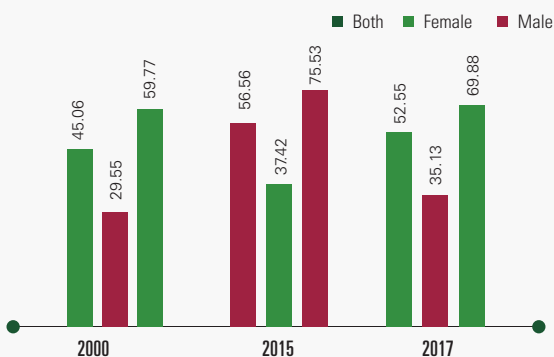
1 Improved

1 Worsened

2 Unchanged

Figure 201

International migrant stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs

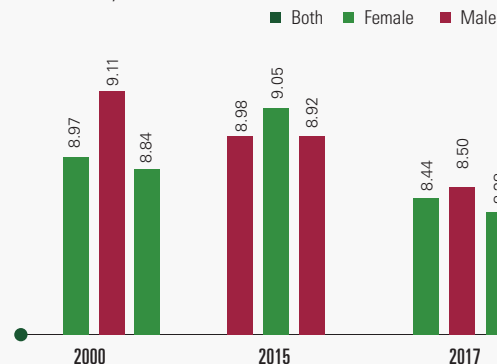


Figure 201

Trend data is not available for the Youth Poverty Rate with the 2005 rate being 42.80 percent.

Figure 202

Internet penetration rate (No age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs

Net Youth Migration fell slightly between 2010 and 2017 with the 2017 rate being 8.44 percent.

Recommendations

1

Policies aimed at encouraging youth self-employment could be beneficial to economy of Kenya.

2

Declining percentage of government expenditure on education may harm gains made in education. A reexamination may be worthwhile.

3

Policies which address youth diarrhea mortality rate, youth high risk sex, prevalence of suicide among youth, and youth maternity mortality rate would benefit Kenya.

4

Policies to tackle youth poverty rate could be beneficial to Kenya.

5

Policies to tackle youth poverty rate could be beneficial to Kenya.



Lesotho

Capital: Maseru



Lesotho

The Kingdom of Lesotho is located in Southern Africa. Lesotho gained independence on October 4, 1966 and joined the African Union on October 31, 1966⁵⁵. The current estimated population of Lesotho is 2.2 million. Approximately 41% (926,000) of the population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 32% by the year 2063⁵⁶.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Lesotho ratified the African Youth Charter in 2010.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

4/6
indicators



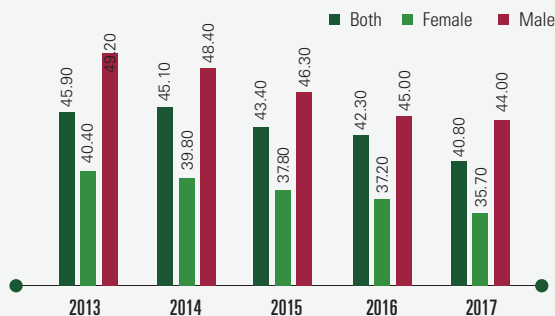
2 Improved

2 Worsened

Lesotho has 4 of the 6 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved and 2 worsened.

Figure 203

Percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

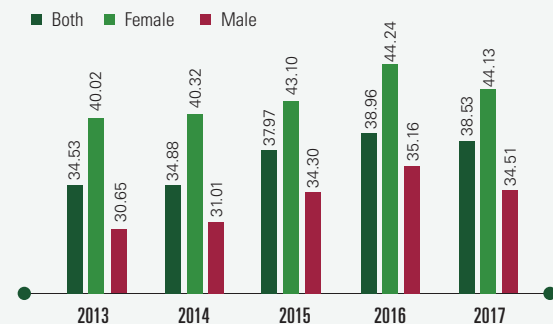


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

Youth Working Poor improved between 2013 and 2017, dropping from 45.90 to 40.80 percent.

Figure 204

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)



The rate of Youth Unemployment worsened between 2013 and 2017 reaching 38.53 percent. The 2017 female rate was worse than males at 44.13 and 34.51 percent respectively.

⁵⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
⁵⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

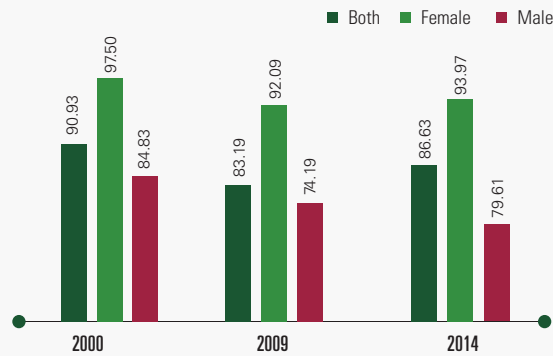
7/7
indicators



Lesotho has all 7 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 3 worsened and 2 had no data trend.

Figure 205

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

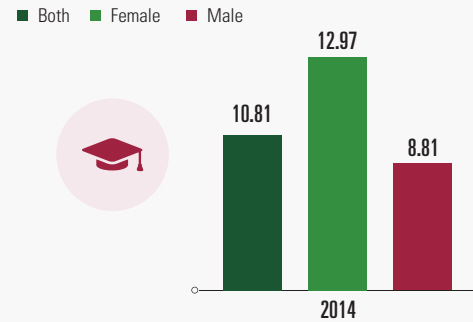


Figure 205

The Youth Literacy Rate worsened between 2000 and 2009, dropping from 90.93% in 2000 to 83.19% in 2009 for both male and female.

Figure 206

Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (Relevant ages, by sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The available data trend for this indicator covers just 2014 at the rate of 10.81% for both male and female.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

12/16
indicators



7 Improved

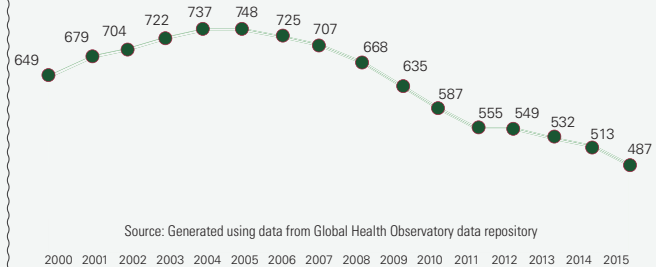
1 Worsened

1 Unchanged

Lesotho has 12 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, 1 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged, while the remaining had single year data hence no trend.

Figure 207

Maternal Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



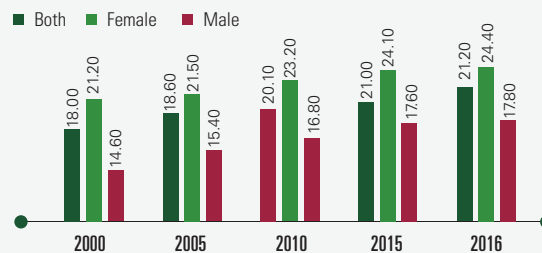
Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Maternity mortality rate improved, dropping from 649 in 2000 to 487 per 100,000 live births in 2015.

Figure 208

Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

Youth suicide mortality rate worsened in 2016 with 21.20% for both male and female. Females are indicated to be more likely to commit suicide at 24.4% than males at 17.8%.

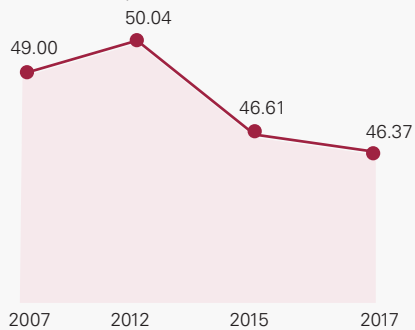
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



Figure 209

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)

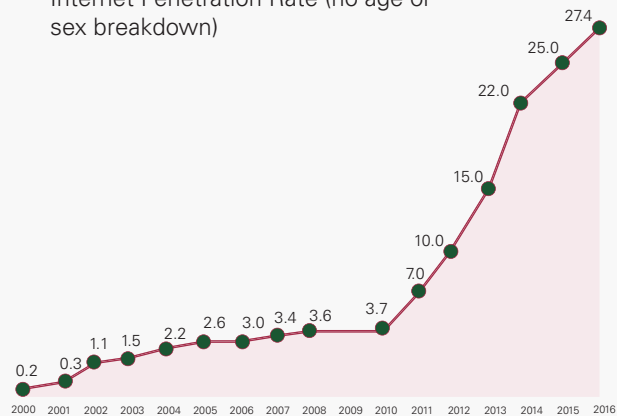


Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

Voter turnout worsened in 2017, falling from 49% in 2007 to 46.37% in 2017.

Figure 210

Internet Penetration Rate (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

The Internet Penetration Rate improved considerably between 2000 and 2016 to reach 27.4 percent.

Recommendations

1

Policies which address the increasing worsened employment rate could be beneficial to Lesotho.

2

Policies to address the worsened youth literacy rate, the enrolment in secondary, technical and vocational education and training, and the completion rates for lower secondary school could benefit Lesotho.

3

Lesotho could benefit from policies that avert the worsened voter turnout rates.

4

Policies to tackle the worsening rate of maternal mortality and suicide rate would yield better health benefits for Lesotho.



Liberia

Capital: Monrovia



Liberia

The Republic of Liberia is located in Western Africa. Liberia gained independence on July 26, 1847 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁵⁷. The current estimated population of Liberia is 4.5 million. 35% (1.7 million) of the population of Liberia is aged 15-35 and this proportion is estimated to decrease to 34% in the year 2063⁵⁸.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Liberia has not ratified the African Youth Charter

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

8/10
indicators



2 Improved

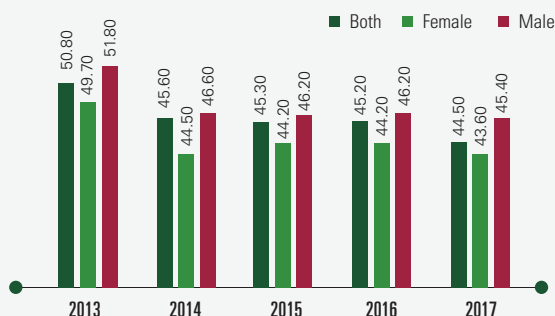
2 Worsened

4 Unchanged

Liberia has eight of the ten indicators of this pillar, two of the indicators improved, two worsened, two remained relatively unchanged and two had single year data points hence, no trend.

Figure 211

Percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

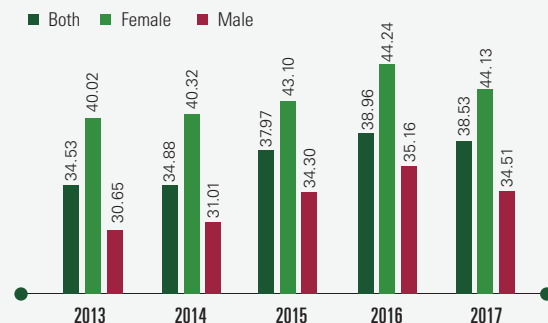


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

Youth Working Poor improved between 2013 and 2017, dropping from 45.90 to 40.80 percent.

Figure 212

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)



The rate of Youth Unemployment worsened between 2013 and 2017 reaching 38.53 percent. The 2017 female rate was worse than males at 44.13 and 34.51 percent respectively.

⁵⁷African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
⁵⁸United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

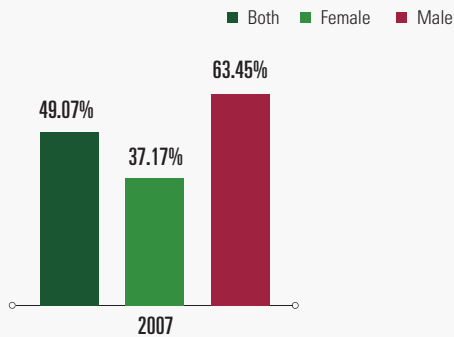
5/7
indicators



Liberia has five of the seven indicators in this pillar. One of these indicators improved and four others had single year data points hence, no trend.

Figure 213

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

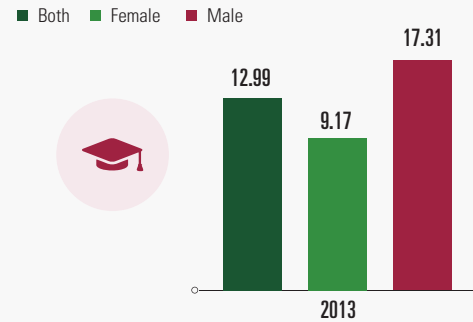


Figure 198

The Youth Literacy Rate in 2017 for Female stands at 37.17%, which is lower compared to the male gender of 63.45%

Figure 214

Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (Relevant ages, by sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The available data trend for this indicator covers just 2013 at the rate of 12.99% for both male and female.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



7
Improved

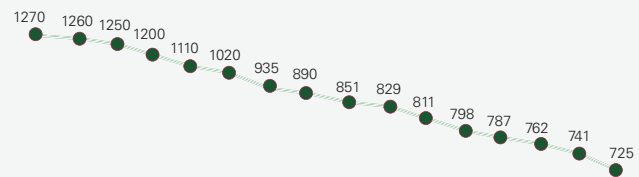
1
Worsened

6
Unchanged

Lesotho has 12 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, 1 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged, while the remaining had single year data hence no trend.

Figure 215

Maternal Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



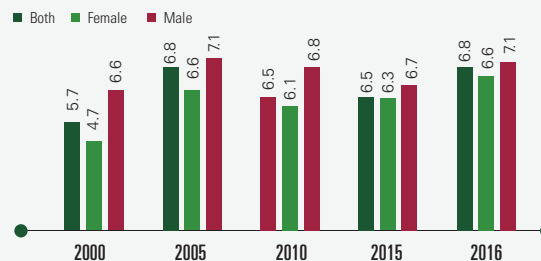
Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Maternity mortality rate decreased, dropping from 1270 in 2000 to 725 per 100,000 live births in 2015.

Figure 216

Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

Youth suicide mortality rate worsened in 2016 with 6.8% for both male and female. Females are indicated to be less likely to commit suicide at 6.6% than males at 7.1%.

5/6
indicators

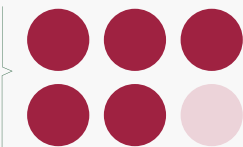
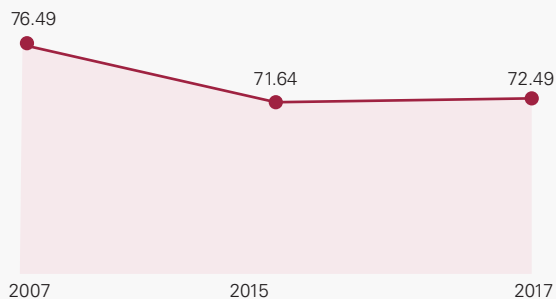


Figure 217

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)

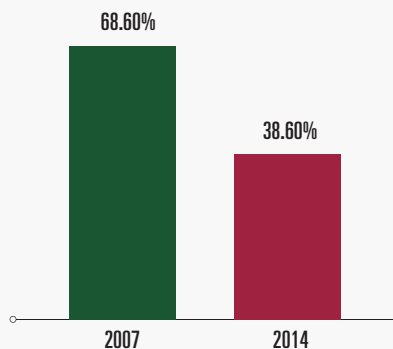


Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

Voter turnout worsened in 2017, falling from 49% in 2007 to 46.37% in 2017.

Figure 218

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database

Percentage of young people population living in poverty dropped from 68.60% in 2007 to 38.60% in 2014

Recommendations

1

Policies which address the increasing worsened employment rate could be beneficial to Liberia.

2

Policies to address the worsened youth literacy rate, the enrolment in secondary, technical and vocational education and training, and the completion rates for lower secondary school could benefit Liberia.

3

Liberia could benefit from policies that avert the worsened voter turnout rates.

4

Liberia to tackle the worsening rate of maternal mortality and suicide rate would yield better health benefits for Lesotho.



Libya

Capital: Tripoli



Libya

Libya is located in Northern Africa. Libya gained independence on December 24, 1951 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁵⁹. The current estimated population of Libya is 6.2 million. 36% (2.3 million) is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 25% by the year 2063⁶⁰.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Libya ratified the African Youth Charter in 2014.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

5/10
indicators



1 Improved

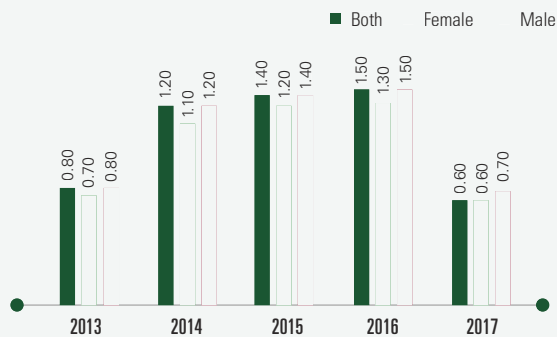
3 Worsened

1 Unchanged

Libya has data for five of the ten indicators in this pillar, One of these indicators improved and three worsened. One indicator had a single year data point hence, no trend

Figure 219

Percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

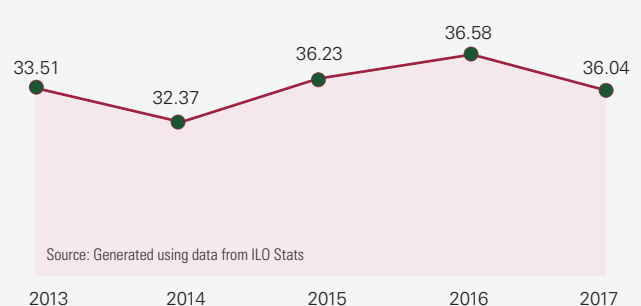


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The rate of percentage of unemployed youth reduced between 2016 and 2017 reaching 0.60 percent for both gender. The 2017 female rate of employed youth was 0.60 lower than male.

Figure 220

Vulnerable Employment as Percentage of Total Employment (by age 15+, No youth age or sex breakdown)

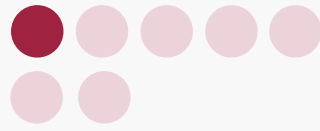


The rate of vulnerable employment decreased between 2016 and 2017 from 36.58 to 36.04

⁵⁹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
⁶⁰United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

1/7
indicators

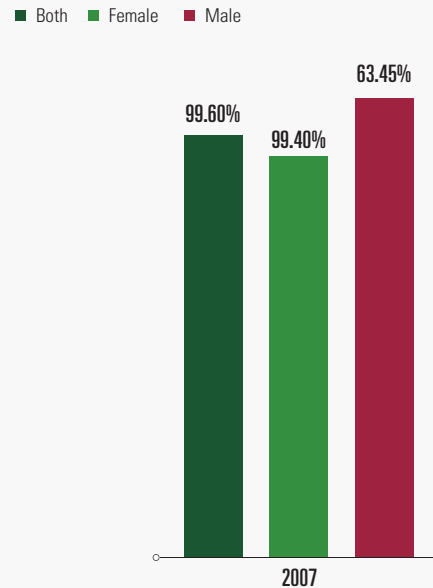


Libya has one indicator of the seven in this pillar. The indicator is the Youth Literacy Rate which as at 2004 is 99.85 percent and 99.40 percent for males and females respectively.



Figure 221

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

10/16
indicators



6 Improved

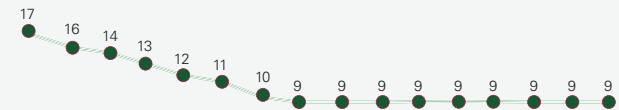
1 Worsened

3 Unchanged

Libya has 10 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 2. Six of these indicators have improved, one remained relatively unchanged and three others had single year data points hence, no trend.

Figure 222

Maternal Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



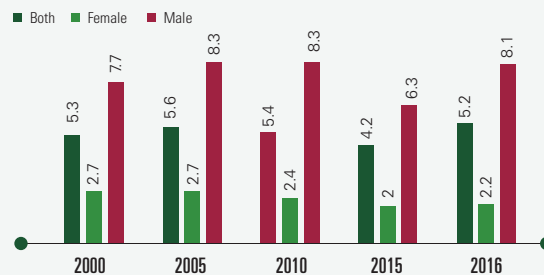
Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Maternity mortality rate decreased, dropping from 1270 in 2000 to 725 per 100,000 live births in 2015.

Figure 223

Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

Youth suicide mortality rate worsened in 2016 with 5.2% for both male and female. Females are indicated to be less likely to commit suicide at 2.2% than males at 8.1%.

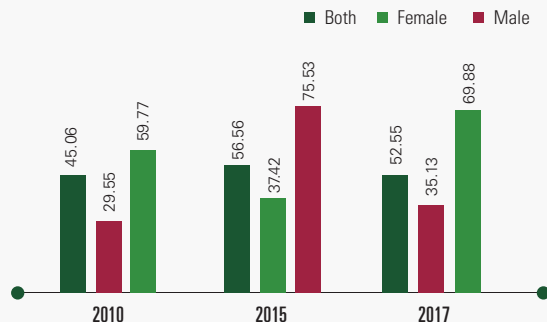
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

4/6
indicators



Figure 224

International migrant stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)

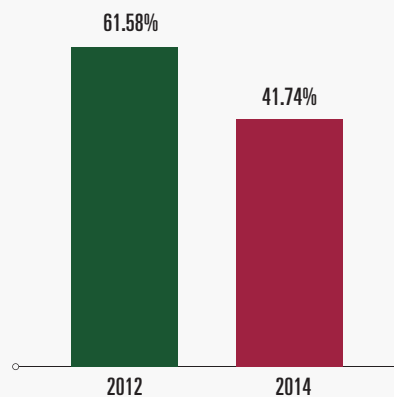


Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

Voter turnout worsened in 2017, falling from 49% in 2007 to 46.37% in 2017.

Figure 225

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

Percentage of voter turnout people population living in poverty dropped from 61.58% in 2012 to 41.74% in 2014

Recommendations

1

Policies which address the increasing worsened employment rate could be beneficial to Libya.

2

Policies to address the worsened youth literacy rate, the enrolment in secondary, technical and vocational education and training, and the completion rates for lower secondary school could benefit Libya.

3

Libya could benefit from policies that avert the worsened voter turnout rates.

4

Libya to tackle the worsening rate of maternal mortality and suicide rate would yield better health benefits for Lesotho.



Madagascar

Capital: Antananarivo



Madagascar

The Republic of Madagascar is located in Eastern Africa. Madagascar gained independence on June 26, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁶¹. The current estimated population of Madagascar is 24.2 million with 36% (9.4 million) aged 15-35. This proportion is projected to decrease to 34% by the year 2063⁶².

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Madagascar has not ratified the African Youth Charter

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

8/10
indicators



2 Improved

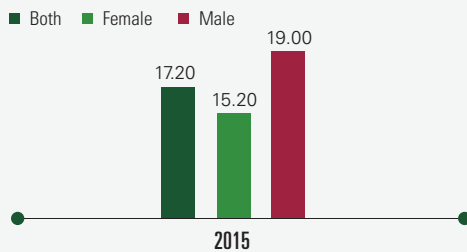
1 Worsened

2 Unchanged

Madagascar has 8 of the 10 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 1 worsened, 2 remained relatively unchanged, while other had single data points hence no trend data.

Figure 226

Employment distribution by Intermediate Education (by age 15-24 and sex)

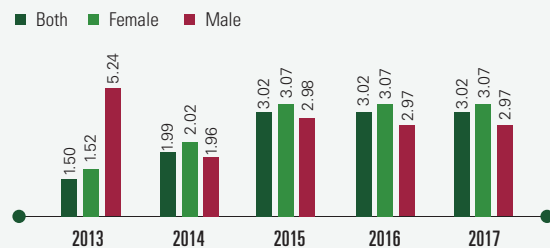


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

There is just a single data point for employment distribution by intermediate education at 17.20 for both male and female.

Figure 227

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The rate of youth unemployment worsened in 2017, reaching 3.03% for both male and female when compared to 1.50% in 2013.

