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

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 years.

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 Empowerment.

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

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1 Afričan Union, Agenda 2063: Thë Africa we want, 2013, https://au.int/agenda2063/about
2 Afričan 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.

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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.

Youth Literacy Rate: the percentage of young people aged 15-35 who can read and write with understanding of their everyday life.

Enrolment in Secondary Technical and Vocational Education and Training: the percentage of enrolment in secondary and technical education.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Government expenditure on Health as Percentage of GDP: Youth Fertility Rate: this examines the total level of expenditure on health

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.

Youth Diarrhea Mortality Rate: the rate at which young people aged 15-35 die of diarrhea.

Youth Lower Respiratory Infections Mortality Rate: how lower respiratory infections contribute to mortality rate among young people aged 15-35.

Youth Malaria Mortality Rate: the extent of the prevalence of malaria mortality among young people aged 15-35.

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.

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

Density Skilled Health Professionals: the number of physicians, including generalist and specialist medical practitioners, per 1000 population.

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.

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among Youth: estimated rate of young people aged 15-35 living with HIV/AIDS.
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.

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.

Youth Sexual and Gender Based Violence: the percentage of young people aged 15-35 who have experienced sexual and gender based violence.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Employment Among Educated Youth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate of Youth Working Poor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate of Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate of Youth Unemployment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate of Youth with a Formal Financial Account</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate of Informal Youth Employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth Self-Employment Rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate of Long-Term Youth Unemployment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate of Child Labour</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Pillar 1 Indicators: 10

## Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Researchers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Completion Rate for Lower Secondary Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth Literacy Rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment in Secondary Technical and Vocational Education and Training</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of GDP</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Pillar 2 Indicators: 7

## Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Density Skilled Health Professionals</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth Maternal Mortality Rate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Prevalence of HIV / AIDS Among Youth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence Rate of Modern Contraception Among Youth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Youth Married or in Union Before Age 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Youth Who Have Undergone Female Genital Mutilation /Cutting</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Government Expenditure on Health as a Percent of GDP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Fertility Rate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate of Mortality from Non-Communicable Diseases</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth Diarrhoeal Mortality Rate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth Lower Respiratory Infections Mortality Rate</td>
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<td>Youth Sexual and Gender Based Violence</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Pillar 3 Indicators: 16

## Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth Members of Parliament’s Upper House</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Youth Migration Rate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Internet Penetration Rate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth Poverty Rate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Voter Turnout</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ratification of African Youth Charter</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Pillar 4 Indicators: 6

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**Total Indicators:**

- Pillar 1: 10 indicators
- Pillar 2: 7 indicators
- Pillar 3: 16 indicators
- Pillar 4: 6 indicators

**Total Indicators:** 39
Algeria

Algeria is located in Northern Africa. Algeria gained independence on July 5, 1962 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. The current population of Algeria is estimated to be 39.9 million with 34% (14.2 million) aged 15-35.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

Algeria has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

9/10 indicators

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 (figure 1), 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.

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 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.

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.
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.

0.57%
Young People in Poverty
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


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

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, 1975\(^5\). 34% of the population (10.4 million) is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to increase to 36 percent in 2063\(^6\).

Ratification of African Youth Charter

\(\checkmark\) 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.

- Both: 2.56
- Female: 3.11
- Male: 1.97

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).

- Both: 23.4
- Female: 25.3
- Male: 21.6

2010-2016

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**

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.

![Graph showing the increase in Government Expenditure on Education from 2000 to 2010.](image)

*Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.*

**Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing**

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.

![Graph showing the fall in the percentage of Current Health Expenditure between 2000 and 2015.](image)

*Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.*

**Figure 11**

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

![Graph showing the density of Skilled Health Professionals from 2000 to 2015.](image)

*Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.*

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*Figures and data sources:*

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.

2010 2015 2017

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.

Figure 12
International Migrant Stock as Percentage of Total Population (by age 15-34 and sex)

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

Recommendations

1. 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.

3. 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, 1983. The current population of Benin is estimated to be 10.6 million and 35% of the population is aged 15-35.

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).

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)

Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

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

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indicator Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>88.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>85.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>87.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>83.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

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.

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

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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 17**
Skilled Health Professional’s density per 10,000 (per population) (no youth age or sex breakdown).

This indicator has no data trend as the diagram only features 2013 data which reveals 75.0% as the data for 2013.

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6 indicators

1 Improved
5 Worsened

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.