⁶¹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁶²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

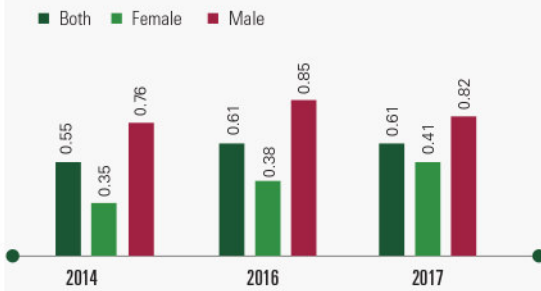
4/7
indicators



Madagascar has 4 out of 7 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 2 remained relatively unchanged and 1 had a single data point hence no data trend.

Figure 228

Enrolment in Secondary Vocational (by age 15-35 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



Figure 228

Enrolment in secondary, technical and vocational education and training slightly improved in 2017. It increased from 0.55% in 2014 to 0.61% in 2017 for both male and female.

Figure 229

Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percent of GDP



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

2.57%

Government expenditure on education worsened declining from 2.91% in 2000 to 2.57% in 2015.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



7
Improved

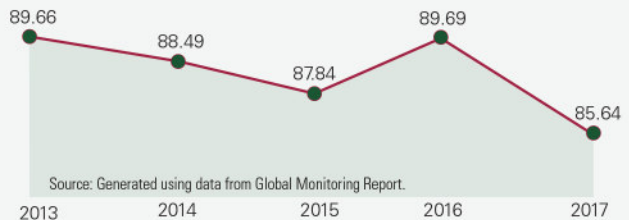
6
Worsened

1
Unchanged

Madagascar has 14 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, 1 remained relatively unchanged, 6 others had single year data points hence no trend.

Figure 230

Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)

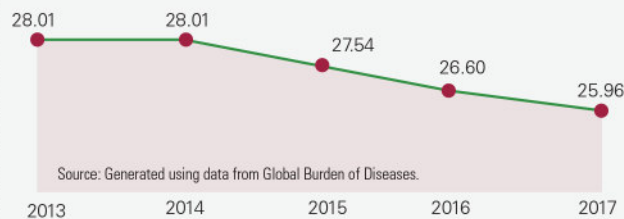


Source: Generated using data from Global Monitoring Report.

Non-communicable diseases mortality rate improved between 2013 and 2017. It declined from 89.66% to 85.64% per 100,000 population.

Figure 231

Youth Lower Respiratory Infections Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)

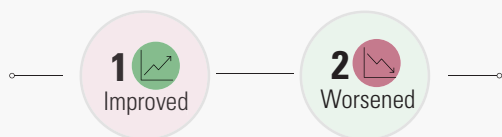
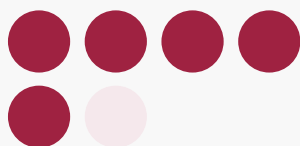


Source: Generated using data from Global Burden of Diseases.

Youth lower respiratory infection mortality rate improved, dropping from 17.43% in 2013 to 16.57% per 100,000 population in 2017.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

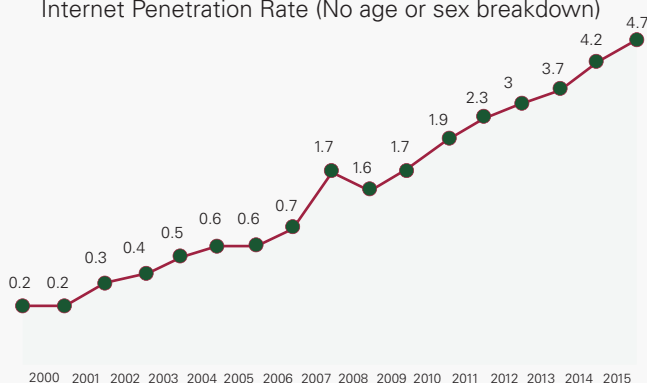
5/6
indicators



Madagascar has 5 of the 6 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 2 worsened, and others remained relatively unchanged or had single data points.

Figure 232

Internet Penetration Rate (No age or sex breakdown)



2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

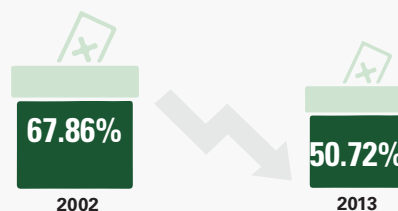
Figure 232

4.70%

The Internet Penetration Rate improved between 2000 and 2016 to reach a still relatively low 4.7 percent.

Figure 233

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

50.72%

Voter Turnout decreased between 2002 and 2013 falling to 50.72 percent.

Recommendations

1

Policies with potentials of reducing youth working poverty rate and vulnerable youth employment rate; and increase youth access to financial services would be beneficial to Madagascar.

2

Policies to curb the declining effective transition rate from primary to secondary school, and policies to increase the enrolment in secondary technical and vocational education and training could have far reaching effects on the economy of Madagascar.

3

Policies targeted at reducing the rate of Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality, and Youth Lower Respiratory Mortality Rate could yield better health outcomes in Madagascar.

4

Policies to curb the rising Youth Poverty and the declining Voter Turnout could be worthwhile.

5

Investments in infrastructure and access could help improve Internet Penetration Rate in Madagascar.



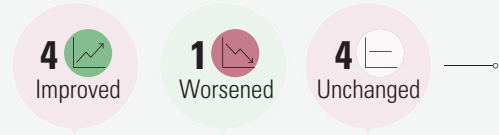
Malawi

The Republic of Malawi is located in Southern Africa. Malawi gained independence on July 6, 1964 and joined the African Union on July 13, 1964⁶³. The current estimated population of Malawi is 17.6 million. 37% (7 million) of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 34% by the year 2063⁶⁴.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Malawi ratified the African Youth Charter in 2010.

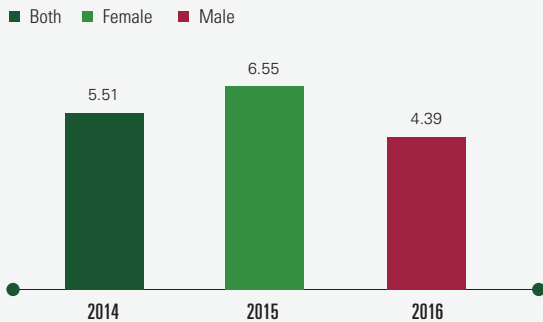
Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship



Malawi has data for nine out of the ten Indicators in this Pillar, Four of the indicators improved, one worsened, and four had a single year data point hence, no trend.

Figure 234

Employment distribution by Intermediate Education (by age 15-24 and sex)

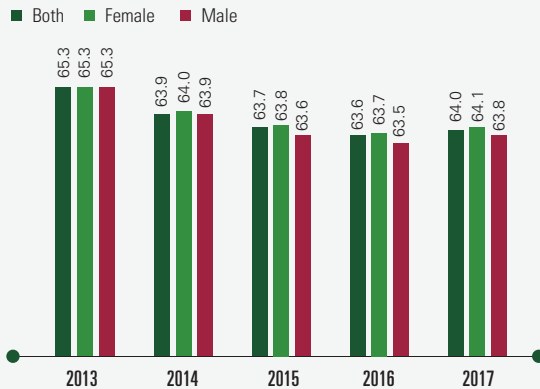


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Employment distribution by intermediate education worsened in 2016 at 1.30% for both male and female.

Figure 235

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24, and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

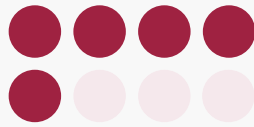
The rate of youth unemployment for female is 64.1% which is more than female unemployment of 63.8%

⁶³African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁶⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

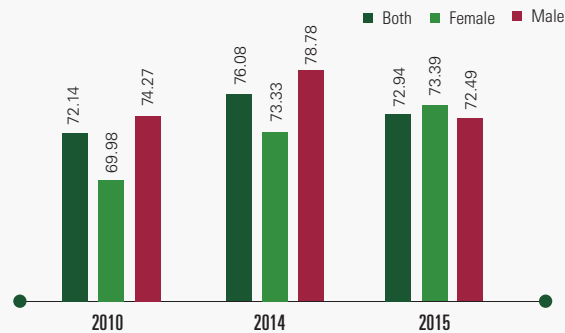
5/8
indicators



Malawi has data for five out of the eight Indicators in this Pillar, Two of these indicators improved, one worsened and two others have single data point hence, no trend.

Figure 236

Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

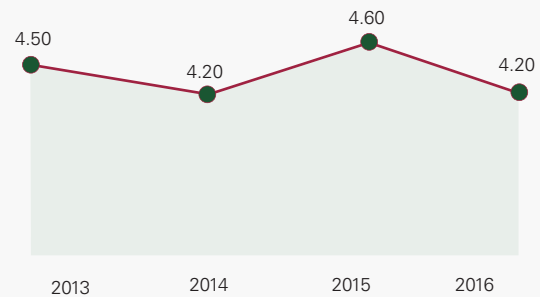


Figure 236

Proportion of literate youth slightly improved for female, from 73.33% in 2014 to 73.39% in 2015.

Figure 237

Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percent of GDP



Source: Generated using data from Global Monitoring Report.

4.20%

Government expenditure on education worsened declining from 4.60% in 2015 to 4.20% in 2016.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



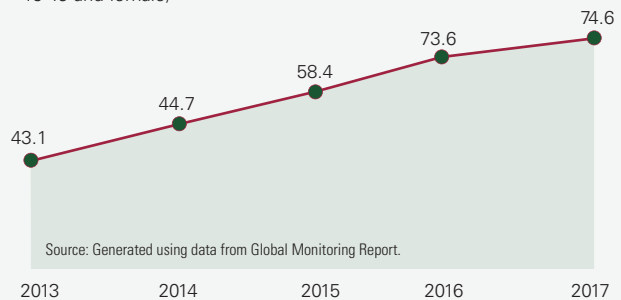
10
Improved

4
Unchanged

Malawi has data for 14 out of the 16 Indicators in this Pillar, Ten of these indicators have improved while four are provided for single years which does not show trend.

Figure 238

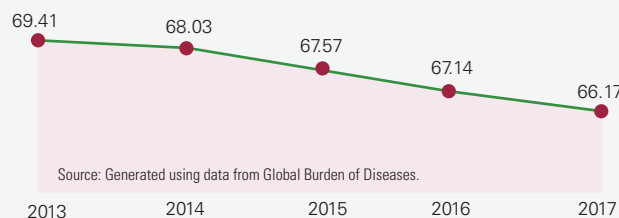
Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (by age 15-49 and female)



Source: Generated using data from Global Monitoring Report.

Figure 239

Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)

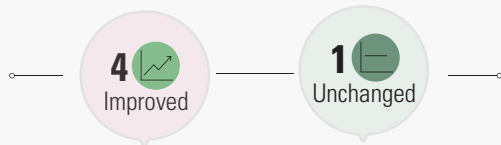
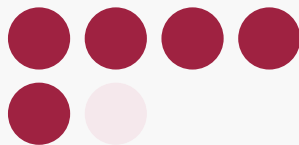


Source: Generated using data from Global Burden of Diseases.

Non-communicable diseases mortality rate improved between 2013 and 2017. It declined from 69.41% to 66.17% per 100,000 population.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

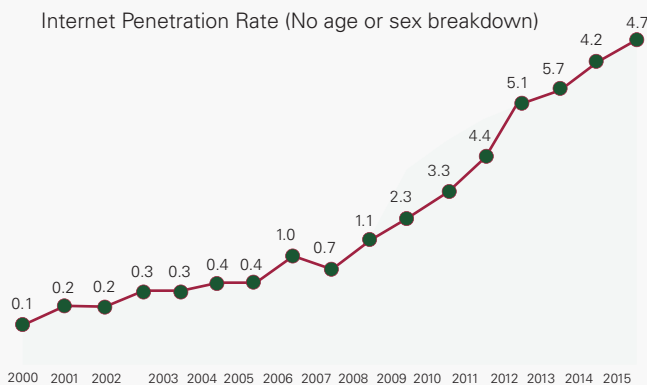
5/6
indicators



Malawi has data for five out of the six indicators in this Pillar. Four of these indicators have been improving while no indicator exhibited a decreasing trend.

Figure 240

Internet Penetration Rate (No age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

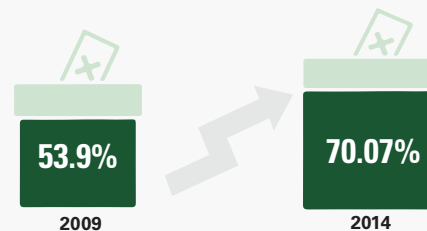
Figure 240

4.70%

The Internet Penetration Rate improved between 2000 and 2016 to reach a still relatively low 4.7 percent.

Figure 241

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

70.07%

Voter Turnout increased between 2009 and 2014 from 53.9% to 70.07%.

Recommendations

1

Policies with potentials of reducing youth working poverty rate and vulnerable youth employment rate; and increase youth access to financial services would be beneficial to Malawi.

2

Policies to curb the declining effective transition rate from primary to secondary school, and policies to increase the enrolment in secondary technical and vocational education and training could have far reaching effects on the economy of Malawi.

3

Policies targeted at reducing the rate of Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality, and Youth Lower Respiratory Mortality Rate could yield better health outcomes in Malawi.

4

Policies to curb the rising Youth Poverty and the declining Voter Turnout could be worthwhile.

5

Investments in infrastructure and access could help improve Internet Penetration Rate in Malawi.



Mali

Capital: Bamako



Mali

The Republic of Mali is located in Western Africa. Mali gained independence on September 22, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁶⁵. The current estimated population of Mali is 17.5 million. 33% (6.3 million) of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to increase to 37% by the year 2063⁶⁶.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Mali ratified the African Youth Charter in 2007.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10
indicators



1 Improved

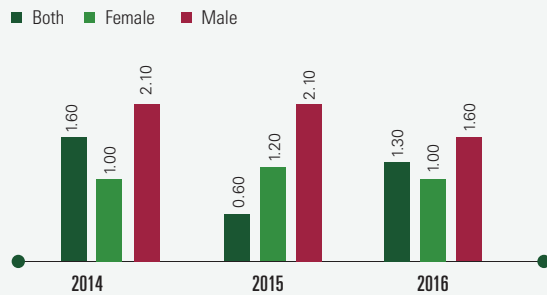
5 Worsened

1 Unchanged

Mali has all 10 indicators in this pillar; 4 improved, 5 five worsened, and 1 had single year data points.

Figure 242

Employment distribution by Intermediate Education (by age 15-24 and sex)

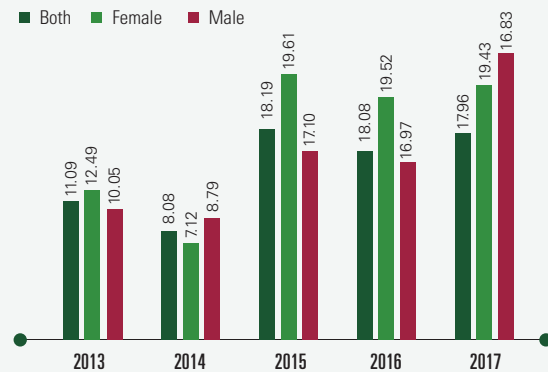


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Employment distribution by intermediate education worsened in 2016 at 1.30% for both male and female.

Figure 206

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24, and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of youth unemployment worsened significantly in 2017, rising from 11.09% in 2013 to 17.96% in 2017 for both male and female.

⁶⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
⁶⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

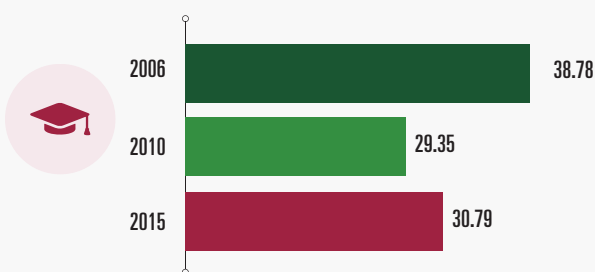
7/7
indicators



Mali has all 7 indicators in this pillar; 5 improved, 1 decreased, and 1 fluctuated.

Figure 207

Rate of Researchers per 1,000,000 population (All ages, No youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

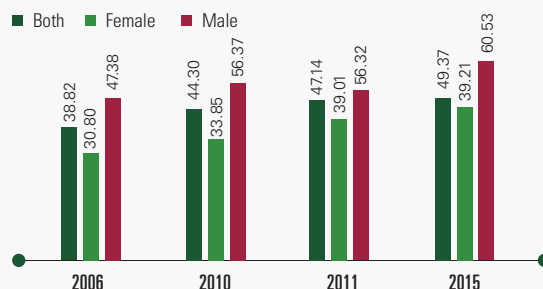


Figure 207

The percentage of researchers declined from 38.78% in 2006 to 30.79% per 1,000,000 population in 2015.

Figure 208

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

38.82%

The proportion of literate youth improved significantly from 38.82% in 2010 to 49.37% in 2015.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



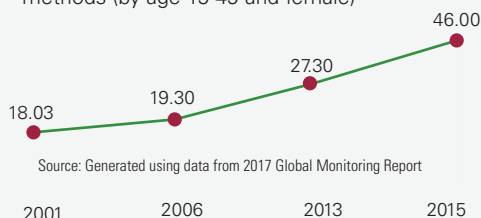
7 Improved

9 Unchanged

Mali has 14 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, and others remained relatively unchanged or had single year data.

Figure 209

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (by age 15-49 and female)



Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report

The Prevalence rate of modern contraception among youth improved considerable between 2001 and 2015 reaching 46.00 per 100,000 live births.

Figure 210

Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (by age 15-49 and female)



2015

82.70

Trend data is not available for the Female Youth who have Undergone Female Genital Mutilation /Cutting which was 82.70 per 1,000 females in 2015.

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.

⁶⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁶⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

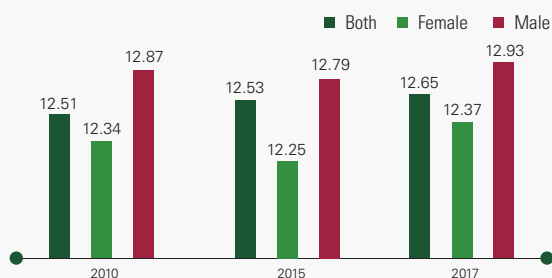
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

3 Improved
3 Unchanged

Figure 211

International Migrant Stock as Percentage of Total Population (by age 15-34 and sex)

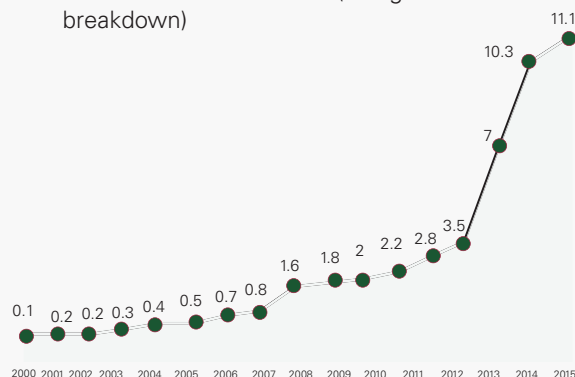


Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

Youth migration remained relatively unchanged being 12.65 percent of the population in 2017.

Figure 212

Internet Penetration Rate (no age and sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.



Figure 212

The Internet Penetration Rate has increased significantly between 2000 and 2016 rising to **11.1 percent**.

Recommendations

1

Policies addressing unemployment and increased access to jobs in the formal sector may be beneficial to Mali.

2

Policies to strengthen female participation and completion would benefit Mali. Likewise, policies to strengthen the rate of researchers should be encouraged.

3

Mali should make female health a priority, especially in the aspect of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting.

4

Internet penetration rate is considerably below the continental average. Therefore, policies or investments to improve infrastructure and access could benefit Mali.

MAURITANIA

Capital: Nouakchott



Mauritania

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is located in Northern Africa. Mauritania gained independence on November 28, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁶⁷. The current estimated population of Mauritania is 4.2 million. 35% (1.6 million) of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to 34% by the year 2063⁶⁸.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

- ✓ Mauritania ratified the African Youth Charter in 2012.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

6/10
indicators



2 Improved

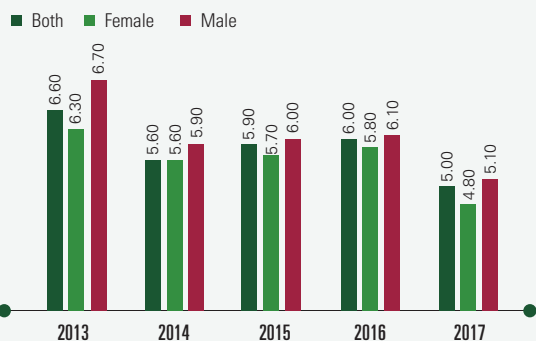
1 Worsened

1 Unchanged

Mauritania has data for 6 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 1 worsened, and 1 remained constant.

Figure 213

Percentage of Employed Youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

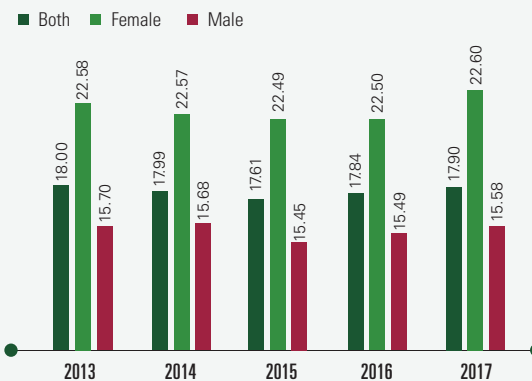


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 worsened, declining from **6.6%** in 2013 to **5%** in 2017 for both male and female.

Figure 214

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of youth unemployment slightly improved from **18.00%** in 2013 to **17.93%** in 2017 for both male and female.

⁶⁷African Union, African Union Handbook 2018.

⁶⁸United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

6/7
indicators



Mauritania has data for 6 out of 7 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 1 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged, and 2 have single year data hence no trend data.

Figure 215

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)

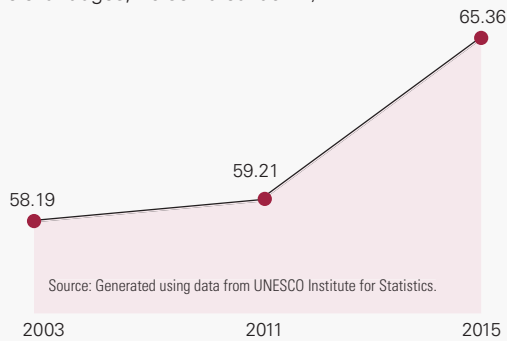
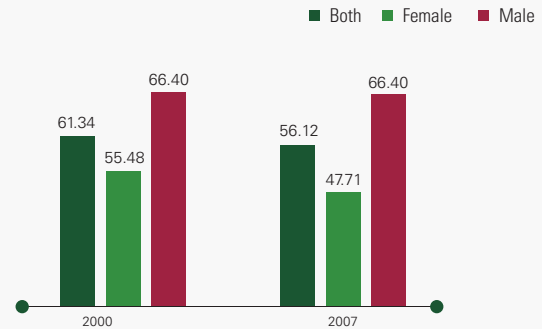


Figure 215

Effective transition rate from primary to secondary improved significantly from 56.19% in 2013 to 65.36% in 2016.

Figure 216

Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

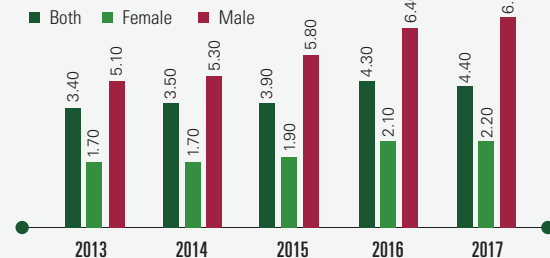
13/16
indicators



Mauritania has data for 13 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 6 improved over time, 1 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged, while other 5 had single year data hence no trend.

Figure 217

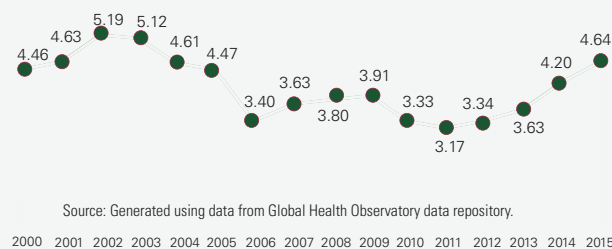
Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)



Prevalence of youth suicide increased between 2000 and 2016 largely due to the increase in male suicides from 5.1 per 100,000 to 6.6 per 100,000.

Figure 218

Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)



While Government Expenditure on Health as a percent of GDP has fluctuated between 2000 and 2015 the overall expenditure of these two years is similar at 4.46 percent and 4.64 percent respectively.

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

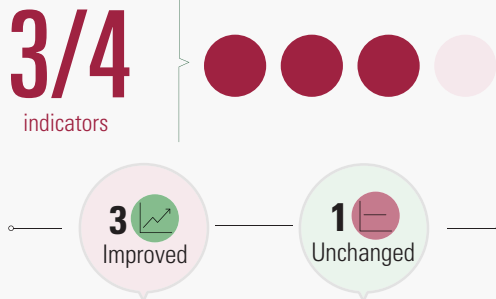
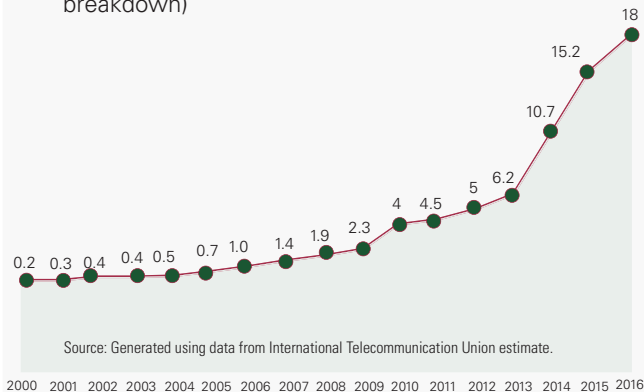


Figure 219

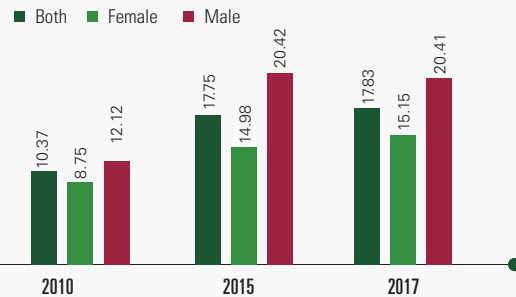
Internet Penetration Rate (no age and sex breakdown)



The Internet Penetration Rate increased substantially between 2000 and 2016 reaching **18 percent**.

Figure 220

International Migrant Stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs

Recommendations

1

Policies that would improve rates of youth with formal financial account, youth unemployment, vulnerable youth employment, youth self-employment and child labour should be encouraged in Mauritania.

2

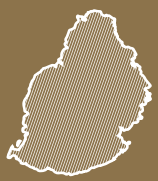
Policies aimed at improving youth literacy would benefit Mauritania.

3

Mauritania could therefore benefit from investments in mental health with a focus on suicide, particularly for males.

4

Because of the low rate of internet penetration, Mauritania should invest in internet infrastructure and access.



Mauritius

Capital: Port Louis



Mauritius

The Republic of Mauritius is located in Eastern African. Mauritius gained independence on March 12, 1968 and joined the African Union in August of the same year⁶⁹. The estimated population of Mauritius is 1.3 million. 31% (394,000) is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 22% by 2063.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

- ✓ Mauritius ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10
indicators



7 Improved

3 Worsened

Mauritius has data for all ten Indicators in this Pillar, Seven of the indicators improved, while three worsened.

Figure 221

Percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

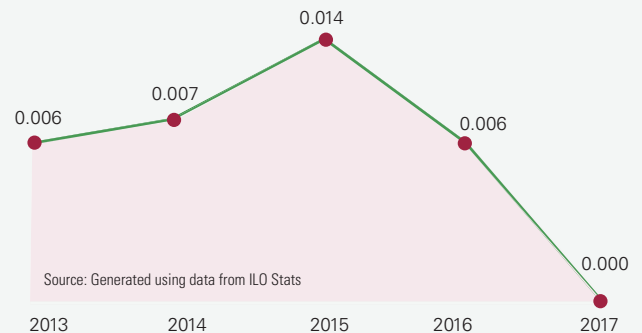


Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The percentage of vulnerable employment dropped between 2013 and 2017 but remains over half of the total employment at 50.73 percent.

Figure 222

Percentage of children involved in child labour (by age 5-17, no sex breakdown).



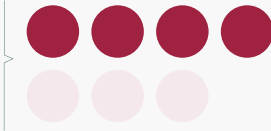
Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The percentage of children involved in child labour decreased significantly between 2016 and 2017 from 0.006% to 0.000%

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

5/8

indicators

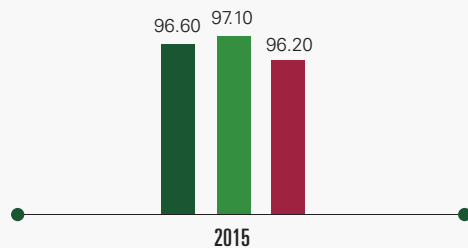


Mauritius has data for five out of the eight Indicators in this Pillar; 2. One of these indicators has improved while one has worsened. Two others have a single data point hence no trend, and one remained relatively stable over time.

Figure 223

Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

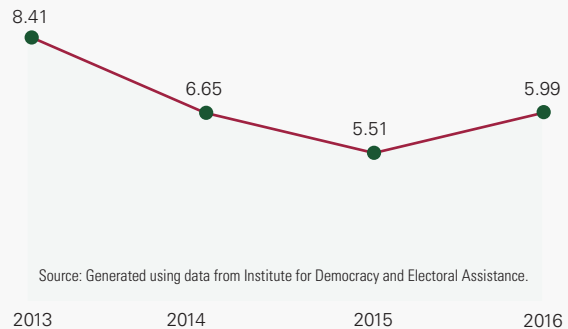


Figure 199

Proportion of literate youth recorded a high percentage of 97.10% in 2015 for female, compared to their male counterpart, which recorded 96.20% in 2015.

Figure 224

Enrolment in Secondary Vocational (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

5.99%

Enrolment in Secondary Vocational slightly improved from 5.51% in 2015 to 5.99% in 2016.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

11/16

indicators



1 Improved

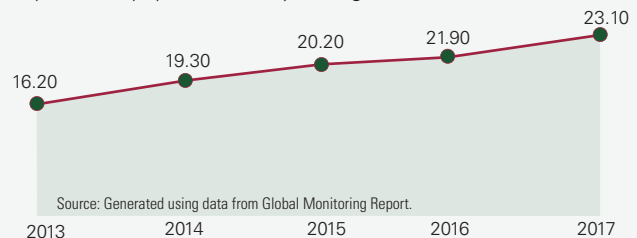
3 Worsened

7 Unchanged

Mauritius has data for 11 out of the 16 Indicators in this Pillar. One of these indicators has improved while three have worsened. Five have remained relatively unchanged and others had single year data

Figure 225

Number of Physicians per inhabitant or Density of Physicians (per 1,000 population) (No youth age or sex breakdown)

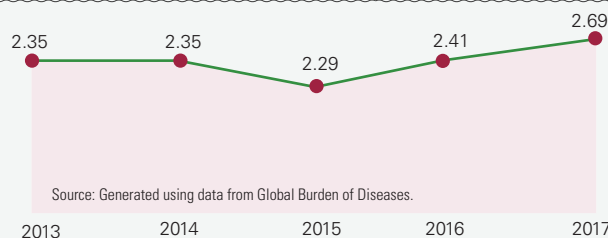


Source: Generated using data from Global Monitoring Report.

Number of Physicians per inhabitant rate improved between 2016 and 2017. It improved from 21.90% to 23.10% per 1,000 population.

Figure 226

Current health expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)

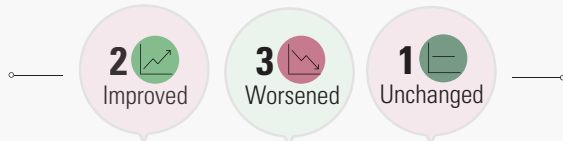


Source: Generated using data from Global Burden of Diseases.

Current health expenditure (CHE) as percentage of (GDP improved, moving from 2.41% in 2016 to 2.69% in 2017

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



Mauritius has data for all six indicators in this Pillar. Two of these indicators have improved while three worsened.

Figure 227

Proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats (PYPPS) Lower (by age under 30 and sex)

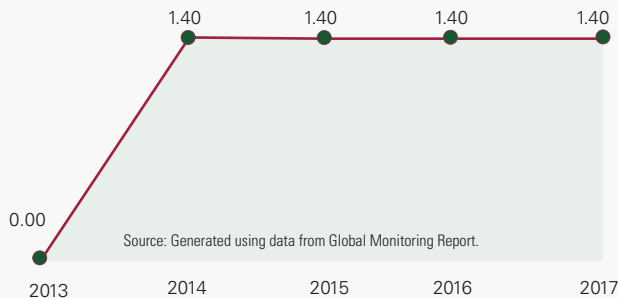


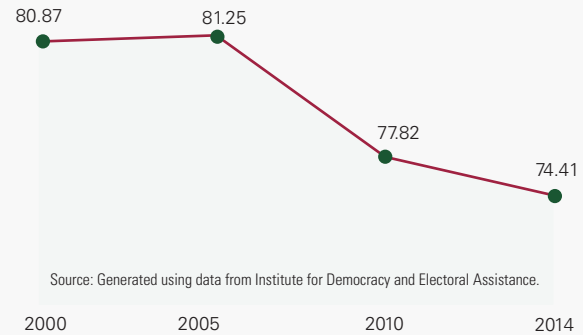
Figure 203

4.70%

The Internet Penetration Rate improved between 2000 and 2016 to reach a still relatively low 4.7 percent.

Figure 228

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



74.41%

Voter Turnout decreased between 2010 and 2014 falling to 77.82% to 74.41%.

Recommendations

1

Policies with potentials of reducing youth working poverty rate and vulnerable youth employment rate; and increase youth access to financial services would be beneficial to Mauritius.

2

Policies to curb the declining effective transition rate from primary to secondary school, and policies to increase the enrolment in secondary technical and vocational education and training could have far reaching effects on the economy of Mauritius.

3

Policies targeted at reducing the rate of Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality, and Youth Lower Respiratory Mortality Rate could yield better health outcomes in Mauritius.

4

Policies to curb the rising Youth Poverty and the declining Voter Turnout could be worthwhile.

5

Investments in infrastructure and access could help improve Internet Penetration Rate in Mauritius.



Morocco

Capital: Rabat



Morocco

The Kingdom of Morocco is located in Northern Africa. Morocco gained independence on April 7, 1956 and joined the African Union on January 31, 2017. The current estimated population of Morocco is 34.8 million. 34% (12.3 million) of the population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 25% by the year 2063⁷⁰.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Morocco has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

6/10
indicators

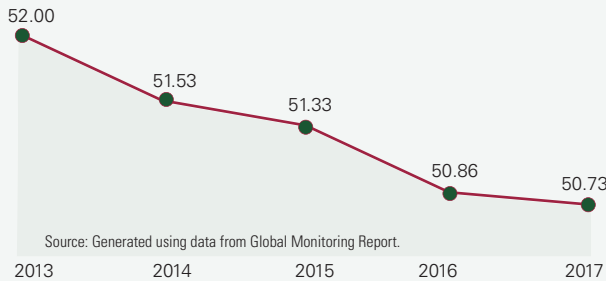


4
Unchanged

Morocco has 6 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 4 remained relatively unchanged, while 2 others had single year data hence no trend data.

Figure 229

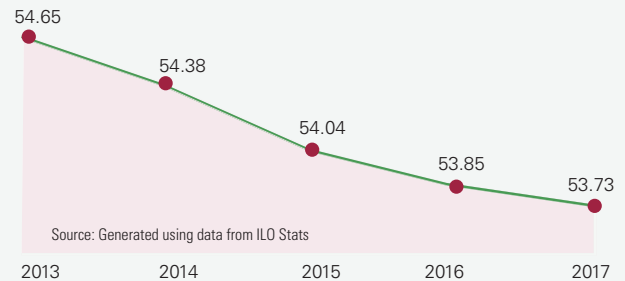
Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



The percentage of vulnerable employment dropped between 2013 and 2017 but remains over half of the total employment at 50.73 percent.

Figure 230

Self-Employed, as a Percent of Total Employment (modeled ILO estimate) (by age 15+, No youth age or sex breakdown)



The rate of self-employment decreased slightly between 2013 and 2017 to 53.73 percent.

⁷⁰African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

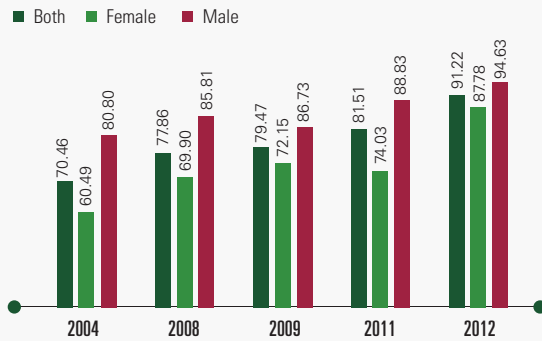
5/7
indicators



Morocco has 5 out of 7 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 1 remained relatively unchanged, while the other 1 had a single year data point.

Figure 231

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

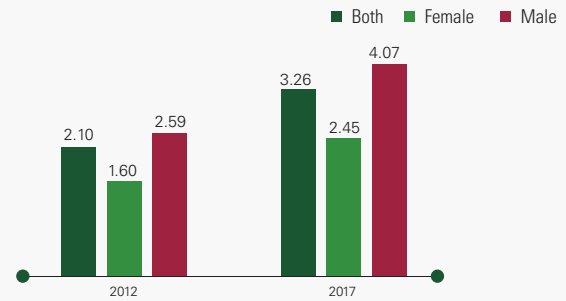


Figure 223

The proportion of literate youth improved, increasing from **70.46%** that it was in 2004 to **91.22%** for both male and female in 2017.

Figure 232

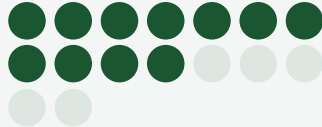
Enrolment in Secondary Vocational (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

11/16
indicators



2 Improved

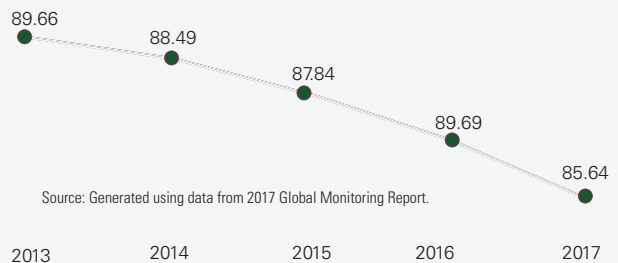
1 Worsened

4 Unchanged

Morocco has 11 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 1 worsened, 4 remained relatively unchanged, and 4 had single year data.

Figure 233

Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report.

The rate of non-communicable diseases youth mortality rate declined from **43.98%** that it was in 2013 to **42.16%** in 2017

Figure 234

Skilled health professionals' density (per 10,000 population) (No youth age or sex breakdown)



2014

14.90

Source: Generated using data from Global Observatory data repository.

5/6
indicators

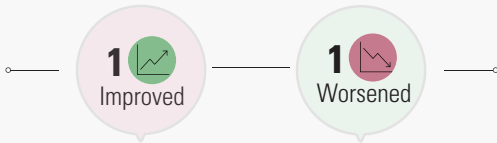
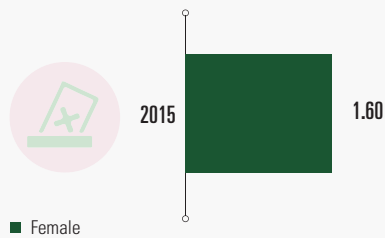


Figure 235

Proportion of Young People who Occupy Parliamentary Seats (PYPPS) Lower (by age under 30 and sex)

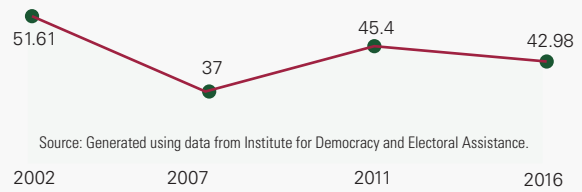


Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs

The proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats records a single year data at 1.6% in 2015.

Figure 236

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

Recommendations

- 1 Morocco could benefit from policies aimed at reducing employment vulnerability and encourage self-employment.
- 2 Policy investment to improve the enrolment in secondary, tertiary and vocational education and training should be encouraged.
Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats
- 3 Health policies to curb the high rate of non-communicable diseases youth mortality could benefit Morocco.
- 4 Policies that address political engagement of youths as members of parliament lower house could benefit Morocco.

Mozambique

Capital: Maputo



Mozambique

The Republic of Mozambique is located in Southern Africa. Mozambique gained independence on June 25, 1975 and joined the African Union on July 18, 1975⁷¹. The current estimated population of Mozambique is 28 million. 35% (10.6 million) of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to remain the same in the year 2063⁷².

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Mozambique ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

9/16
indicators



2 Improved

2 Worsened

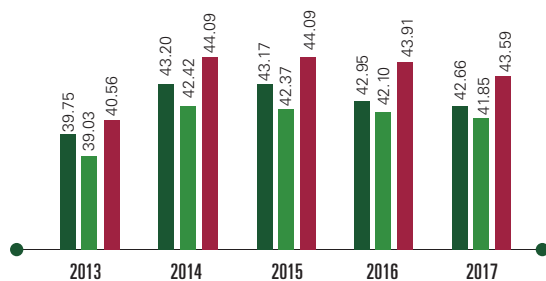
5 Unchanged

Mozambique has 9 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 2 worsened, and 5 had single year data.

Figure 237

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male

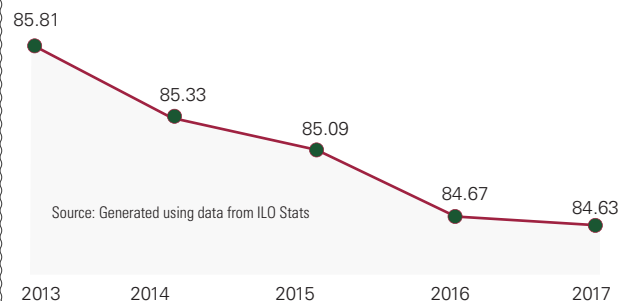


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of youth unemployment worsened at 42.66% for both male and female in 2017 compared to 2013 when it was 39.75%

Figure 238

Vulnerable Employment as Percentage of Total Employment (by age 15+, No youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of vulnerable employment improved slightly between 2013 and 2017 but remains high at **84.63** percent.

⁷¹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf

⁷²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

5/7

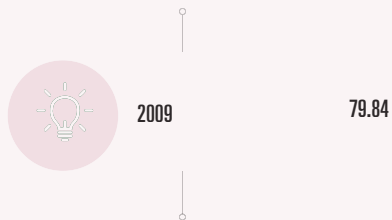
indicators



Mozambique has 5 out of 7 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 1 remained relatively unchanged, and 1 had single data point.

Figure 239

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24, male)

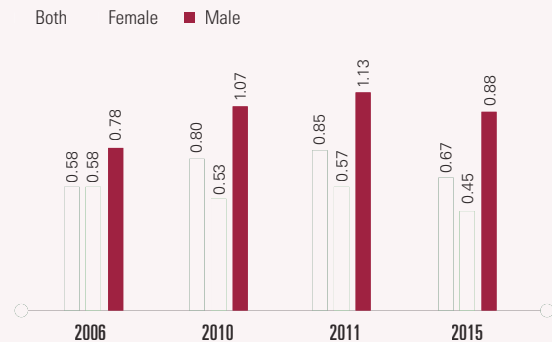


Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Trend and female data are not available for the Youth Literacy Rate. Males had a proportion of 79.84 in 2009.

Figure 240

Enrolment in Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education and Training.



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

0.67%

This indicator remained low at 0.67% for both male and female in 2015.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

15/16

indicators



2 Improved

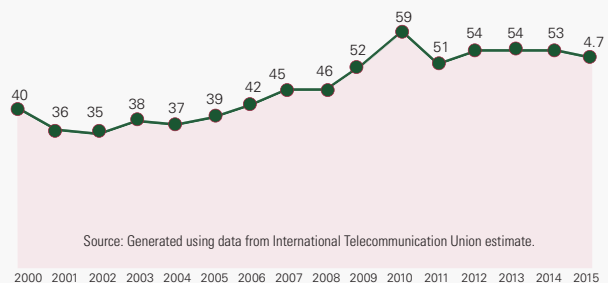
1 Worsened

4 Unchanged

Mozambique had 15 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 5 improved, 1 worsened, 3 remained relatively unchanged, and 6 had single year data.

Figure 241

Maternal Mortality rate (no youth age or sex)

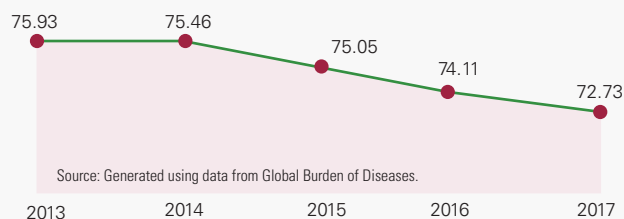


Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

Maternal mortality rate worsened in 2015, reaching **53%** per 100,000 live births

Figure 242

Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Global Burden of Diseases.

The percentage of Non-communicable diseases youth mortality rate improved, declining from 76.93% in 2013 to 72.73% per 100,000 population in 2017.

Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

3/6
indicators

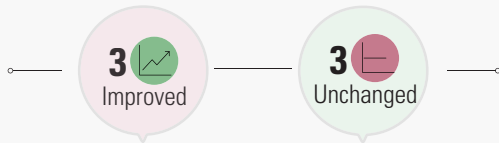
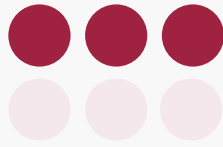


Figure 244

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)

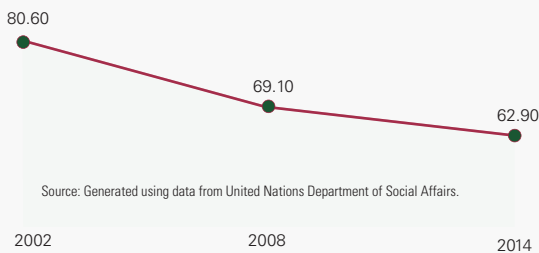
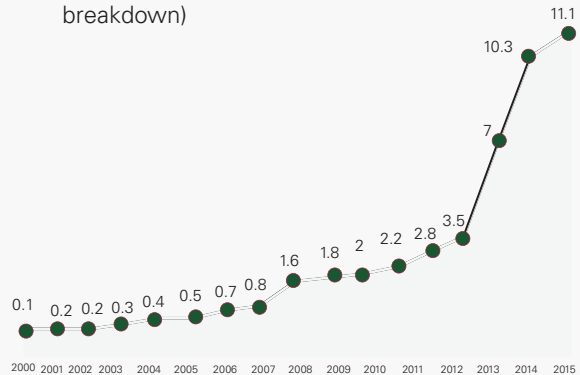


Figure 243

Internet Penetration Rate (no age and sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.



Figure 245

The Internet Penetration Rate has increased significantly between 2000 and 2016 rising to **11.1 percent**.

Recommendations

1

Mozambique would benefit from policies that address Youth Poverty Rate and Rate of Vulnerable Employment.

2

Policies aimed at increasing the enrolment in secondary, technical and vocational education and training could benefit Mozambique.

3

Mozambique could benefit from focusing on policies relating to maternal mortality, youth tuberculosis mortality rate, non-communicable disease youth mortality rate.