Recommendations

1. 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.

2. Benin would benefit from focusing on policies related to youth literacy rate and government expenditure on education.

3. Benin would benefit from focusing on non-communicable diseases youth mortality rate, youth malaria mortality rate, and increased number of skilled health professionals.

4. Policies that influenced the reduction of youth poverty rate and the increase of internet penetration rate could boost opportunities for youth in Benin.

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.
Botswana is a location in southern Africa. Botswana gained independence on September 30, 1966 and joined AU on October 31, 1966. The population of the country is estimated to be 2.2 million with 38% aged between 15 and 35.

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: 2.56%
- Female: 3.11%
- Male: 1.97%

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).

- 2014: 47.73%
- 2017: 46.97%

Rate of youth with account ownership at financial institution declined by 46.9% in 2017.

Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate (per 1,000,000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>168.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>179.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

11/16 indicators

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

Figure 24
Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percentage of GDP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>9.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

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

Figure 26
Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>28.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>28.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>27.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>26.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>25.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Non-communicable diseases youth mortality rate improved as it declined from 28.01% in 2013 to 25.96% in 2017.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6 indicators

3 Improved

Unchanged

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 28
Percentage of Young People Population Living in Poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown).

Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database.

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

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

Recommendations

1. Policy to encourage entrepreneurship could be worthwhile for Botswana.

2. The improved rate of researchers could benefit the country.

3. Interventions on mental health and other social determinants could yield improved health outcomes for Botswana.
Burkina Faso is located in western Africa. The country gained independence on August 5, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. Burkina Faso has an estimated population of 18.1 million with 35% (6.9 million) aged 15-35.


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>12.77</td>
<td>5.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8.56</td>
<td>12.96</td>
<td>5.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8.95</td>
<td>12.96</td>
<td>5.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8.56</td>
<td>12.80</td>
<td>5.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>8.56</td>
<td>12.77</td>
<td>5.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

- **2014**: 8.32%
- **2017**: 38.72%

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).

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

**Figure 32**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 33**

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

Youth mortality 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%.

---

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

---


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 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.

**Recommendations**

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

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

Burundi is located in Central Africa. The country gained independence on July 1, 1962 and joined African Union on May 25, 1963. The current population of Burundi is estimated to be 10.2 million with approximately 35% (3.9 million) aged 15-35. This population is projected to be stable at 35% while that of the youths is projected to have increased 11.8 million.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

× Burundi has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

**Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship**

10/10 indicators

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>97.3</td>
<td>98.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.)

![Graph showing transition rate from primary to secondary school](image)

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

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 40**
Enrolment in Secondary Vocational (by age 15-24, and sex).

![Graph showing enrolment in secondary vocational education](image)

Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.

**Figure 41**
Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

![Graph showing health expenditure](image)

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

Current Health Expenditure as percent of GDP fluctuated between 2000 and 2015, it’s 2015 value stood at 8.24.

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

![Graph showing non-communicable disease mortality rate](image)

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.

---

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

**Figure 43**
International Migrant Stock as Percentage of Total Population (by age 15-34 and sex).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>11.38</td>
<td>10.39</td>
<td>12.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11.87</td>
<td>10.64</td>
<td>13.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>11.35</td>
<td>10.14</td>
<td>12.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Figure 44**
Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>77.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>71.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Recommendations**

1. 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.

3. Focus on access and infrastructure can be beneficial to Burundi.
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, 1975. 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 2063.

Cabo Verde ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011.

### Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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**

- 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

13/16 indicators

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>5.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

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.


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).

6/6 indicators

2 Improved

4 Worsened

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.

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

Figure 52
Voter Turnout in parliamentary elections as a percentage of registered voters (no age or sex breakdown).

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

Recommendations

1. 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.

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

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

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

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.

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.
The Republic of Cameroon is located in Central Africa. Cameroon gained independence on January 1, 1960 and joined African Union on May 25, 1963\(^1\). 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 2063\(^2\).

**Cameroon ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011**

### Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

**10/10 indicators**

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).

- **Both**
- **Female**
- **Male**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>23.40</td>
<td>20.40</td>
<td>17.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from ILO stats.


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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>82.39</td>
<td>88.02</td>
<td>78.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 56
Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percentage of GDP.

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

16/16 indicators

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 58
Suicide mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Divisions


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

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6 indicators

- **2 Improved**
- **4 Unchanged**

**Figure 59**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Both</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5.52</td>
<td>5.09</td>
<td>5.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>9.23</td>
<td>8.60</td>
<td>8.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>9.31</td>
<td>8.94</td>
<td>9.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Figure 60**

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

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.

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

**Recommendations**

1. 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.

3. 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 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)

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)

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)

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Figure 64
Government expenditure on education, as a percent of GDP

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

13/16 indicators

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 in 2000 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)

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Divisions

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.

---


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 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

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

2. 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.
The Republic of Chad is located in Central Africa. Chad gained independence on August 11, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. 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 2063.

Pillar 1: Education and Entrepreneurship

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2016</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>50.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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)

![Graph showing proportion of literate youth](image)

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

**Figure 72**
Government Expenditure on Education, total as percent of GDP

![Graph showing government expenditure](image)

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

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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)

![Graph showing maternity mortality rate](image)

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)

![Graph showing adolescent birth rate](image)

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Divisions

There is a single data point for adolescent birth rate at 79.0% in 2013.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

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 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

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

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

3. 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, 1975. 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 2063.

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 80
Government Expenditure on Education, total as percent of GDP

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

12/16 indicators

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

---

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

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

Figure 84
Percentage of Young People Population living in Poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown)

Recommendations

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

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

3. The country would benefit from focusing on policies and interventions to boost youth literacy rate.
The Republic of Congo is located in Central Africa. Congo gained independence on August 15, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 5, 1963. 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 2063.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

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

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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**

**Figure 87**
Completion rate for upper secondary education (relevant ages, by sex)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>14.19</td>
<td>15.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

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 88**
Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-34, and sex)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>7762</td>
<td>80.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>76.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing**

**Figure 89**
Maternity Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Maternal Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 90**
Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CHE (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

![Bar chart showing voter turnout comparison between 2002 and 2007](chart.png)

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

**Figure 92**

Internet penetration Rate (no age or sex breakdown)

![Line chart showing Internet penetration rate improvement](chart.png)

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union Estimate.

---

**Recommendations**

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

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

3. 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, 1963. 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 million.

Ratification of African Youths Charter

Cote d’Ivoire ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10 indicators

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)

- 2013: 74.84%
- 2014: 74.60%
- 2015: 74.02%
- 2016: 73.36%
- 2017: 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)

- 2000: 96.21%
- 2017: 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

Côte 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)

![Graph showing Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary](image)

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.

**Figure 96**
Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)

![Graph showing Proportion of Literate Youth](image)

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

Côte 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)

![Graph showing Adolescent Birth Rate](image)

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

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

---


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.

**Recommendations**

1. 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.

3. Youth political participation could benefit Cote D’Ivoire as the country has no youth members of parliament and low voter turnout.
DRC has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

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, 1963. 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 2063.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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

**Figure 102**
Percentage of children involved in Child Labour (by age 5-7 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.

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 104
Government Expenditure on Education, total as percent of GDP

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

13/16 indicators

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.

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.

State of African Youth Report | Introduction | Democratic Republic of Congo
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

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

Recommendations

1. 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.

3. Policies aimed at internet infrastructure and access could be of benefit to DR Congo.
The Republic of Djibouti is located in Eastern Africa. Djibouti gained independence on June 27, 1977 and joined the African Union on the same day. 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 2063.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

Djibouti ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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)

2016

73.50%

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)

42.76 42.90 42.24 41.61 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 112
Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (relevant ages and sex)

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

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)

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

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

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

Recommendations

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

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

3. The increase in the rate of men was the driver for the increase of men’s likeliness of committing suicide than women.
The Arab Republic of Egypt is located in Northern Africa. Egypt gained independence on February 28, 1922 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. 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 2063.

**Ratification of African Youth Charter**

Egypt ratified the African Youth Charter in 2015.

---

**Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship**

8/10 indicators

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.)

![Graph showing proportion of youth not in education, employment or training by age and sex, with data for 2013, 2015, and 2016.](source)

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)

![Graph showing unemployment distribution by age and sex, with data for 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017.](source)

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.

---


Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>84.93</td>
<td>90.08</td>
<td>78.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>84.98</td>
<td>87.98</td>
<td>84.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>81.75</td>
<td>82.36</td>
<td>80.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>89.28</td>
<td>82.36</td>
<td>89.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>90.96</td>
<td>93.65</td>
<td>90.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>94.96</td>
<td>90.82</td>
<td>94.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Figure 120
Government expenditure on Education, total as percent of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>77.20</td>
<td>78.95</td>
<td>80.10</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>87.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>77.20</td>
<td>78.80</td>
<td>79.00</td>
<td>80.10</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

**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%.

**Figure 123**
Internet Penetration Rate (no age and sex breakdown)

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

**Figure 124**
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 day. 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 2063.