4

Investments in policies that further reduce youth poverty and increase voter turnout should be worthwhile in Mozambique.



Namibia

Capital: Windhoek



Namibia

The Republic of Namibia is located in Southern Africa. Namibia gained independence on March 21, 1990 and joined the African Union in June, 1990⁷³. The current estimated population of Namibia is 2.4 million. 38% (992,000) of the population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 32% by the year 2063⁷⁴.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Namibia Ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

9/10
indicators



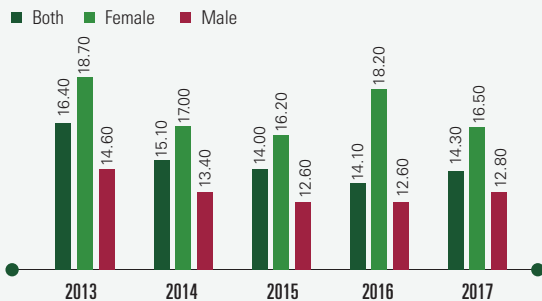
5
Improved

4
Worsened

Namibia has data for 9 out of the 10 indicators in this pillar; 5 improved, and 4 worsened.

Figure 246

Percentage of Employed Youth Living Below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

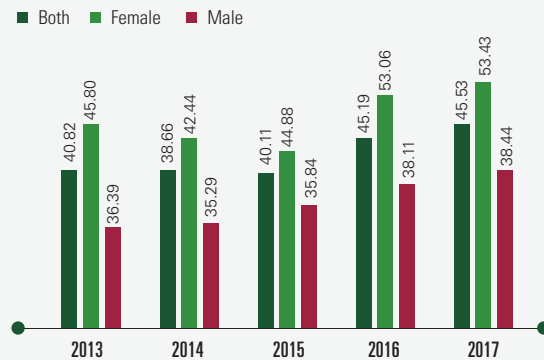


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The percentage of young people living below US\$1.90 per day improved, declining from 18.40% in 2013 to 14.30% for both male and female in 2017.

Figure 247

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of youth unemployment worsened, rising from 40.82% in 2013 to 45.53% for both male and female in 2017.

⁷³African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf
⁷⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

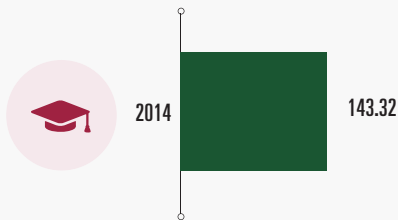
5/7
indicators



Namibia has 6 of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 4 had no trend data, while others either increased or decreased.

Figure 249

Rate of Researchers per 1,000,000 population (All ages, No youth age or sex breakdown)

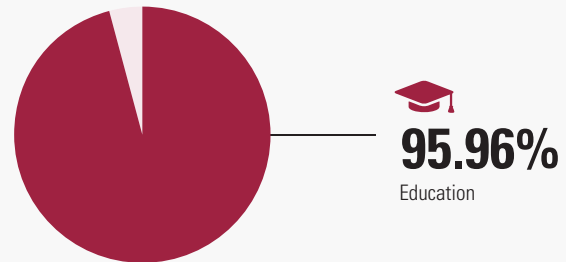


Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

There was a single data point for the rate of researcher in Namibia at 143.32% per 1,000,000 population in 2014.

Figure 248

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.



There was a single data point for effective transition rate from primary to secondary at 95.96% in 2012.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

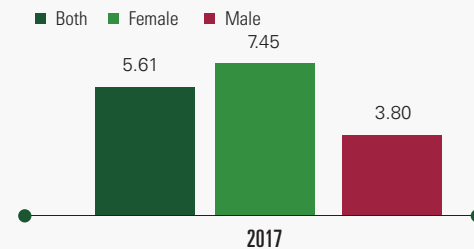
15/16
indicators



Namibia has 15 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, 1 worsened, while others either remained unchanged or had single year data.

Figure 250

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (by age 15-24 and sex)

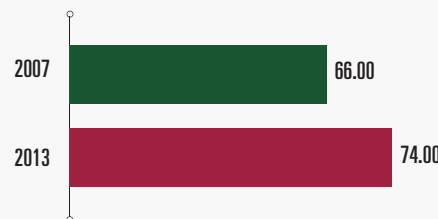
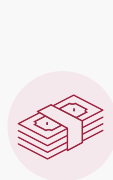


Source: Generated using data from UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates.

Namibia recorded a single year data for the rate of HIV incidence at 5.61% per 1,000 population in 2017

Figure 251

Youth High Risk Sex (by age 15-34 and sex)



The rate of youth high risk sex was at 66% for female and 74% for male between 2007 and 2013.

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

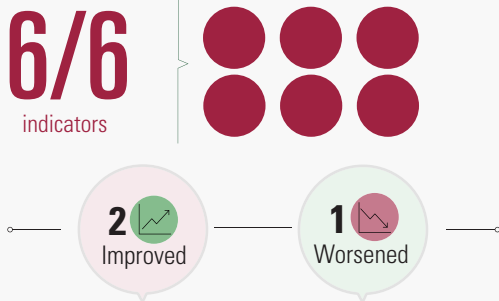
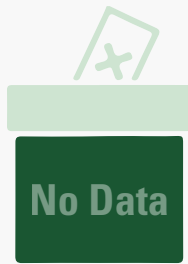


Figure 252

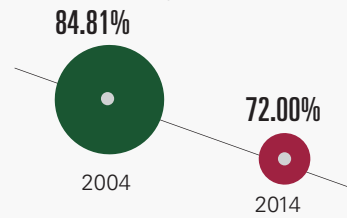
Proportion of Young People who Occupy Parliamentary seats (PYPPS) Lower (by age under 30 and sex)



Trend data is not available for Youth Members of Parliament Lower House. There were no members of parliament under 30 in 2015.

Figure 253

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

Voter Turnout decreased between 2004 and 2014 being 72 percent in 2015.

Recommendations

1

Policies aimed at Youth Unemployment, employment in the informal sector and those youth Not in Education, Employment or Training could improve the employment prospects of youth in Namibia.

2

Policies aimed at increasing the completion rates of both lower and upper secondary education may benefit Namibia's youth.

3

HIV remains a health concern for youth in Namibia with higher rates than the continental average. Despite this high risk the Youth High Risk Sex rate remains high suggesting sexual and reproductive sex education may benefit youth in Namibia.

4

Youth political participation could benefit Namibia with no current Members of Parliament Lower House being under



Niger

Capital: Niamey



Niger

The Republic of Niger is located in Western Africa. Niger gained independence on August 3, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 26, 1963⁷⁵. The current estimated population of Niger is 19.9 million. 31% (6.9 million) of the population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to increase to 37% by the year 2063⁷⁶.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Niger ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

6/10
indicators



1 Improved

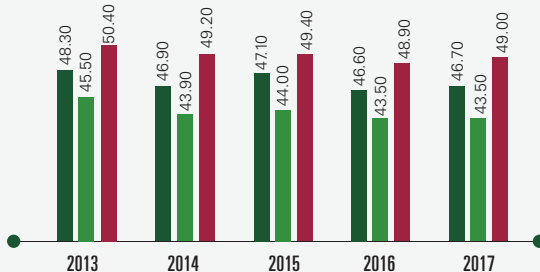
4 Unchanged

Niger has data for 6 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 4 remained relatively unchanged, and one had single

Figure 254

Percentage of Employed Youth Living Below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

Both Female Male

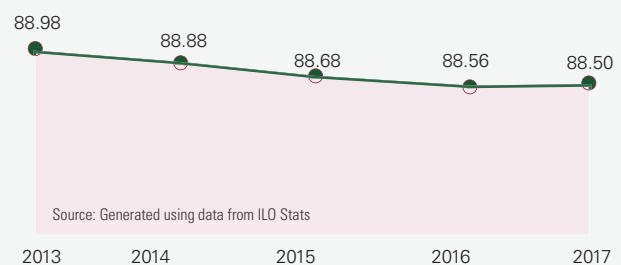


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Youth Working Poor improved slightly between 2013 and 2017 dropping from 48.30 to 46.70 percent. Males had a higher proportion than females in 2017 at 49.00 and 43.50 percent respectively.

Figure 255

Vulnerable Employment as percentage of total employment (by age 15+, No youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Vulnerable employment has remained above the 88 percent mark despite a negligible improvement.

⁷⁵Pew Research Center, Religion & Public Life, 2019, Accessed: 20 January 2019 <<http://www.pewforum.org/2014/04/04/religious-diversity-index-scores-by-country/>>

⁷⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

7/7
indicators



Niger has data for all 7 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 2 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged, and 2 had single year data points.

Figure 256

Rate of Researchers per 1,000,000 population (All ages, No youth age or sex breakdown)

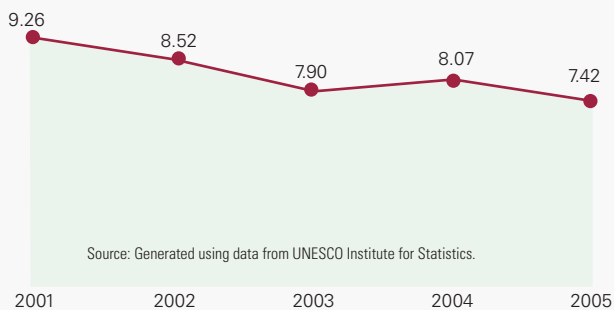
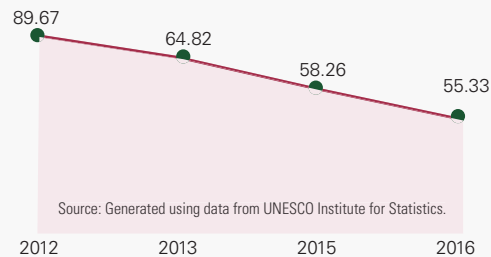


Figure 256

The Rate of Researchers worsened between 2001 and 2005, falling to **7.42 per 1,000,000** population.

Figure 257

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (Relevant ages)



Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary worsened between 2012 and 2016 falling to 55.33 percent.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

15/16
indicators



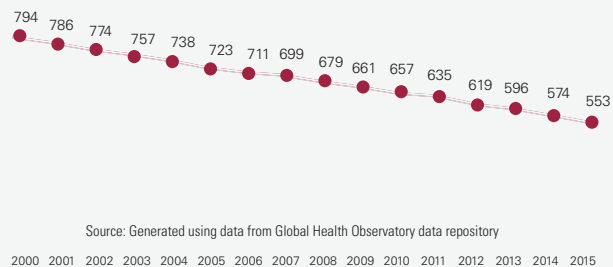
4 Improved

5 Unchanged

Niger has data for 15 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 4 improved, 5 remained relatively unchanged, and six had single year data points.

Figure 258

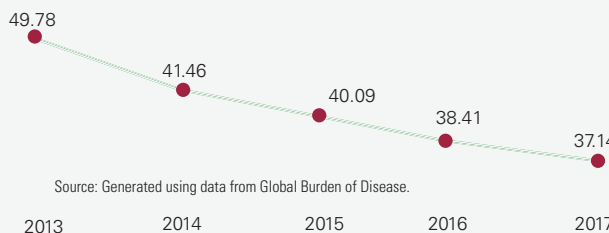
Maternal Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



The maternal mortality rate improved between 2000 and 2015 dropping to 553 per 100,000 live births.

Figure 259

Youth Malaria Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



The Youth Malaria Mortality Rate improved between 2013 and 2017 falling to 37.14 percent in 2017.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

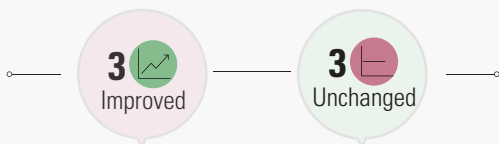
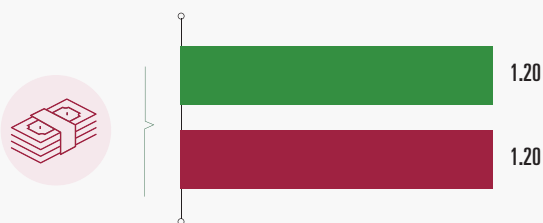


Figure 260

Proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats (PYPPS) Lower (by age under 30 and sex)

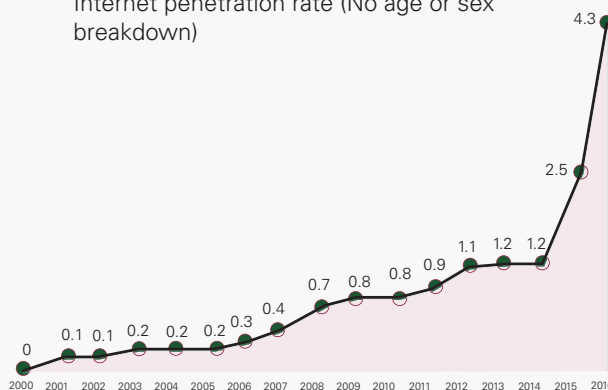
■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs

Figure 261

Internet penetration rate (No age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

Figure 261



The rate of unemployment worsened between 2013 and 2017, rising from 9.77% to 13.41% for both male and female.

Recommendations

1

Niger could benefit from policies that address High rate of Working Poverty, Child Labour, Vulnerable Employment, and Youth with Formal Financial Account.

2

Policies that address low and declining rate of Rate of Researchers and The Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary School could benefit Niger.

3

Niger should also boost efforts to collect data on these key areas as most of the data used for this pillar are over 5 years.

4

Policies that would accelerate improvements in Youth Maternity Mortality Rate and Youth Malaria Mortality Rate should be encouraged

5

Policies aimed at increasing the Internet penetration and Youth Participation in Governance, and policies aimed at reducing Youth Poverty Rate should be encouraged.



Nigeria

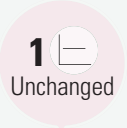
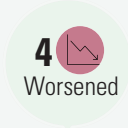
The Federal Republic of Nigeria is located in Western Africa. Nigeria gained independence on October 1, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁷⁷. The current population of Nigeria is 181.2 million. 34% (66.7 million) of the population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is estimated to increase to 36% by the year 2063⁷⁸.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Nigeria ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

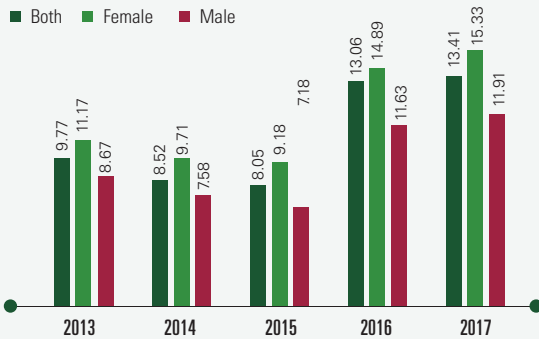
8/10
indicators



Nigeria has data for 8 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 1 remained relatively unchanged, 4 worsened, and

Figure 262

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)

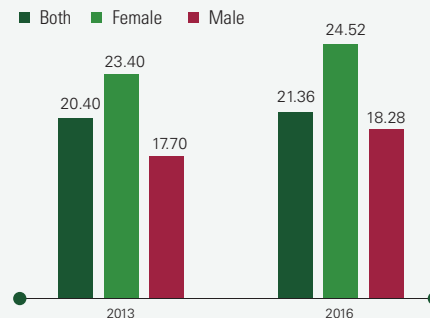


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of unemployment worsened between 2013 and 2017, rising from 9.77% to 13.41% for both male and female.

Figure 263

Proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

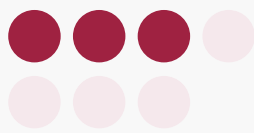
The rate of young people in this category worsened in 2016, reaching **21.36%** for both male and female in 2016.

⁷⁷African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
⁷⁸United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

3/7

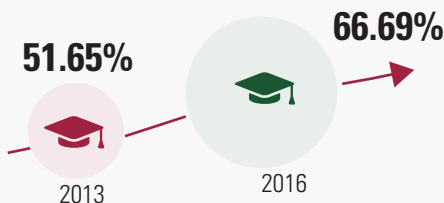
indicators



Nigeria has data for 3 out of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, and 1 worsened.

Figure 264

Completion Rate for Lower Secondary Education (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)

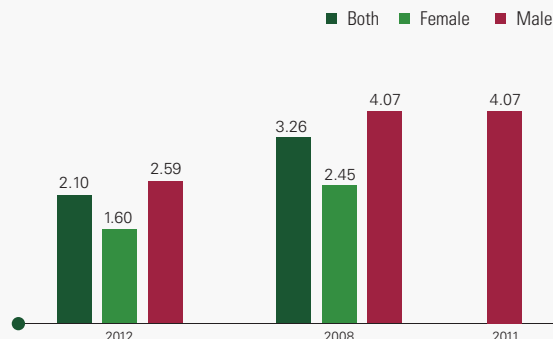


Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The Completion Rate for Lower Secondary Education improved between 2013 and 2016 reaching 66.69 percent.

Figure 265

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



The Youth Literacy Rate improved between 2003 and 2011 with males reaching 85.68 percent. Females saw a decline between 2003 and 2008 falling to 57.95 percent and no data is available for female in 2011.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

16/16

indicators



8

Improved

1

Worsened

7

Unchanged

Nigeria has data for all 16 indicators in this pillar; 8 improved, 1 worsened, and 7 had single year data points.

Figure 266

Maternal Mortality Rate (no youth age and sex breakdown)

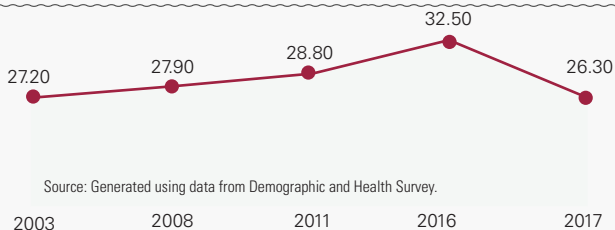


Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

Maternal mortality improved between 2000 and 2015 falling to 814 per 100,000 live births.

Figure 267

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (by age 15-49 and female)



Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey.

The Prevalence Rate of Modern Contraception among Youth dropped in 2017 to 26.30 percent despite seeing an improvement between 2003 and 2016.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

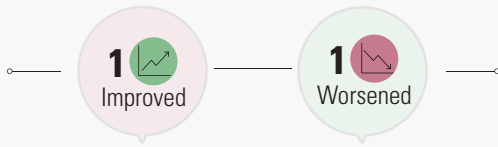
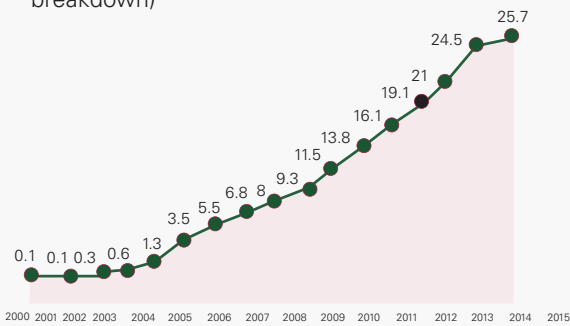


Figure 268

Internet Penetration Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

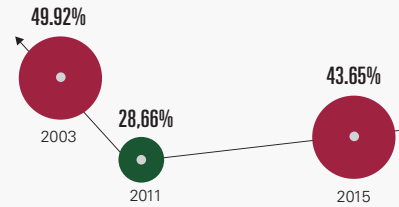


Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunications Union estimate.

The Internet Penetration Rate improved considerably between 2000 and 2016 to reach **25.7 percent**.

Figure 269

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.



Figure 269

Voter Turnout fluctuated between 2003 and 2015 while we have 43.65 percent in 2015.

Recommendations

1

Policies and interventions targeting child labour, high rates of working poor, vulnerable employment and youth not in education, employment or training are urgently required to reverse negative trends.

2

Nigeria should embrace policies that would increase literacy and education rate, especially in young girls, curb child marriage, and increase remedial learning and secondary school completion rate.

3

Policies aimed at improving Maternal Mortality Rate, The Youth Fertility Rate, and the Prevalence Rate of Modern Contraception among Youths should be encouraged for better health outcomes in Nigeria.

4

Policies targeting this high rate of Poverty among Youth, Internet Penetration, and Voter Turnout could have far reaching positive effects on the economy of Nigeria.



Rwanda

Capital: Kigali



Rwanda

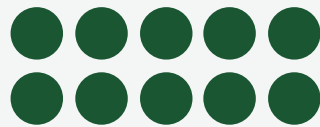
The Republic of Rwanda is located in Eastern Africa. Rwanda gained independence on July 1, 1962 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁷⁹. The current estimated population of Rwanda is 11.6 million. 37% (4.6 million) of the population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 32% by the year 2063⁸⁰.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Rwanda ratified the African Youth Charter in 2007.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10
indicators

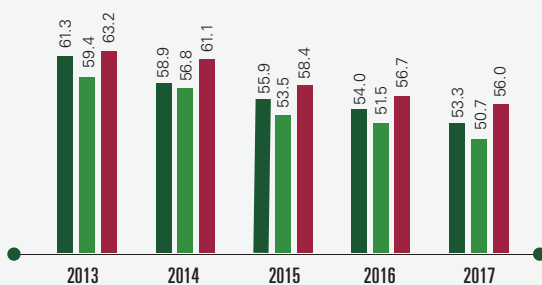


Rwanda has all ten indicators of this pillar, Seven of these indicators improved, one worsened, one remained relatively unchanged, and one had a single year data point hence, no trend.

Figure 270

Percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



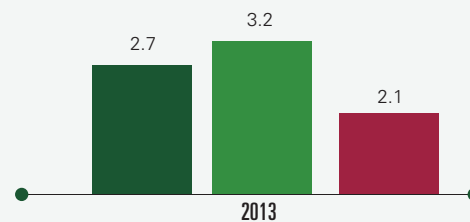
Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of youth unemployment slightly worsened in 2017 at 20.60% for both male and female.

Figure 271

Unemployment distribution by duration (12 Months or More - Aggregate Duration) (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Females were more likely to be unemployed, in 2013 the female unemployment was at **3.20 percent** which is higher than the males which was **2.10 percent**.

⁷⁹Pew Research Center, Religion & Public Life, 2019, Accessed: 20 January 2019 <<http://www.pewforum.org/2014/04/04/religious-diversity-index>>

⁸⁰United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition scores-by-country>

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

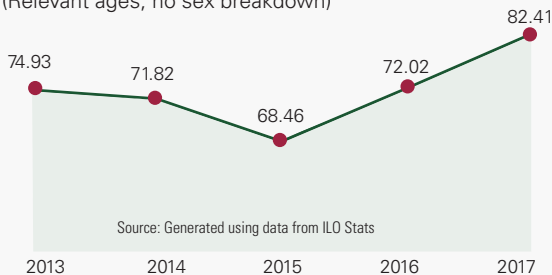
6/7
indicators



Rwanda has all seven indicators in this pillar, Four of these indicators improved, one worsened and two had single year data points hence, no trend.

Figure 265

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)

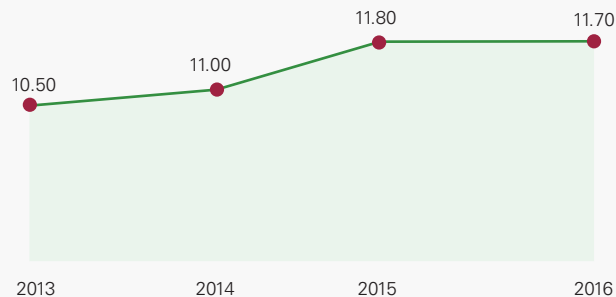


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary increased by over **10%** points between 2016 and 2017, moving to **82.41%**.