Equatorial Guinea has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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)
- Both
- Female
- Male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both (15-24)</th>
<th>Female (15-24)</th>
<th>Male (15-24)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>11.28%</td>
<td>10.87%</td>
<td>11.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>11.33%</td>
<td>10.87%</td>
<td>11.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11.23%</td>
<td>10.87%</td>
<td>11.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>10.83%</td>
<td>11.31%</td>
<td>12.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>12.46%</td>
<td>12.46%</td>
<td>14.42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>35.39</td>
<td>35.37</td>
<td>35.60</td>
<td>35.94</td>
<td>35.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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)

- 2013: 18.92%
- 2014: 18.38%
- 2015: 17.19%
- 2016: 16.45%
- 2017: 16.02%

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.

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)

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division.

Suicide mortality rate fluctuated between 2000 at 15.5% and 2016 at 16.4% for both male and female.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6 indicators

3 Improved
3 Worsened

Figure 129
Proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats (PYPPS) lower (by age under 30 and sex)

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

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

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.

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 beneficial to Equatorial Guinea.
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 day. The current estimated population of Eritrea is 4.8 million and approximately 37% (1.8 million) is aged 15-35. The proportion of youth is projected to decrease to 33% by the year 2063.

4/10 indicators

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)

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)

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

State of African Youth Report | Introduction | Eritrea
Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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)

- 2012: 97.81%
- 2014: 92.27%

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**Figure 134**

Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percent of GDP

- 2001: 4.05%
- 2006: 2.13%

Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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

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)

- 2002: 19.70%
- 2010: 19.60%

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**

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)

[Graph showing internet penetration rate from 2000 to 2016]

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

**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.

**Figure 137**

The Internet Penetration Rate has improved slightly from 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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, 1968\(^3\). 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 2063\(^4\).

Ratification of African Youth Charter

Eswatini ratified the African Youth Charter in 2012.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

7/10 indicators

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
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<td>24.40</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>24.90</td>
<td>25.10</td>
<td>25.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>54.06</td>
<td>54.18</td>
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<td>53.80</td>
<td>55.47</td>
<td>54.90</td>
<td>54.95</td>
<td>55.57</td>
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<td>53.80</td>
<td>55.47</td>
<td>54.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>53.60</td>
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<td>53.70</td>
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<td>53.80</td>
<td>55.47</td>
<td>54.90</td>
<td>54.95</td>
<td>55.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

---


Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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 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.

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 146
Percentage of Young People Population Living in Poverty (PYPP) (no age or sex breakdown)

48.40%
42.00%

2000
2009

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 1.3 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, 1963. 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 2063.

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>23.30</td>
<td>19.90</td>
<td>27.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>20.40</td>
<td>16.70</td>
<td>23.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>20.70</td>
<td>13.90</td>
<td>17.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>17.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>14.10</td>
<td>11.30</td>
<td>16.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

---


**Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development**

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)

![Graph showing the proportion of literate youth from 2004 to 2017. The proportion improved from 49.90% in 2004 to 54.98% in 2007 for both male and female.]

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing**

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

**Figure 150**
Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (relevant ages and sex)

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

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**Figure 151**
Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of GDP

![Graph showing the current health expenditure from 2000 to 2017. The current health expenditure fluctuated between 2000 and 2015. It eventually landed at 4.05% in 2015.]

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

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

Source: Generated using data from Global Burden of Disease.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

Figure 153
Proportion of Young People who Occupy Parliamentary Seats (PYPPS) lower (by age under 30 and sex)

![Chart showing the proportion of young people occupying parliamentary seats by age and sex in 2015.](chart)

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

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

Gabon is located in Central Africa. Gabon gained independence on August 17, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963\textsuperscript{43}. 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 2063\textsuperscript{44}.

Ratification of African Youth Charter


Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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.

14.28\%

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

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

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.


\textsuperscript{44}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

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 158
Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percent of GDP

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute of Statistics.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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.

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.
**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

The Republic of Gambia is located in African Africa. Gambia gained independence on February 18, 1965 and joined African Union on March 9, 1965. 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 2063.

Gambia ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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.