Figure 266

Enrolment in Secondary Vocational (by age 15-24, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics



Enrolment in secondary vocational improved greatly between 2014 and 2015 from **11.00 percent** to **11.80 percent**

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



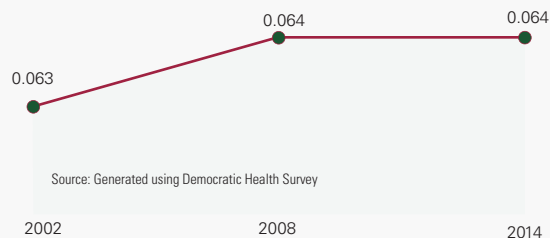
7
Improved

2
Worsened

Rwanda has data for 14 of the 16 Indicators in this Pillar, Nine of these indicators improved. Two worsened and three had single year data points hence, no trend.

Figure 267

Number of Physicians per inhabitant or Density of Physicians (per 1,000 population) (No youth age or sex breakdown)



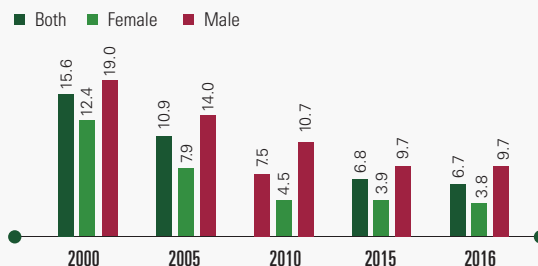
Source: Generated using Democratic Health Survey

Number of physicians per inhabitant increased from 0.063% in 2002 to 0.064% in 2008

Figure 268

Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)

Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats



The rate of youth high risk sex was at 12.4% for female and 19.0% for male between 2000 and 2016.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



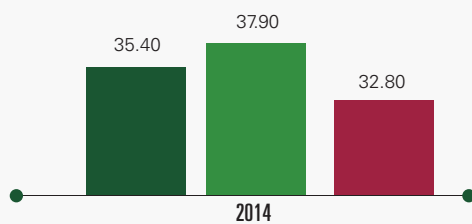
2 Improved

1 Worsened

3 Unchanged

Figure 269

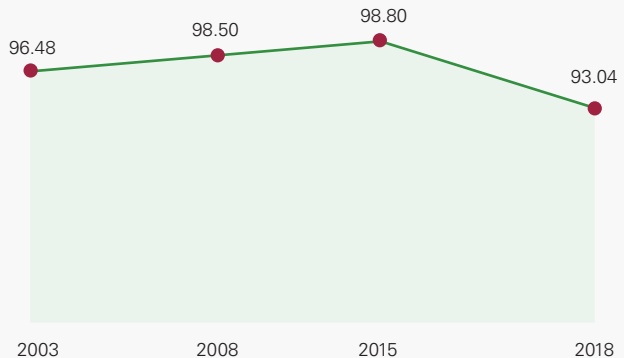
Percentage of Young People `population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs

Figure 270

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate

Voter Turnout has decreased between 2015 and 2018 from 98.80% to 93.04% in 2018.

Recommendations

1

Policies aimed at curbing the growing rate of Youth Working Poor, Vulnerable Employment, and Child Labour could benefit Rwanda.

2

Policies which further increase access to financial services for youth could be beneficial and far reaching.

3

Policies which address the declining transition rate from primary to secondary school could yield better education outcomes for the Rwandan youth.

4

Policies which address the increasing rate of maternal mortality, curbing the non-communicable disease youth mortality rate and malaria mortality rate could benefit Rwanda.

5

Policies or investments to increase infrastructure and access, and address youth poverty rate could benefit Rwanda.



Sahrawi Arab

Capital: Aaiun



Sahrawi Arab

The Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic is located in Northern Africa. Sahrawi gained independence on February 27, 1976 and joined the African Union on February 22, 1982⁸¹. The current estimated population of Sahrawi is 513,000. 38% (215,000) of the population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 28% by the year 2063⁸².

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Sahrawi has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

No Data
available for this pillar.

⁸¹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁸²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Sao Tome and Principe

Capital: Sao Tome



Sao Tome and Principe

The Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is located in Central Africa. Sao Tome and Principe gained independence on July 12, 1975 and joined the African Union on July 18, 1975⁸³. The current estimated population of Sao Tome and Principe is 196,000. 35% (76,000) of the population is aged 15-34 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 34% by the year 2063⁸⁴.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

- ✓ Sao Tome and Principe ratified the African Youth Charter in 2014.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

3/6
indicators

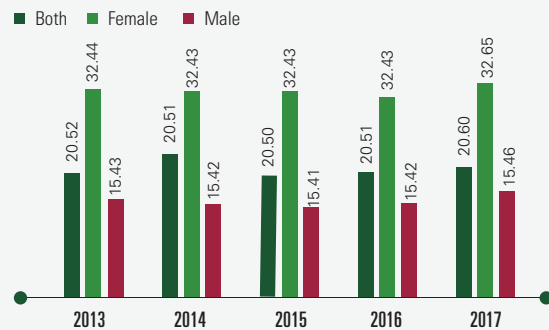


3
Unchanged

Sao Tome and Principe has 3 out of 6 data in this pillar; 2 remained relatively unchanged, and 1 had single year data.

Figure 271

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)

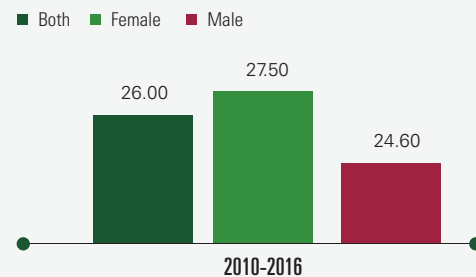


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of youth unemployment slightly worsened in 2017 at 20.60% for both male and female.

Figure 272

Percentage of Children involved in Labour (by age 5-17 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Trend data is not available for the Rate of Child Labour with the rate for 2010-2016 being **26 percent**. Females were more likely to be child labourers at **27.50 percent** versus males at **24.60 percent**.

⁸³Pew Research Center, Religion & Public Life, 2019, Accessed: 20January2019 <<http://www.pewforum.org/2014/04/04/religious-diversity-index>>

⁸⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition scores-by-country>

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

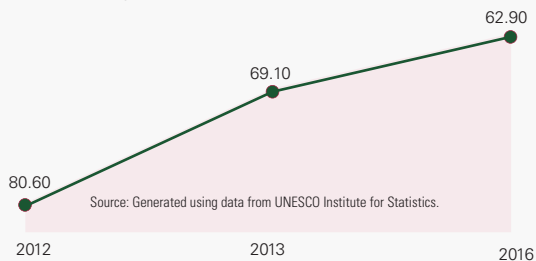
6/7
indicators



Sao Tome and Principe has 6 of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 4 improved and 2 had single year data.

Figure 273

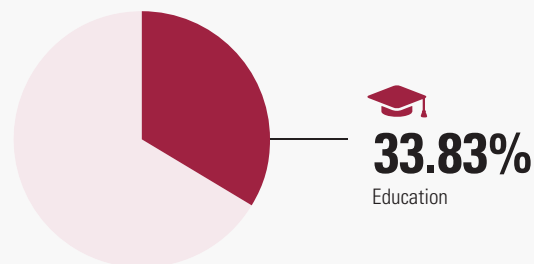
Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)



Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary increased by over **13%** points between 2012 and 2016, moving to **96.98%**.

Figure 274

Completion Rate for Lower Secondary Education (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics



Trend data is not available for completion rate for lower secondary education being **33.83 percent** in 2014.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

12/16
indicators



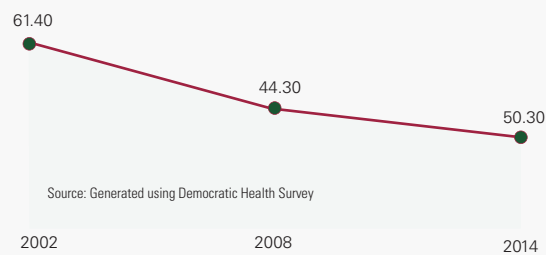
7
Improved

2
Worsened

Sao Tome and Principe has 12 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, 2 worsened, and had single year data points.

Figure 275

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (by age 15-49 and female).

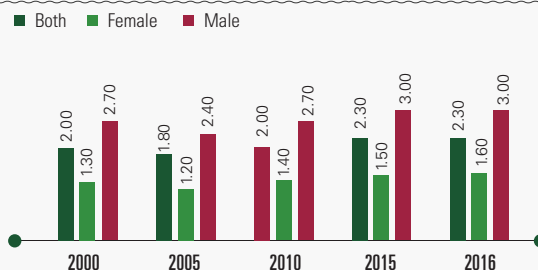


Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (by age 15-49 and female)

Figure 276

Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)

Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats



The rate of youth high risk sex was at 66% for female and 74% for male between 2007 and 2013.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

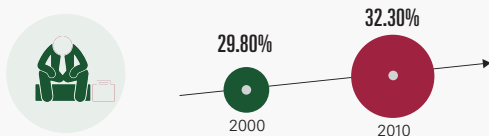


2
Improved

1
Worsened

Figure 277

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)

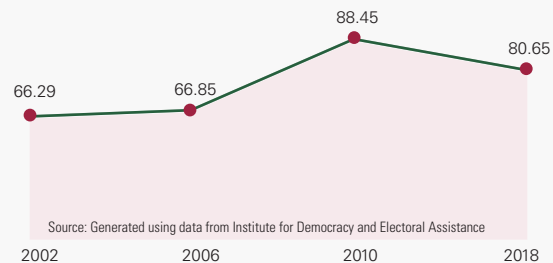


Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

The percentage of young people population living in poverty worsened between 2000 and 2010. It rose from 29.80% in 2000 to 32.30% in 2010.

Figure 278

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance



Figure 278

Voter turnout experienced an increase since 2002. In 2018, the rate of voter turnout landed at 80.65%.

Recommendations

1

Policies which address rate of youth unemployment, and child labour could be worthwhile.

2

Sao Tome and Principe could benefit from policies that address sensitization and access to modern contraception, and suicide rate especially among male youths.

3

Policies which address the increased Youth Poverty Rate for could be worth considering.



Senegal

Capital: Dakar



Senegal

The Republic of Senegal is located in Western Africa. Senegal gained independence on June 20, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁸⁵. The estimated population of Senegal is 15 million. 35% (5.7 million) of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 34% by the year 2063⁸⁶.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Senegal ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10
indicators



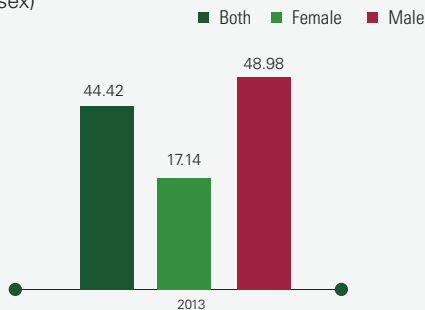
1 Improved

9 Unchanged

Senegal has all ten indicators in this pillar, One indicator improved and nine others had single year data points hence, no trend.

Figure 279

Employment distribution by Intermediate education (by age 15-35 and sex)

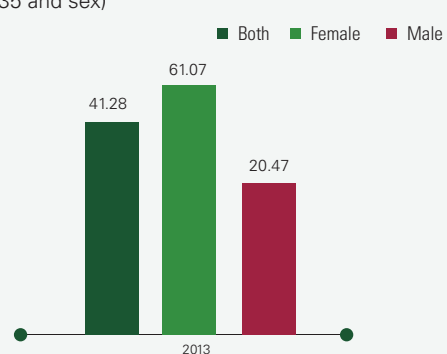


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Employment distribution by intermediate education is lower in female in 2013, female recorded a 17.14% in 2013 compared to male counterpart which recorded a 48.98% employment distribution.

Figure 280

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (by age 15-35 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Female gender had a higher percentage of proportion of youth not in education, the female gender recorded a 61.07%, while the male gender recorded 20.47, the lowest of the genders.

⁸⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁸⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

7/7
indicators



Senegal has all seven indicators in this pillar, Two of these indicators improved, one worsened and four had single year data points hence, no trend.

Figure 281

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)

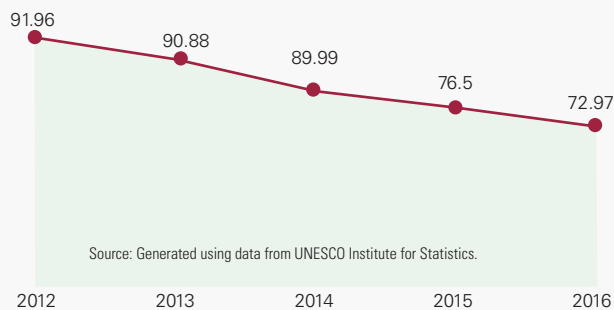
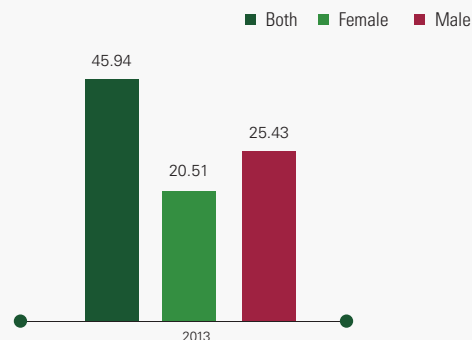


Figure 281

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary experienced a decline from 2012 to 2016, starting from 91.96% to 72.97%

Figure 282

Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Proportion of literate youth in 2013 is higher in male than female, the male gender recorded 25.43% literate youths while the female gender recorded 20.51%

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



9
Improved

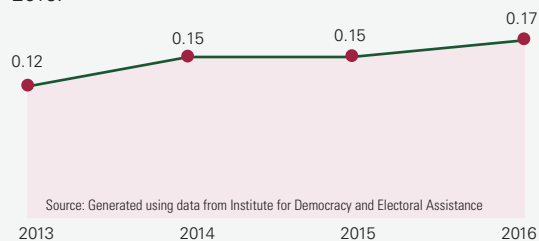
2
Worsened

3
Unchanged

Senegal has 14 of the 16 indicators in this pillar, Nine of these indicators improved and two have worsened. Three other indicators have single year data points hence, no trend.

Figure 283

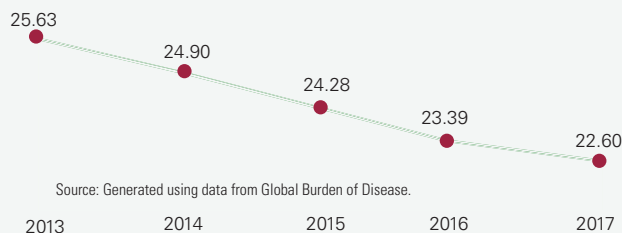
The Prevalence of HIV / AIDS among Youth worsened from 0.12 per 1,000 population in 2013 to 0.17 per 1,000 population in 2016.



The prevalence of HIV/AIDS among youth increased between 2013 and 2016, moving from 0.15% in 2015 to 0.17% in 2016.

Figure 284

Youth Tuberculosis Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



The Youth Mortality Rate decreased between 2013 and 2017 falling to 22.63 percent in 2013 to 22.60 percent in 2017.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



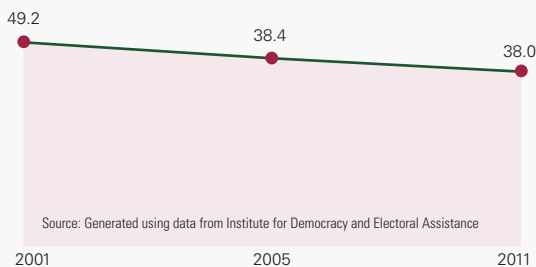
2
Improved

1
Worsened

3
Unchanged

Figure 285

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)



The percentage of young people population living in poverty decreased between 2005 and 2011. It drops from 38.40% in 2005 to 38.00% in 2011.

Figure 286

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)

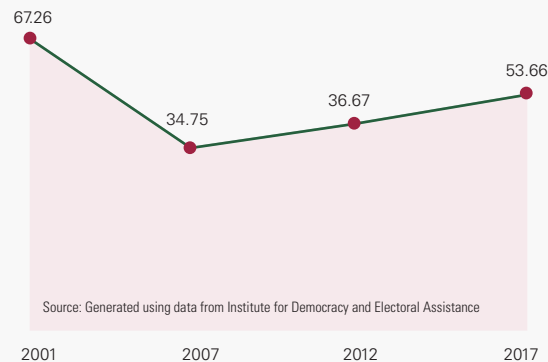


Figure 286

Voter turnout experienced an increase since 2007. In 2018, the rate of voter turnout stood at 53.66%.

Recommendations

1

Policies which address rate of youth unemployment, and child labour could be worthwhile.

2

Senegal could benefit from policies that address sensitization and access to modern contraception, and suicide rate especially among male youths.

3

Policies which address the increased Youth Poverty Rate for could be worth considering.



Seychelles
Capital: Victoria



Seychelles

The Republic of Seychelles is located in Eastern Africa. Seychelles gained independence on June 29, 1976 and joined the African Union on the same day⁸⁷. The estimated population of Seychelles is 94,000. 28% (27,000) of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to reduce to 25% in 2063⁸⁸.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Seychelles ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

2/10
indicators

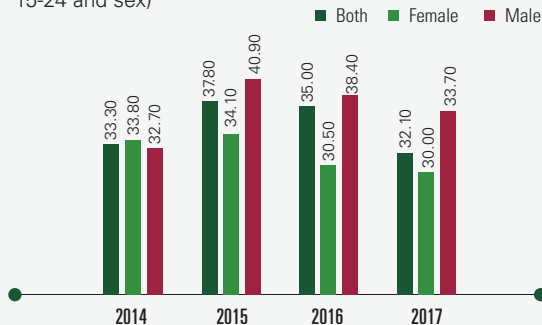


1
Unchanged

Seychelles has data for 2 of the 10 indicators in this pillar; 1 remained relatively unchanged while others slightly changed.

Figure 287

Employment distribution by Intermediate education (by age 15-24 and sex)

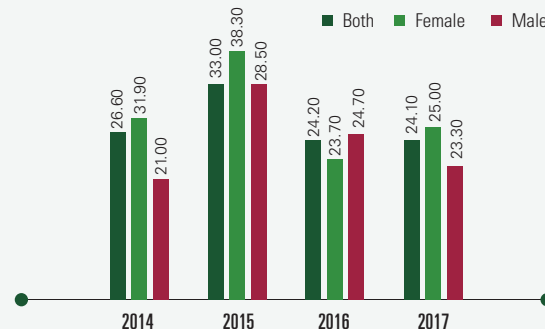


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Employment distribution by intermediate education slightly worsened from 3.30% in 2014 to 32.10% for both male and female in 2017.

Figure 288

Unemployment distribution by duration (12 Months or More - Aggregate Duration) (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

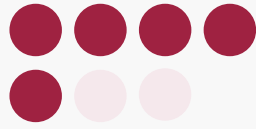
Unemployment distribution improved in 2017 at 24.10% for both male and female.

⁸⁷African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁸⁸United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

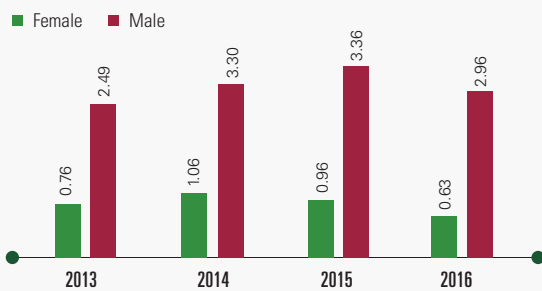
5/7
indicators



Seychelles has data for 5 out of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 1 worsened, 2 remained relatively unchanged, and 1 had single year data.

Figure 289

Enrolment in Secondary Vocational (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

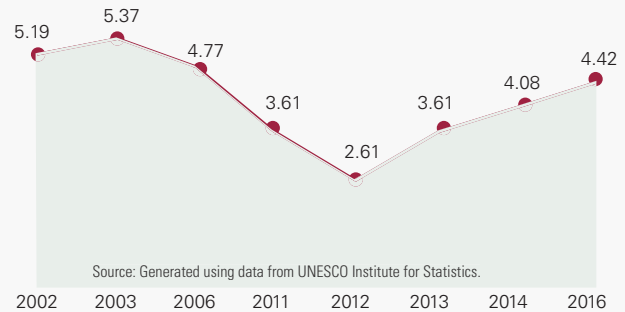


Figure 289

Enrolment in Secondary Technical and Vocational Education and Training has remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2016 with males more likely to enrol at 2.96 percent and females at 0.63 percent

Figure 290

Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP has been trending upward since 2012 after a decade of decline. In 2016 it reached 4.42 percent.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

9/16
indicators



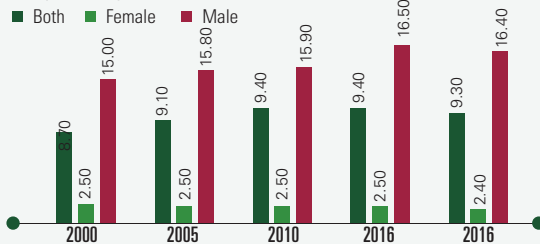
3
Worsened

4
Unchanged

Seychelles has 9 out of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 3 worsened, 4 remained relatively constant, while 2 have single data points.

Figure 291

Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)

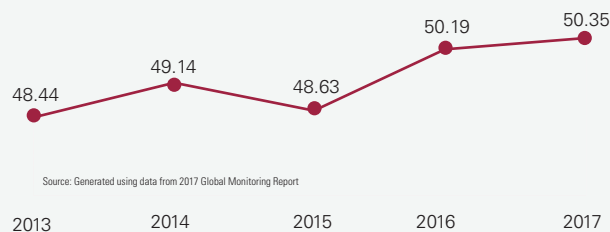


Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.

Suicides have increased slightly between 2000 and 2016 with the male rate being almost seven times more than the female rate at 16.4 and 2.4 per 100,000 respectively.

Figure 292

Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report

Youth mortality rates due to Non-communicable diseases worsened between 2013 and 2017, rising to 50.35 per

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

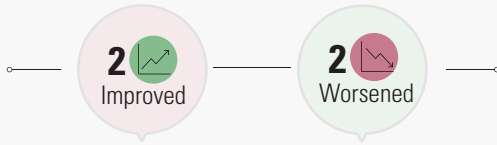


Figure 293

Proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats (PYPPS) Lower (by age under 30 and sex)

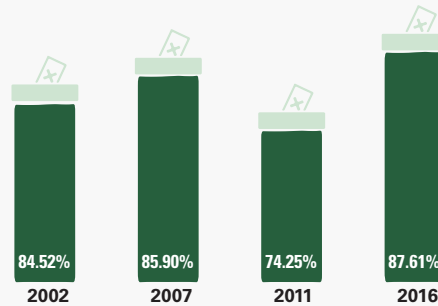


Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

Trend data is not available for Youth Members of Parliament Lower House. There were no members of parliament under 30 in 2015.

Figure 294

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

Recommendations

1

Seychelles could benefit from policies which target long-term unemployment.

2

Seychelles could benefit from policies that increase the Enrolment in Secondary, Technical Vocational Education and Training.

3

Seychelles could therefore benefit from policies aimed at curbing the worsening rates of non-communicable diseases youth mortality, youth lower respiratory infections mortality and the prevalence of suicide among youths, especially for males.



Sierra Leone

Capital: Freetown



Sierra Leone

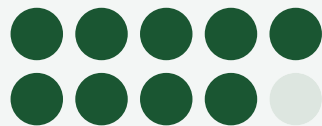
The Republic of Sierra Leone is located in Western African. Sierra Leone gained independence on April 27, 1961 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁸⁹. 36% (2.7 million) of the population of Sierra Leone is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 34% by the year 2063⁹⁰.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Sierra Leone has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

9/10
indicators



2 Improved

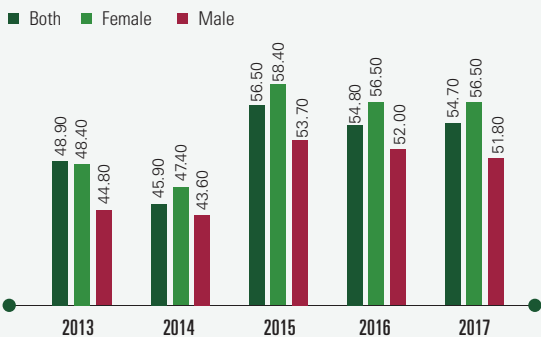
2 Worsened

1 Unchanged

Sierra Leone has data for 9 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, 2 worsened, 1 remained relatively unchanged, while others had single data points hence no trend.

Figure 295

Percentage of Employed Youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

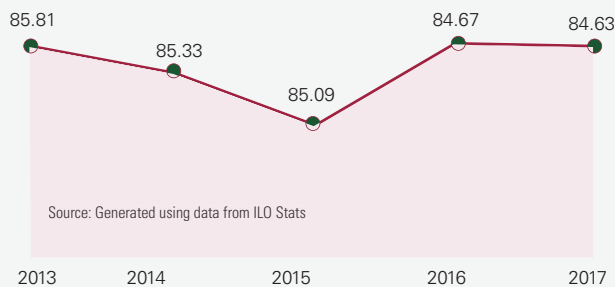


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The percentage of employed youth declined from 46.90% in 2013 to **54.70% for both male and female in 2017**.

Figure 296

Vulnerable employment as percentage of total employment (by age 15+, No youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Vulnerable employment increased by half a percentage point between 2013 and 2017 despite improving between 2013 and 2015 it has worsened over recent years reaching 87.63 percent.

⁸⁹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁹⁰United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

5/7

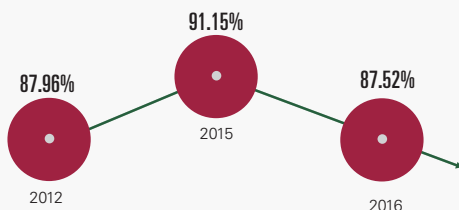
indicators



Sierra Leone has data for 5 of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 2 worsened, and 2 others had single year data.

Figure 297

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)

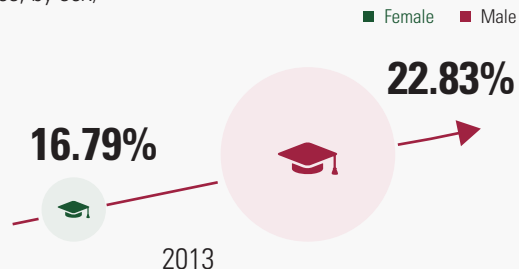


Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

The transition rate from 2015 to 2016 worsened to **87.52** percent, slightly lower than the 2012 rate at 87.96 percent.

Figure 298

Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (Relevant ages, by sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



Trend data is not available for Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education with the 2013 rate being **16.79** percent for females and **22.83** for males.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

15/16

indicators



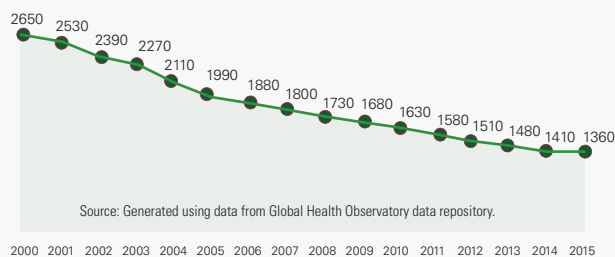
9

Improved

Sierra Leone has data for 15 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 9 improved, while 6 others had single year data points.

Figure 299

Youth Maternal Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

The maternal mortality rate improved between 2000 and 2015 dropping to a still relatively high rate of **1360 per 100,000** live births.

Figure 300

Skilled Health Professionals' density (per 1,000 population) (No youth age or sex breakdown)



2010

3.42

No trend data is currently available with the rate of Skilled Health Professionals in 2010 being a relatively low 3.42 per 1,000 population.

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository y data repository.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

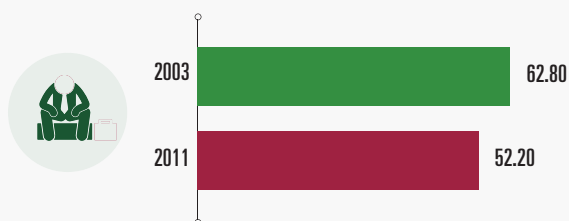
5/6
indicators



3
Improved

Figure 301

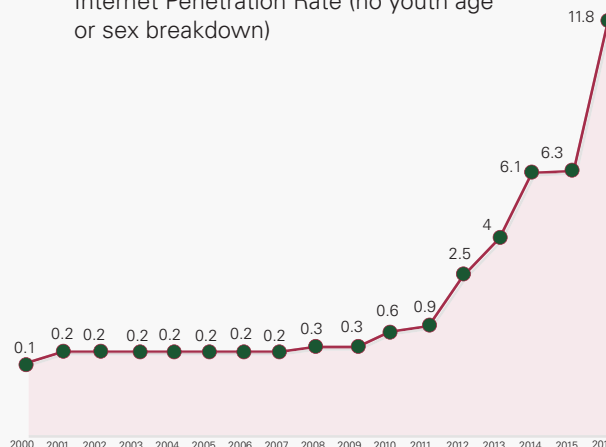
Percentage of Young People `population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs

Figure 302

Internet Penetration Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate

The Internet Penetration Rate has increased between 2000 and 2016 but remain below average at 11.8 percent in 2016

Recommendations

1

Policies aimed at curbing the growing rate of Youth Working Poor, Vulnerable Employment, and Child Labour could benefit Sierra Leone.

2

Policies which further increase access to financial services for youth could be beneficial and far reaching.

3

Policies which address the declining transition rate from primary to secondary school could yield better education outcomes for the Sierra Leonean youth.

4

Policies which address the increasing rate of maternal mortality, curbing the non-communicable disease youth mortality rate and malaria mortality rate could benefit

5

Policies or investments to increase infrastructure and access, and address youth poverty rate could benefit Sierra Leone.



Somalia
Capital: Magadishu



Somalia

The Republic of Somalia is located in Eastern Africa. Somalia gained independence on July 1, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁹¹. The estimated population of Somalia is 13.9 million. 34% (5.1 million) is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to increase to 36% by the year 2063⁹².

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Somalia has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

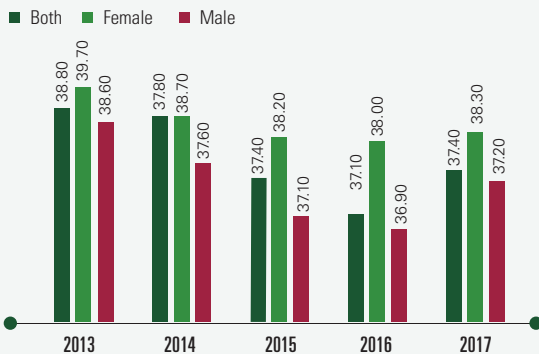
2/10
indicators



Somalia has data for 2 out of 10 indicators for this pillar.

Figure 303

Percentage of Employed Youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

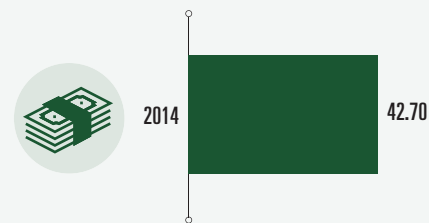


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 improved as it declined from 38.80% in 2013 to 37.40% for both male and female in 2017.

Figure 304

Proportion of youth with account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (by age 15-24, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Trend data is not available for Rate of Youth with Formal Financial Account, being 42.70 percent in 2014.

⁹¹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
⁹²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

No Data
available for this pillar.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing



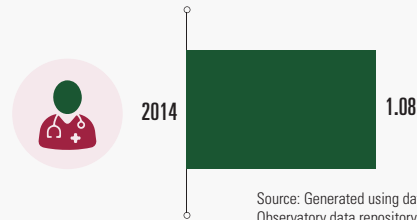
6 Improved

1 Worsened

Somalia has data for 12 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 6 improved, 1 worsened, others remained unchanged or had single year data.

Figure 305

Skilled health professionals' density (per 1,000 population) (No youth age or sex breakdown)

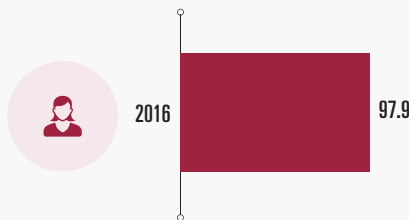


Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

No trend data is currently available with the rate of Skilled Health Professionals in 2014 being **1.08 per 1,000 population**.

Figure 306

Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (by age 15-49 and female)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division

Trend data is not available for Female Youth who have Undergone Female Genital Mutilation /Cutting, with the 2016 rate being **97.9 %**.

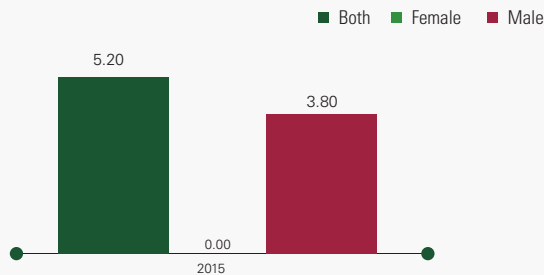
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

4/4
indicators



Figure 307

Proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats (PYPPS) Lower (by age under 30 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs

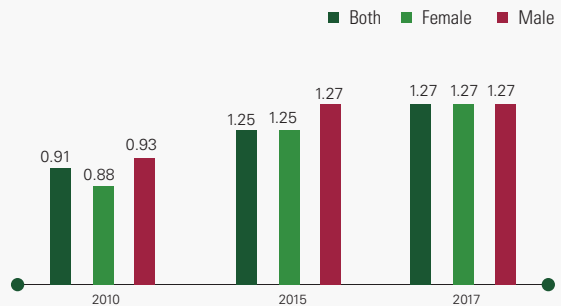
Figure 307

Trend data is not available for Youth Members of Parliament Lower House. In 2015 there were no female Members of Parliament and **only 5.2 percent were males under 30 years of age.**



Figure 308

International Migrant Stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.



Figure 308

Youth migration remains low with **1.27 percent** of the population being youth migrant stock in 2017.

Recommendations

1

There has been an improvement in Youth Working Poor, with a downward trend between 2013 and 2017 for males and females. Females have a higher rate than men at 38.30 percent compared to 37.20 percent in 2017.

2

Policies to increase the rate of Skilled Health Professionals, and exponentially reduce the very high rate of 97.9 in 2016 for Female Youth who have Undergone Female Genital Mutilation /Cutting could lead to improvements in youth health in Somalia.

3

Interventions to boost youth political participation could benefit Somalia, with no youth members of parliament in the country. Ratification of the African Youth Charter could strengthen existing youth participation frameworks.



South Africa

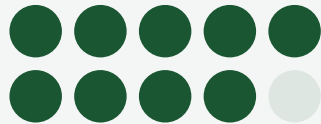
The Republic of South Africa is located in Southern Africa. South Africa gained independence on April 27, 1994 and joined the African Union on June 6, 1994⁹³. The estimated population of South Africa is 55.3 million. 37% (21.3 million) of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 22.9% by the year 2063⁹⁴.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ South Africa ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

9/10
indicators



3
Improved

2
Worsened

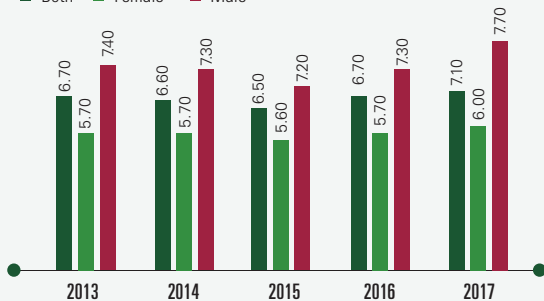
3
Unchanged

South Africa had data for 9 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 4 improved, 2 worsened, while others remained relatively unchanged or had single data points.

Figure 309

Percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



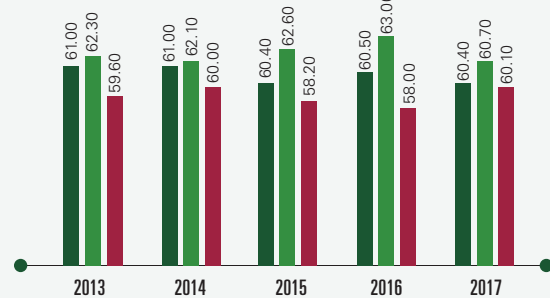
Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The rate of employed youth living below US\$1.90 per day worsened as it rose from 6.7% in 2013 to 7.1% for both male and female in 2017

Figure 310

Unemployment distribution by duration (12 Months or More - Aggregate Duration) (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

Unemployment distribution improved while it declined from 61.0% in 2013 to 60.045 for both male and female in 2017.

⁹³African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁹⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

5/7
indicators



South Africa has data for 5 out of 7 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 1 worsened, and others remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 311

Rate of Researchers per 1,000,000 population (All ages, No youth age or sex breakdown)

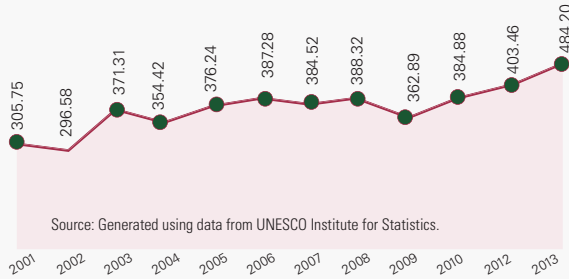
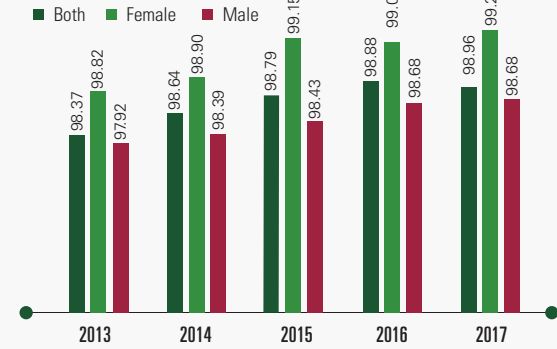


Figure 311

The number of researchers improved from 305.75% in 2001 to 484.20% in 2013.

Figure 312

Proportion of Literate Youth



98.96%

The proportion of literate improved from 98.37% in 2009 to 98.96% for both male and female in 2015.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

13/16
indicators



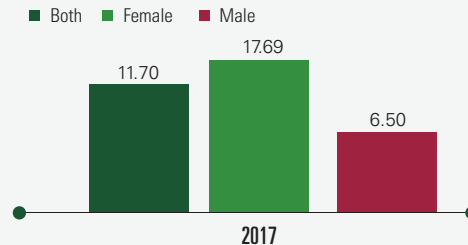
1 Improved

5 Worsened

South Africa has data for 13 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 5 worsened, others stayed consistent over time or had no data trend.

Figure 313

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates

The occurrence of HIV per 1,000 population has a single data at 11.70 for both male and female in 2017. It is recorded that females have more tendencies of contracting HIV at 17.69% than male at

Figure 314

Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)



Current health expenditure fluctuated with upward between 2000 and 2015 landing at a rate of **8.20 percent** in 2015.

²African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

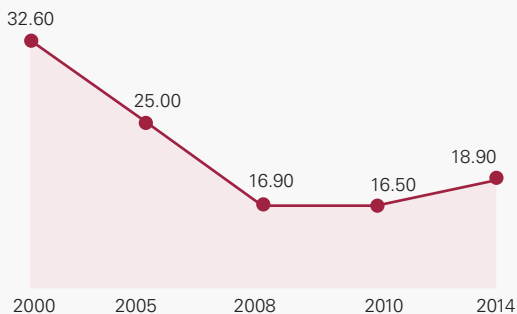
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators



Figure 315

Percentage of Young People `population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)

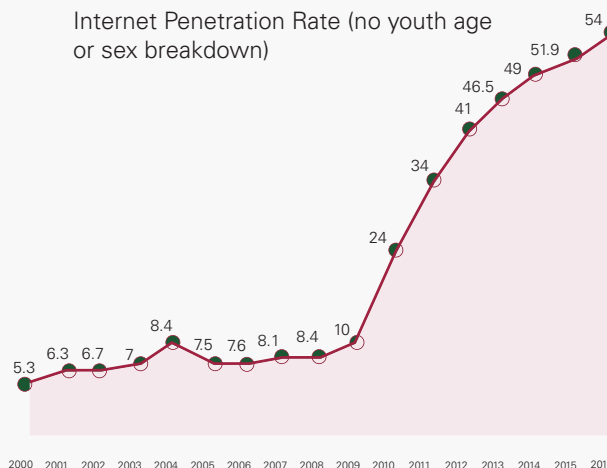


Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database

Trend data is not available for Youth Members of Parliament Lower House. In 2014 2.8 percent of Members were youth, with female Members at 0.8 percent and 2.0 percent males.

Figure 316

Internet Penetration Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate

The Internet Penetration Rate has increased significantly between 2000 and 2016 rising to 54 percent.

Recommendations

1

Policies reviewing youth long-term unemployment may be beneficial to South Africa, as its rate at 60.40 percent is well above the continental average of 44.20 percent

2

HIV remains a serious issue for South Africa having one of the highest rates in the continent at 11.70 per 1,000 population. Policy review and strengthened interventions, particularly regarding the extremely high female rate may be beneficial to South Africa.



South Sudan

Capital: Juba



South Sudan

The Republic of South Sudan is located in Eastern Africa. South Sudan gained independence on July 09, 2011 and joined the African Union on July 27, 2011⁹⁵. 36% (4.6 million) is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 35% by the year 2063⁹⁶.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ South Sudan has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

4/10
indicators



2
Improved

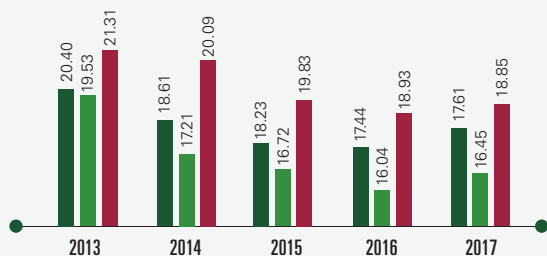
2
Unchanged

South Sudan has data for 4 out of 10 indicators in this pillar; 2 improved, and 2 remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 317

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male

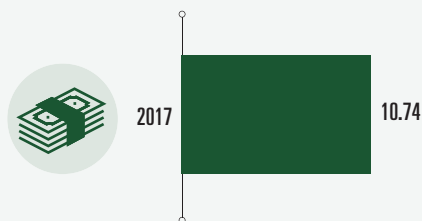


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The Rate of Youth Unemployment improved between 2013 and 2017 falling to 17.61. Males more likely to be unemployed at 18.85 percent in 2017 compared to females at 16.45 percent.

Figure 318

Proportion of youth with account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (by age 15-24, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

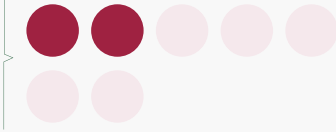
No trend data is available for The Rate of Youth with Formal Financial Account with the 2017 rate being a low 10.74 percent.

⁹⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf

⁹⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

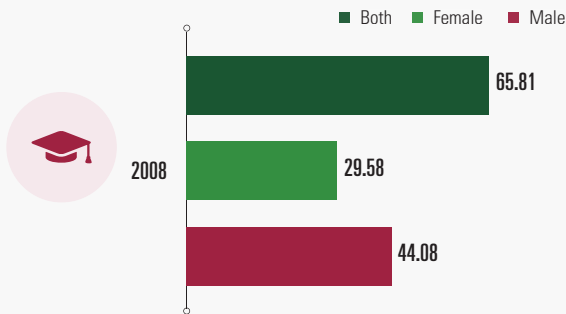
2/7
indicators



South Sudan has 2 of the indicators in this pillar and none has a clear data points.

Figure 319

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

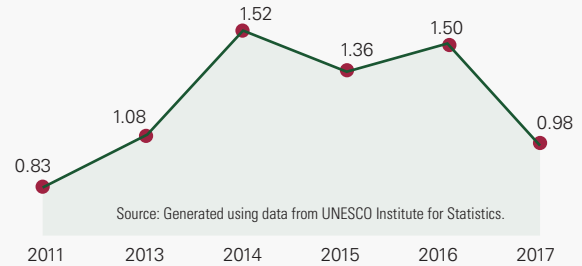


Figure 319

No trend data is available for Youth Literacy Rates which was 65.81 percent in 2016. Males had much higher rates than females at 44.08 and 22.58 percent respectively.

Figure 320

Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percent of GDP



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

0.98%

Public Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of GDP fluctuated between 2011 and 2017, being a low 0.98 percent in 2017.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

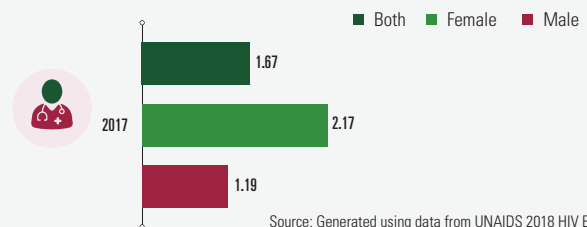
12/16
indicators



South Sudan has 12 of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 6 improved, 1 worsened, and five others had single year data and stayed relatively stable.

Figure 321

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates

Trend data is not available for Prevalence of HIV / AIDS among Youth with a rate of 1.67 per 1,000 population in 2017, Females had a higher rate than males at 2.17 and 1.19 per 1,000 population respectively.

Figure 322

Current Health Expenditure (CHE), as percentage of GDP



Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

Current Health Expenditure fluctuated but eventually landed at **2.53% in 2015**.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

2/6
indicators



Figure 323

Internet Penetration Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

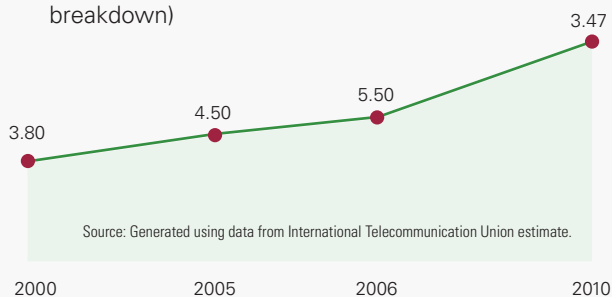
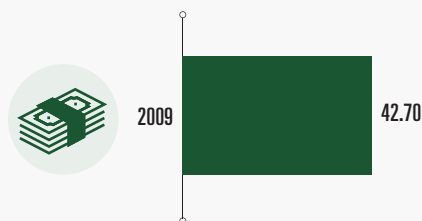


Figure 323

The Internet Penetration Rate increased slightly between 2013 and 2016 but remain below average at **6.7 percent in 2016**.

Figure 324

Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database



According to the graph above, no trend data is available for The Youth Poverty Rate with the 2009 rate at 42.7 percent.

Recommendations

1

Policies aimed at increasing the number of youth with formal banking accounts could improve economic outcomes for youth. The current rate of 10.74 percent is well below the 2017 continental average of 35.55 percent.

2

No trend data is available for Youth Literacy Rates which was 65.81 percent in 2016. Males had much higher rates than females at 44.08 and 22.58 percent respectively, both are below the continental average of 57.89 percent in 2016.

3

Public Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of GDP fluctuated between 2011 and 2017, being a low 0.98 percent in 2017, well below the continental average of 3.93 for 2017.

4

Policies aimed at increasing sexual and reproductive health may benefit South Sudan with HIV remaining an issue for the country.

5

Policies and investment to increase infrastructure and access, and focus on youth participation could be beneficial to South Sudan.



Sudan

Capital: Khartoum



Sudan

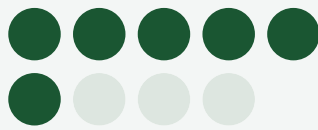
The Republic of the Sudan is located in Eastern Africa. The Sudan gained independence on January 1, 1956 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁹⁷. The current estimated population of the Sudan is 38.6 million. 36% (13.7 million) of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 34% by the year 2063⁹⁸.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✗ Sudan has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

6/9
indicators

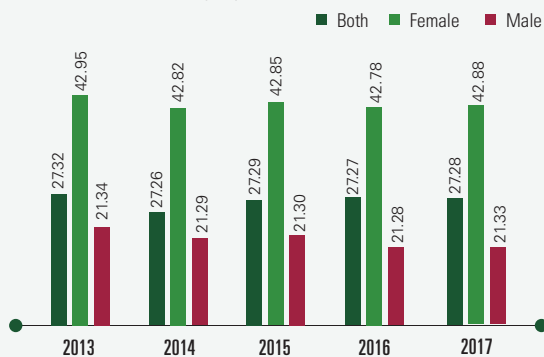


6
Improved

The Republic of the Sudan has data for 6 out of the 9 Indicators in this Pillar. Two of these 6 indicators have improved while one has deteriorated and two have only a single data point, hence, no trend.

Figure 325

Rate of Youth Unemployment

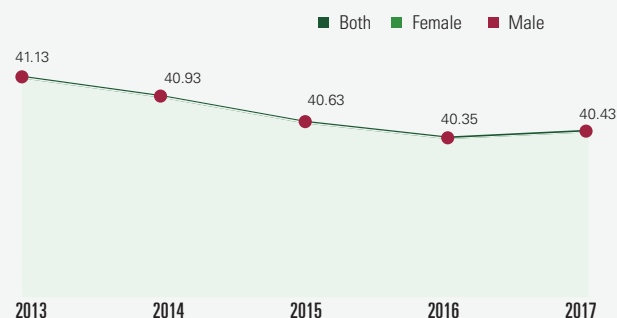


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The Rate of Youth Unemployment remained relatively unchanged between 2013 and 2017, hovering around 27.3 percent. The female rate has consistently been more than double the male rate, with the 2017 rates of 42.88 and 21.33 percent respectively.

Figure 326

Rate of Vulnerable Youth Employment



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of vulnerable employment has improved slightly between 2013 and 2017, decreasing from 41.13 to 40.43 percent in 2017.

⁹⁷African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

⁹⁸United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition1

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

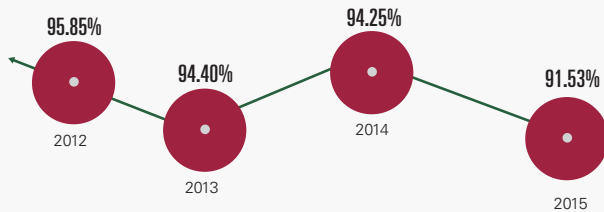
5/8
indicators



Sierra Leone has data for 5 of the 7 indicators in this pillar; 1 improved, 2 worsened, and 2 others had single year data.

Figure 327

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

The Effective Transition Rate has worsened between 2012 and 2015, falling from 95.85 percent to 91.53 percent in 2015.

Figure 328

Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (Relevant ages, by sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



Trend is not available for The Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education which was higher for males at 33.56 percent, than for females at 27.99 percent in 2014.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

6/16
indicators



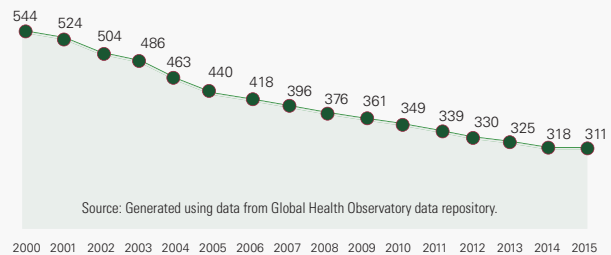
1
Improved

1
Worsened

The Republic of the Sudan has data for 6 out of the 16 Indicators in this Pillar. 1 of these 6 indicators has improved, 1 indicator has worsened, and 4 of the indicators are provided for single years which does not show trend.

Figure 329

Youth Maternal Mortality Rate



Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

The maternal mortality rate improved between 2000 and 2015 falling from 544 to 311 per 100,000 live births.

Figure 330

Female Youth who have Undergone Female Genital Mutilation /Cutting



2014



86.60

Trend data is not available for Female Youth who have Undergone Female Genital Mutilation /Cutting, with a rate of 86.60 percent in 2014. This is significantly above the continental average of 47 percent.

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

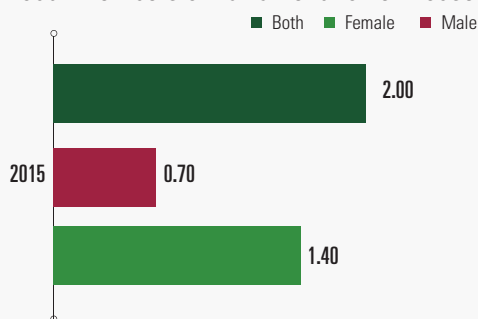
5/5
indicators



1
Improved

Figure 331

Youth Members of Parliament Lower House



Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs

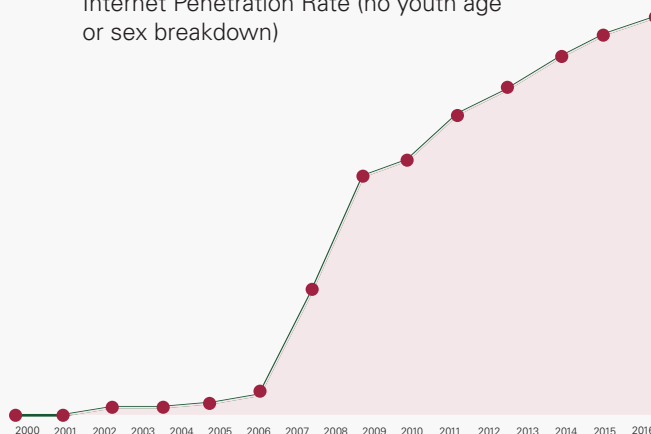


Figure 331

In 2015 there were 2.0 percent Members of Parliament under 30 years of age and the female rate were half that of males, at 0.7 percent and 1.4 percent respectively.

Figure 332

Internet Penetration Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate

The Internet Penetration Rate has increased significantly between 2000 and 2016 rising from zero to 28 percent.

Recommendations

1

Policies aimed to address the education gap in gender could be instrumental to the increase in Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education.

2

Policies which address the declining transition rate from primary to secondary school could yield better education outcomes.

3

Policies which address the gender disparity among Youth Members of the Parliament Lower House. Empowering and creating space for more women to participate in governance is essential.



Tanzania

Capital: Dodoma



Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania is located in Eastern Africa. Tanzania gained independence on December 9, 1961 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963⁹⁹. 34% (20.3 million) of the current population of Tanzania is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to increase to 35% by the year 2063¹⁰⁰.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Tanzania ratified the African Youth Charter in 2012.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10
indicators



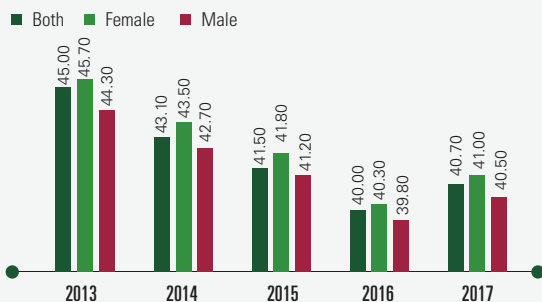
5
Improved

4
Worsened

Tanzania has data for all ten Indicators in this Pillar. Four of the indicators improved while one worsened, and five have only a single data point, hence no trend.

Figure 333

Youth Working Poor

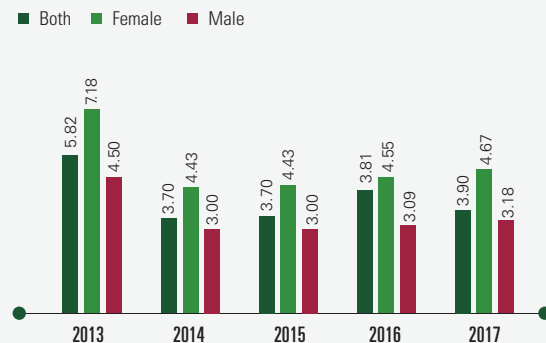


Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The percentage of Youth Working Poor improved between 2013 and 2017 for both males and females falling to 40.5 and 41.0 percent, from 44.3 and 45.7 percent respectively.

Figure 334

Rate of Youth Unemployment (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The Rate of Youth Unemployment improved between 2013 and 2017 for both males and females, with the overall rate falling from 5.82 to 3.9 percent. The female rate has been consistently higher than the male rate.

⁹⁹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
¹⁰⁰United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

5/8
indicators



Tanzania has data for five out of the eight Indicators in this Pillar. One of these indicators has improved while two have worsened.

Figure 335

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

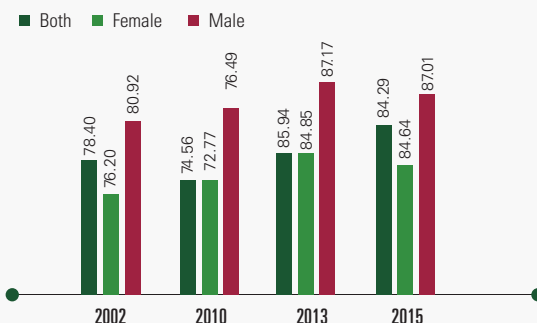


Figure 335

Trend data is not available for Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary with the rate for 2012 reported at 53.3 percent.

Figure 336

Youth Literacy Rate

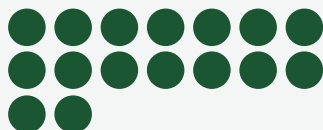


Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

The Youth Literacy Rate improved between 2002 and 2015 for an overall average of 78.4 percent in 2002 to 84.29 percent in 2015. The male rate in 2017 was 87.01 percent while the female rate was 84.64 percent.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

16/16
indicators



5 Improved

2 Worsened

Tanzania has data for all the 16 Indicators in this Pillar. Five of these indicators have been improving while two worsened and eight have data only for a single year, hence no trend. One of the indicators remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 337

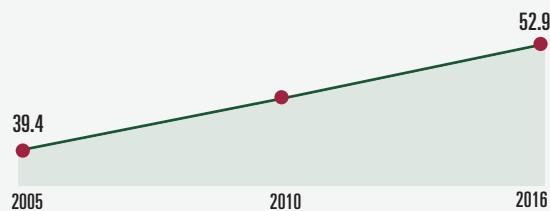
Youth Maternal Mortality Rate



Trend data is not available for Youth Maternal Mortality Rate with the 2015 rate being 706.00 per 100,000 population.

Figure 338

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (by age 15-49 and female)



The Prevalence Rate of Modern Contraception among Youth improved between 2005 and 2016 from 39.4 to 52.9 percent.

Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6

indicators

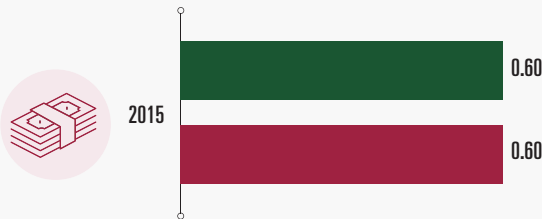


2 Improved

2 Worsened

Figure 339

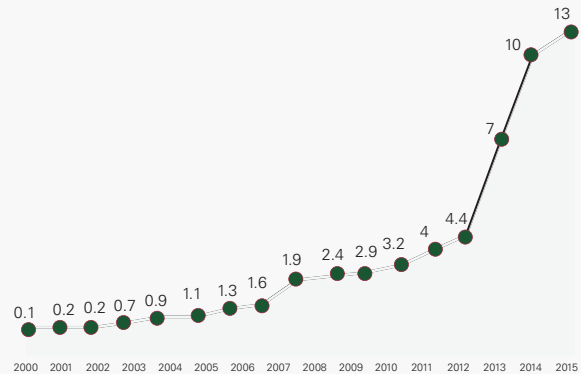
Proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats (PYPPS) Lower (by age under 30 and sex)



Trend data is not available for Youth Members of Parliament Lower House. In 2015 there were no female Members of Parliament and only 0.6 percent were males under 30 years of age.

Figure 340

Internet Penetration Rate



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.



Figure 340

The Internet Penetration Rate improved considerably between 2000 and 2016 from 0.1 percent to 13 percent.

Recommendations

1

Policies to improve the gender ratio of parliamentary seats should be encouraged and implemented.

2

Policies aimed at increasing the enrolment in secondary, technical and vocational education and training could benefit Tanzania

3

Tanzania could benefit from focusing on policies relating to maternal mortality, youth tuberculosis mortality rate, non-communicable disease youth mortality rate.

4

Investments in policies that further reduce youth poverty and increase voter turnout should be worthwhile in Tanzania.



Togolese

The Togolese Republic is located in Western Africa. Togo gained independence on April 27, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. The current estimated population of Togo is 7.4 million. 35% (28 million) of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to remain stable at 35% by the year 2063.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

- ✓ Togo ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

8/10
indicators



3 Improved

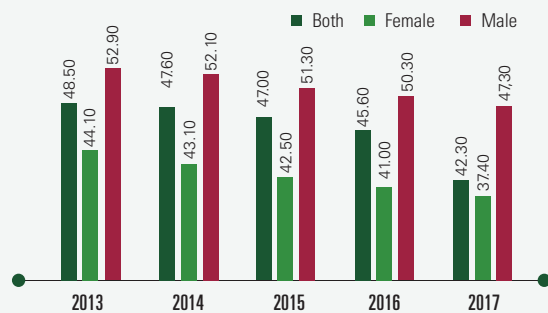
2 Worsened

3 Unchanged

Togo has data for 8 out of the 10 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 2 worsened, while the remaining 3 has single data point hence no trend.

Figure 341

Percentage of Employed Youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)

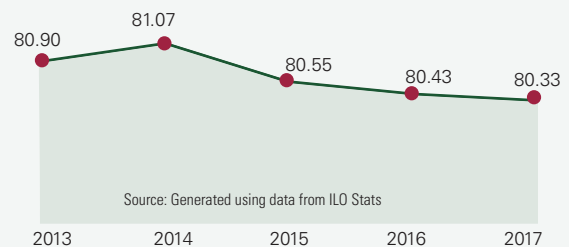


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 per day improved as it fell from 48.5% in 2013 to 42.3% for both male and female in 2017.

Figure 342

Vulnerable employment as percentage of total employment (by age 15+, No youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of vulnerable employment has improved slightly between 2013 and 2017 being 80.33 percent in 2017.

¹⁰¹African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
¹⁰²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition1

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

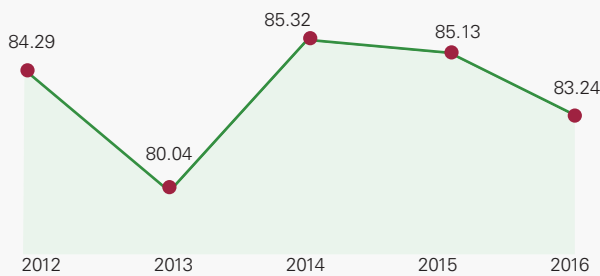
7/7
indicators



Togo has all 7 indicators in this pillar; 3 improved, 1 worsened, and 3 others had single year data.

Figure 343

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (relevant ages, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

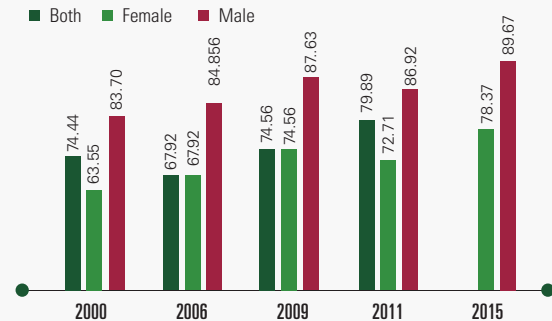


Figure 343

The rate of effective transition from primary to secondary school improved to 85.32 percent in 2014, before falling to 83.24 percent in 2016.

Figure 344

Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The proportion of literate youth improved from 2000 to 2011 at 74.44% and 79.89% for both female and male respectively

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

13/16
indicators



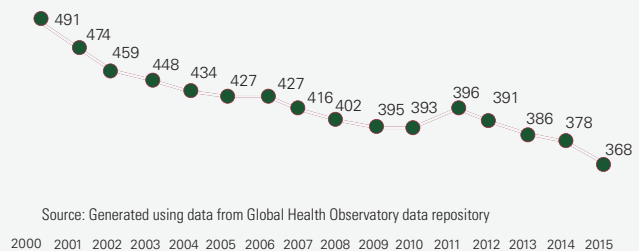
8 Improved

1 Unchanged

Togo has data for 13 out of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 8 improved, 1 remained unchanged, and 4 had single year data hence no trend.

Figure 345

Maternal Mortality rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

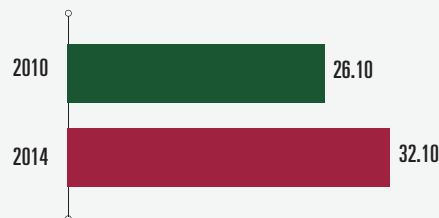


Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

Maternal mortality rate improved as it dropping from 491 in 2000 to 368 per 100,000 live births in 2015.

Figure 346

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (by age 15-49 and female)



The Prevalence Rate of Modern Contraception among Youth improved between 2010 and 2014 reaching to 32.10 percent.

Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

5/6
indicators

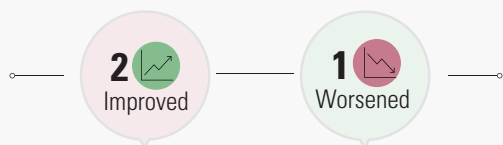
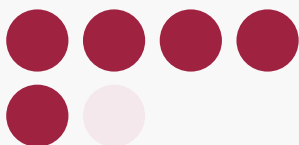
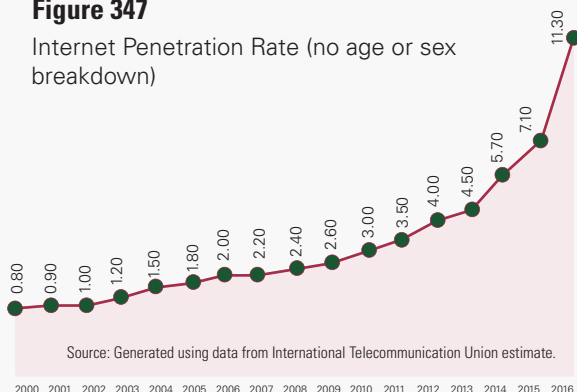


Figure 347

Internet Penetration Rate (no age or sex breakdown)



The Internet Penetration Rate improved between 2000 and 2016 but remains low at 11.3 percent.

Figure 348

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)

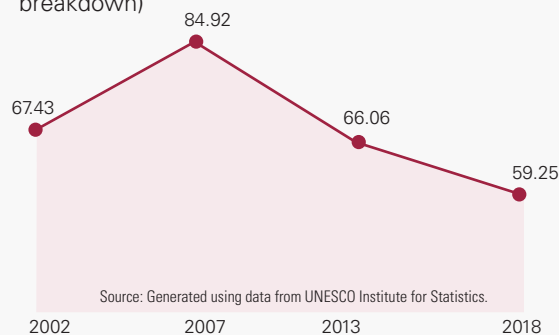


Figure 348

Voter turnout fell from 67.43 in 2002 to 59.25 per 100,000 population in 2018.

Recommendations

1

Policies with the potential of further curbing the increasing rates of working poverty and vulnerable employment could benefit Togo.

2

Policies to avert the worsened transition rate from primary to secondary school could be worthwhile.

3

Togo could benefit from policies that focus on prevalence rate of modern contraception and youth maternal mortality rate.

4

Togo could benefit from interventions aimed at increasing the Internet Penetration Rate further, as well as policies aimed at averting the declining Voter Turnout rate.



Tunisia
Capital: Tunis



Tunisia

The Republic of Tunisia is located in Northern Africa. Tunisia gained independence on March 20, 1956 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963¹⁰³. The current estimated population of Tunisia is 11.3 million with 32% aged 15-35¹⁰⁴.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Tunisia ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

7/10
indicators



1 Improved

3 Worsened

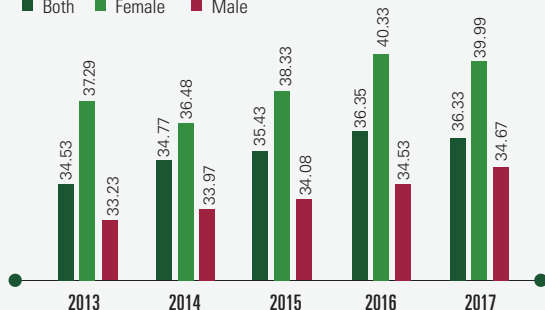
3 Unchanged

Tunisia has data for seven out of ten Indicators in this Pillar. One of the indicators improved while three worsened, and three have only a single data point, hence no trend.

Figure 349

Rate of Youth Unemployment

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



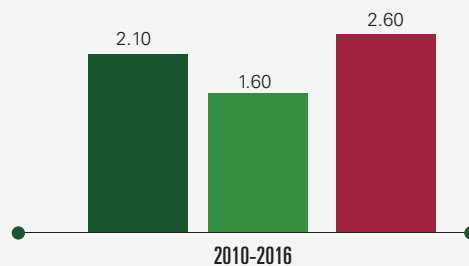
Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The Rate of Youth Unemployment has worsened since 2013, increasing from 34.53 to 36.33 percent in 2017. The female rate has consistently been higher than the male rate.

Figure 350

Rate of Child Labour

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

No trend data exists for The Rate of Child Labour. The average rate between 2010-2016 was 2.1 percent, with a higher male rate than female rate.

¹⁰³African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20 January 2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

¹⁰⁴United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition 1

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

6/8
indicators



Tunisia has data for six out of the eight indicators in this Pillar. Two of these indicators have improved while one has worsened. Two indicators have a single data point hence, no trend, and one indicator remained relatively stable over time.

Figure 351

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary

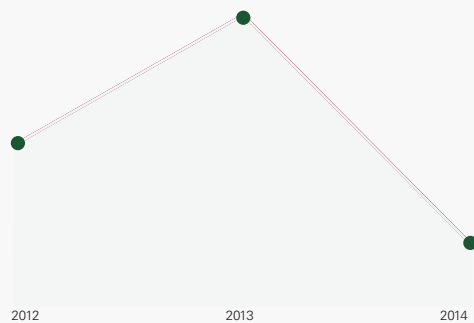
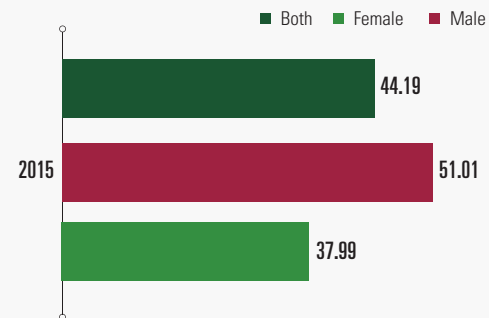


Figure 351

Following an upwards trend between 2012 and 2013 the Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary declined to 88.88 percent in 2014 a high of 97.57 in 2013.

Figure 352

Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Trend data is not available for Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education with a rate of 44.19 percent in 2012.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

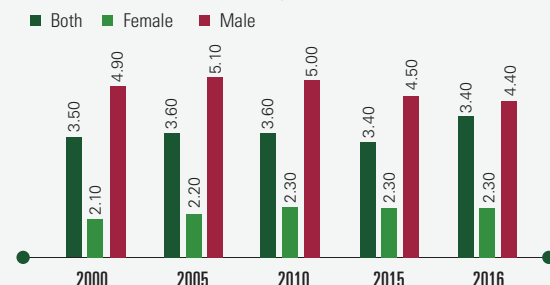
12/16
indicators



Tunisia has data for 12 out of the 16 Indicators in this Pillar. Six of these indicators have been improving while two worsened and two of the indicators remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 353

Prevalence of Suicide among Youth



Suicide Rates remained unchanged relatively between 2000 and 2016, falling very slightly from 3.5 to 3.4 per 100,000 population.

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.

Figure 354

Maternal mortality rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.

Maternal mortality rate improved between 2000 and 2015 falling from 84 to 62 per 100,000 live births.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

5/6
indicators

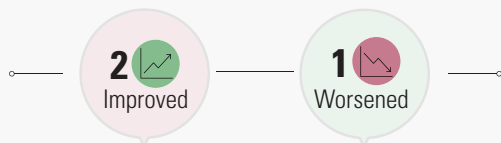
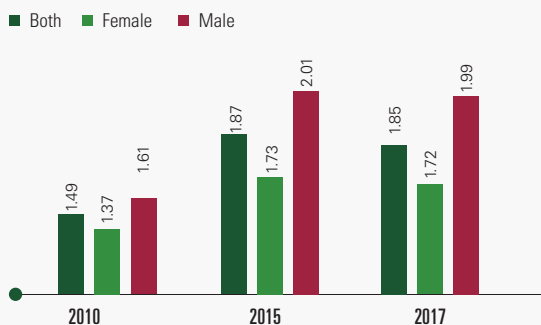


Figure 355

International migrant stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)

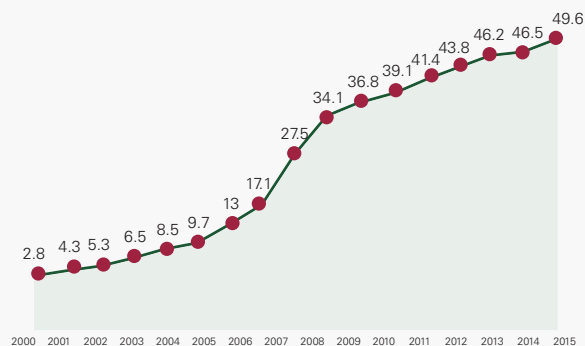


Youth migration to Tunisia remains low with 1.85 percent of the population being youth migrant stock in 2017, up from 1.49 percent in 2010.

Figure 333

Figure 356

Internet penetration rate (No age or sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate



Figure 356

The Internet Penetration Rate has increased significantly between 2000 and 2016 rising from 2.8 to 49.6 percent, which was more than double the continental rate.

Recommendations

1

Policies that would improve rates of youth with formal financial account, youth unemployment, vulnerable youth employment, youth self-employment and child labour should be encouraged in Tunisia.

2

Tunisia could therefore benefit from investments in mental health with a focus on suicide, particularly for males.

3

Because of the low rate of internet penetration, Tunisia should invest in internet infrastructure and access.



Uganda

The Republic of Uganda is located in Eastern Africa. Uganda gained independence on October 9, 1962 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963¹⁰⁵. The current estimated population Uganda is 40.1 million. 35% of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to increase to 36% by the year 2063¹⁰⁶.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Uganda ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

7/10
indicators



4 Improved

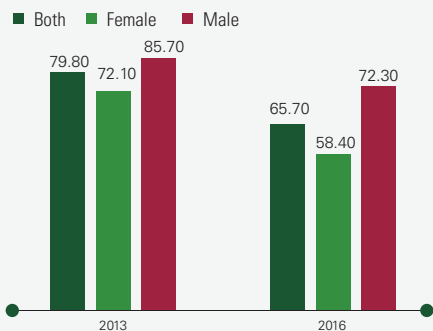
2 Worsened

1 Unchanged

Uganda has data for seven out of ten Indicators in this Pillar. Four of the indicators improved, two worsened and one remained unchanged.

Figure 357

Employment distribution by Intermediate education (by age 15-24 and sex)

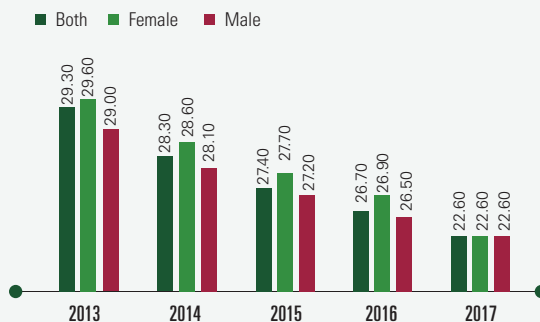


Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

The Rate of Employment among Educated Youth worsened in the period between 2013 and 2016 for both females and males. The female rate decreased from 72.1 percent to 58.4 percent while the male rate decreased from 85.7 to 72.3 percent.

Figure 358

Percentage of employed youth living below US\$1.90 PPP per day (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The Youth Working Poor Rate improved slightly in the period between 2013 and 2017, decreasing to 22.6 percent for both sexes from 29.3 percent.

¹⁰⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
¹⁰⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition1

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

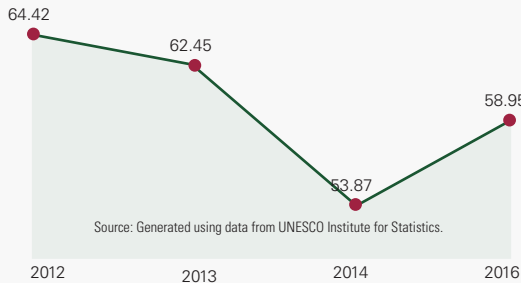
6/7
indicators



Uganda has data for six out of the eight Indicators in this pillar. Two of these indicators improved and two worsened. Two indicators have a single data point hence, no trend.

Figure 359

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)

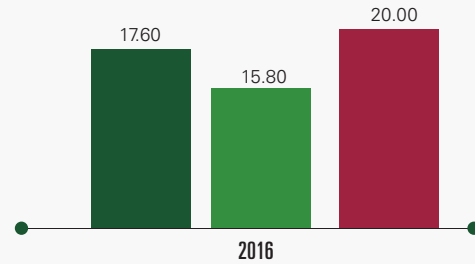


The Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary worsened between 2012 and 2016 decreasing from 64.4 percent to 58.95 percent.

Figure 360

Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics



Trend data is not available for Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education which was 17.6 in 2016, for both sexes.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

16/16
indicators



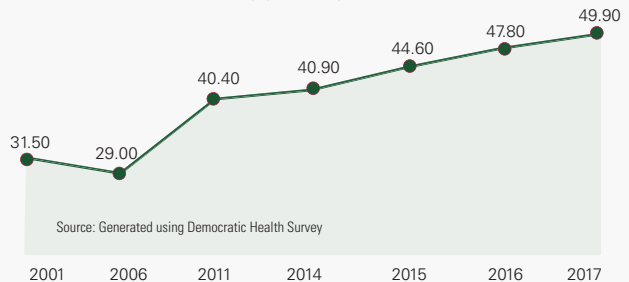
6
Improved

2
Worsened

Uganda has data for all 16 Indicators in this Pillar. Six of these indicators improved while two worsened, seven indicators have only a single data point, hence no trend, and one remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 361

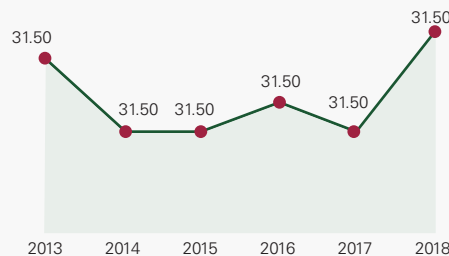
Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with



The Prevalence Rate of Modern Contraception among Youth improved from 31.5 to 49.9 percent between 2001 and 2017.

Figure 362

Current health expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Government Expenditure on Health as a percent of GDP remained relatively unchanged between 2013 and 2018, reaching 1.9 percent in 2018.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

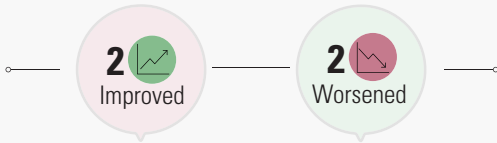
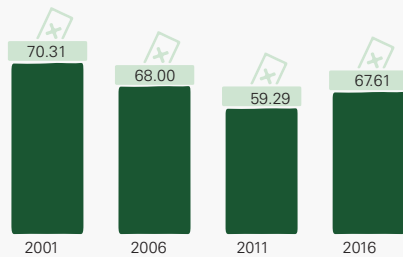


Figure 363

Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)

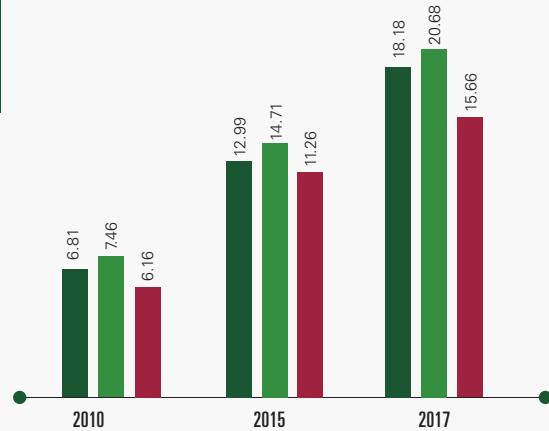


Voter Turnout worsened between 2001 and 2016, decreasing from 70.31 to 67.61 percent.

Figure 364

International migrant stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

Net Youth Migration Rate increased between 2010 and 2017. The male rate was lower than the female rate in 2017 at 20.68 and 15.66 percent respectively.

Recommendations

1

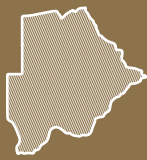
Policies aimed at Youth Unemployment, employment in the informal sector and those youth Not in Education, Employment or Training could improve the employment prospects of youth in Uganda.

2

Policies aimed at increasing the completion rates of both lower and upper secondary education may benefit Uganda's youth.

3

Youth political participation could benefit Uganda with no current Members of Parliament Lower House being under



Zambia

Capital: Lusaka



Zambia

The Republic of Zambia is located in Southern Africa. Zambia gained independence on October 24, 1964 and joined the African Union on December 16, 1964¹⁰⁷ The current estimated population of Zambia is 16.1 million. 36% of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to reduce to 35% by the year 2063¹⁰⁸.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Zambia ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10
indicators

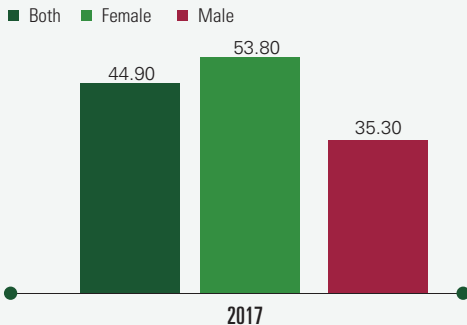


2
Improved

Zambia has data for all 10 indicators in this pillar. Two of these 10 indicators have improved, while the remaining 8 have only one data point, hence no trend.

Figure 365

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (by age 15-35 and sex)

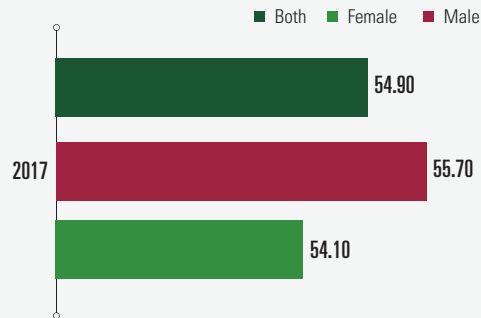


Source: : Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Zambia

No trend data exists for the NEET rate, with the average rate being 44.9 percent in 2017. The female rate of 53.8 percent is substantially higher than the male rate of 35.3 percent.

Figure 366

Unemployment distribution by duration (12 Months or More - Aggregate Duration) (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

No trend data exists for the Rate of Long-term Youth Unemployment with the 2017 rate reported at 54.90 percent, and relative parity between male and female rates.

¹⁰⁵African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >

¹⁰⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition1

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

6/7
indicators



Zambia has data for 6 of the 7 indicators for this pillar. One indicator improved, one worsened, and 4 had only one data point, hence no trend.

Figure 367

Completion Rate for Lower Secondary Education (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

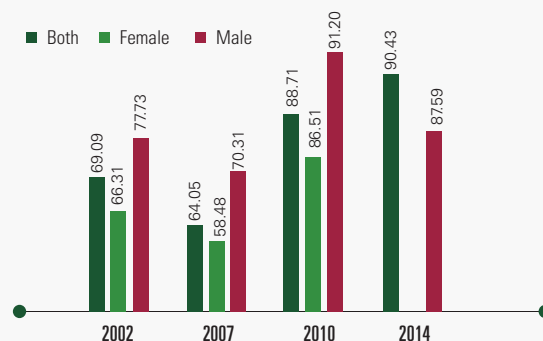


Figure 367

No trend data exists for the Completion Rate for Lower Secondary Education with the 2013 rate being 51.45 percent.

Figure 368

Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

There was a significant improvement in the Rate of Youth Literacy between 2002 when it was 60 percent, and 2014 when it was reported at 90.4 percent. Both female and male rates improved over the period.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

15/16
indicators



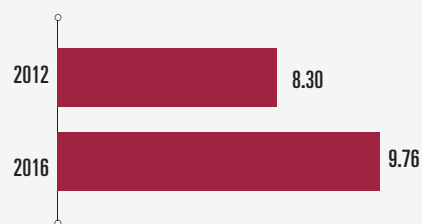
9
Improved

2
Worsened

Zambia has data for 15 out of the 16 Indicators in this Pillar. Nine of these 15 indicators have improved while 6 have only one data point, hence no trend.

Figure 369

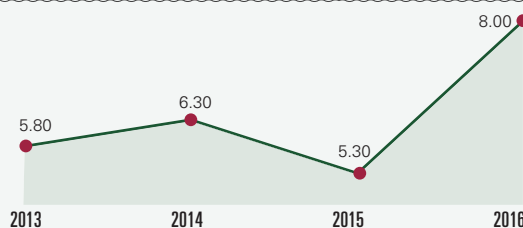
Skilled health professionals' density (per 1,000 population) (No youth age or sex breakdown)



The Density of Skilled Health Professionals improved, increasing from 8.3 to 9.76 per 1,000 population between 2012 and 2016.

Figure 370

Current health expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)



Source: Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Zambia

The share of Government Expenditure on Health improved between 2013 and 2016, increasing from 5.8 to 8 percent of GDP.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6
indicators

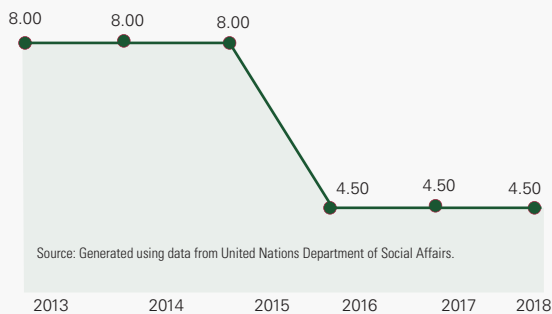


1
Improved

3
Unchanged

Figure 371

Proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats (PYPPS) Lower (by age under 30, no sex) breakdown

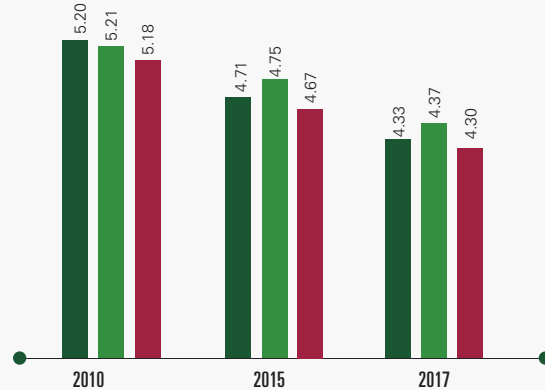


Source: Generated using data from United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

The Rate of Youth Members of Parliament Lower House worsened between 2013 and 2018, from 8 to 4.5 percent.

Figure 372

International migrant stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.



Figure 236

The Net Youth Migration Rate decreased between 2010 and 2017 from 5.2 to 4.33 percent.

Recommendations

1

Policies addressing unemployment and increased access to jobs in the formal sector may be beneficial to Zambia.

2

Policy investment to improve the enrolment in secondary, tertiary and vocational education and training should be encouraged.

3

Policies that address political engagement of youths as members of parliament lower house could benefit Zambia.



Zimbabwe

Capital: Harare



Zimbabwe

The Republic of Zimbabwe is located in Southern Africa. Zimbabwe gained independence on April 18, 1980 and joined the African Union on June 18, 1980¹⁰⁹. The current estimated population of Zimbabwe is 15.8 million. 38% of this population is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 33% by the year 2063¹¹⁰.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✓ Zimbabwe ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10
indicators



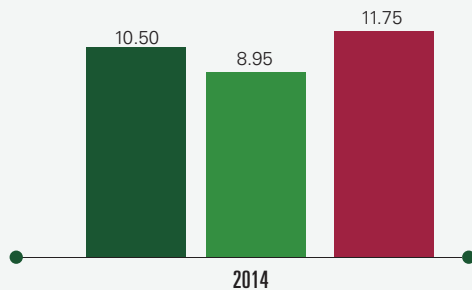
1
Improved

Zimbabwe has data for all 10 indicators in this pillar. One of these indicators has improved, while nine have no trend data available.

Figure 373

Percentage of children involved in child labour (by age 5–17 and sex).

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



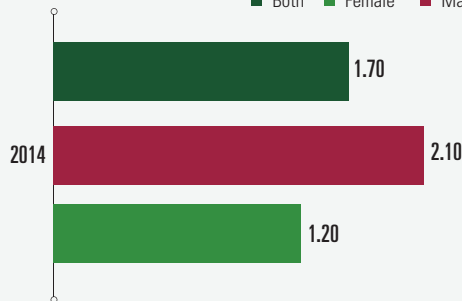
Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

No trend data exists for the Rate of Child Labour with a reported rate of 10.5 percent in 2014.

Figure 374

Rate of decent work among youth (by age 15-35 and sex)

■ Both ■ Female ■ Male



Source: Generated using data from National Statistical Office of Zimbabwe

No trend data is available for the Rate of Youth Working Poor, with the average rate being 1.7 percent for 2014.

¹⁰⁷African Union, African Union Handbook 2018, Accessed: 20January2019 < https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-african_union_handbook_2018_english-2.pdf >
¹⁰⁸United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

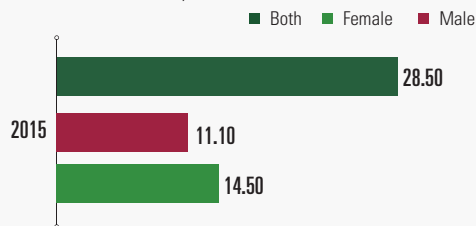
6/7
indicators



Zimbabwe has data on 6 of the 7 indicators in this pillar. 2. Two of the indicators improved, while four have only one data point.

Figure 375

Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (Relevant ages, no sex breakdown)

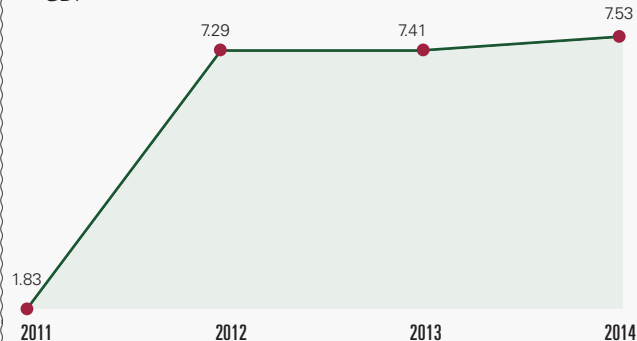


Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

No trend data exists for the Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education with the 2015 rate being 28.5 percent. There is a discrepancy of reporting the sex data.

Figure 376

Government expenditure on education, total as a percent of GDP



Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.



There has been a significant increase in the relative share of public expenditure on education, from 1.83 percent of GDP in 2010 to 7.53 percent of GDP in 2014.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

14/16
indicators



8
Improved

1
Worsened

Zimbabwe has data for 14 of 16 indicators in this Pillar. Eight of these indicators improved, one worsened, one remained constant and 3 had no trend data.

Figure 377

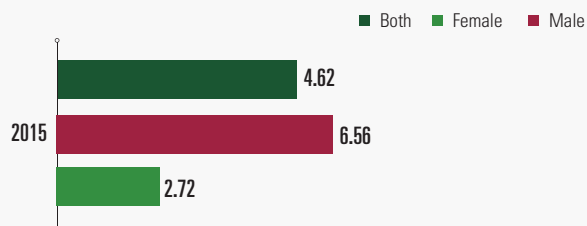
Skilled health professionals' density (per 1,000 population) (No youth age or sex breakdown)



There has been a slight worsening in the rate of skilled health professionals between 2011 and 2014 from 12.7 per 1,000 population to 12.44 per 1,000.

Figure 378

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (by age 15-24 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report.

No trend data exists for the prevalence of HIV, the latest records from 2017 indicate a rate of 6.56 percent for female youth – almost treble the 2.72 percent for male youth.

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

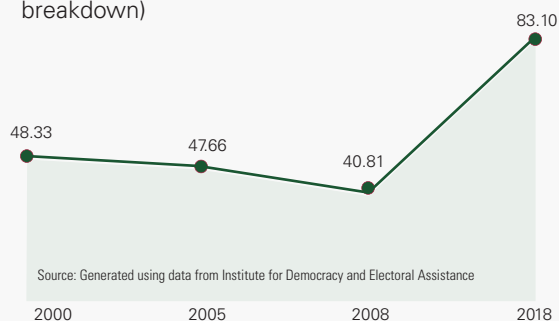
5/5
indicators



2
Improved

Figure 379

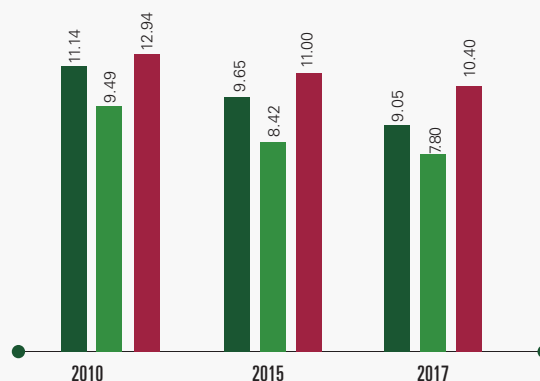
Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)



Voter turnout increased dramatically from 2008 to 2018, more than doubling from 40.8 percent to 83 percent. Between 2000 and 2008 however there was a steady decline from 48.3 percent.

Figure 380

International migrant stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)



Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.



Figure 236

International migrant stock as a percentage of total population has fallen from 11.14 percent in 2010 to 9.05 percent in 2017. This percentage has consistently been higher for males than females.

Recommendations

1

Policies aimed at curbing the growing rate of Youth Working Poor, Vulnerable Employment, and Child Labour could benefit Zimbabwe.

2

HIV remains a serious issue for Zimbabwe having one of the highest rates at 6.56 per 1,000 population. Policy review and strengthened interventions, particularly regarding the extremely high male rate may be beneficial to Zimbabwe.

3

Policies targeting this high rate of Poverty among Youth, Internet Penetration, and Voter Turnout could have far reaching positive effects on the economy of Zimbabwe.

4

Investments in policies that further reduce youth poverty and increase voter turnout should be worthwhile in Zimbabwe.

Conclusions

While there is much to celebrate in terms of youth development in Africa, opportunities to make further positive impacts in the lives of young people should be made. Therefore, NSOs are encouraged to publish data widely at the 15-35 year-old level, by gender and geography, to enable monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes.

Employment opportunities, quality education and health care services should extend to the disadvantaged and marginalized including, but not limited to, females, disabled, migrants, refugees and the long-term unemployed.

To positively impact youths across Africa, Each country is encouraged to review the suggestions made to them on policy and programme areas which would likely help progress youth development.

Recommendations

1

This report is intended as a tool to start conversations and encourage further analysis of youth development across Africa.

2

Indicators in this report can also be used to guide countries in the development of Youth Policies and Programmes at regional, national, and local levels.

3

Further work is needed across Africa to disseminate current data holdings at finely disaggregated levels to allow for researchers, policy makers, and advocates alike to better understand the current lived experiences of youth today.

4

Further collections are also necessary to fill the data gaps in current holdings. Current best practices need to be more widely and effectively shared with decision makers and adapted to local contexts. Youth development will continue to be a high priority in Africa, particularly during this opportunity for optimizing the demographic dividend, so work will need to continue to be done to expand the knowledge and opportunities afforded to young people for the betterment of all Africans.