---


Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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)

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)

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

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)
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.

**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.

**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.

The proportion of voter turnout worsened between 2002 and 2017. It declined and increased significantly from 58.38% to 42.00%.
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 is located in Western Africa. Ghana gained independence on March 6, 1957 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. 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 2063.

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
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<th>Male</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>14.40</td>
<td>19.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>10.90</td>
<td>12.20</td>
<td>11.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>85.95</td>
<td>91.65</td>
<td>78.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>88.32</td>
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<td>75.88</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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.

---

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

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 174
Government expenditure on education, total as a percent of GDP

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division

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.
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)

- 2012: 24.50
- 2016: 12.00

Source: Generated using data from World Development Indicators database

**Figure 178**
Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)

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.

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

**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

The Republic of Guinea is located in Western Africa. Guinea gained independence on October 2, 1958 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. 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 2063.

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**Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship**

6/9 indicators

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>44.90</td>
<td>45.20</td>
<td>41.00</td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50.40</td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td>44.90</td>
<td>40.60</td>
<td>46.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50.20</td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td>44.90</td>
<td>46.10</td>
<td>50.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>28.30</td>
<td>28.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.40</td>
<td>29.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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*The Republic of Guinea is located in Western Africa. Guinea gained independence on October 2, 1958 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. 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 2063.*

---

*Guinea ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011*
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 Education increased between 2012 and 2013 from 54.68 to 68.78 percent.

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics

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 182
Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-24 and sex)

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.

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

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.

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

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.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

5/6 indicators

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 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.

Figure 187

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

Recommendations


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

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, 1973. 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 2063.


Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2016</td>
<td>51.10</td>
<td>49.80</td>
<td>52.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

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

Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats
**Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development**

**3/7**

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.

---

**Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing**

15/16

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 190**
Government Expenditure on Education as Percentage of GDP

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

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

Source: Generated using data from 2017 Global Monitoring Report

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>64.90</td>
<td>37.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>59.49</td>
<td>71.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey.

State of African Youth Report | Introduction | Guinea Bissau
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

5/6 indicators

2 Improved
1 Unchanged

Figure 193
Internet Penetration Rate (no age and sex breakdown)

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

The Internet Penetration Rate improved between 2000 and 2016 to reach 3.8 percent.
Republic of Kenya is located in Eastern Africa. Kenya gained independence on December 12, 1963 and joined African Union on December 13, 1963. 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 projected.

### Ratification of African Youth Charter

Kenya ratified the African Youth Charter in 2014.

---

### Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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**: 55.34, 54.88, 54.07, 54.48, 54.35
- **Female**:
- **Male**

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**: 26.12, 26.15, 26.20, 26.25, 26.21
- **Female**: 33.06, 33.06, 33.09, 33.15, 33.14
- **Male**: 20.19, 20.20, 20.20, 20.15, 20.09

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.


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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.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

16/16 indicators

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

Figure 198
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 199
Maternity Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

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

Figure 200
Youth Diarrheal Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)


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

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

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

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**
2. **Worsened**
3. **Unchanged**

**Figure 201**

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

**Figure 202**

Internet penetration rate (No age or sex breakdown)

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

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

2000 2015 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Both</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>29.55</td>
<td>59.77</td>
<td>54.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>37.42</td>
<td>75.53</td>
<td>56.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>49.88</td>
<td>88.98</td>
<td>74.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The Kingdom of Lesotho is located in Southern Africa. Lesotho gained independence on October 4, 1966 and joined the African Union on October 31, 1966\(^\text{56}\). 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 2063\(^\text{56}\).

Lesotho ratified the African Youth Charter in 2010.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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)

![Graph showing the percentage of employed youth living below US$1.90 PPP per day from 2013 to 2017.](graph)

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)

![Graph showing the rate of youth unemployment from 2013 to 2017.](graph)

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.

---


**Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development**

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.

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**

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 206*
Completion Rate for Upper Secondary Education (Relevant ages, by sex)

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

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

*Figure 207*
Maternal Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

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

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

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

Figure 209
Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)

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)

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.
The Republic of Liberia is located in Western Africa. Liberia gained independence on July 26, 1847 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. 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 2063.

Liberia has not ratified the African Youth Charter in 2010.

**Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship**

8/10 indicators

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>50.80</td>
<td>48.70</td>
<td>52.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>48.60</td>
<td>46.40</td>
<td>50.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>45.60</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td>49.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>46.20</td>
<td>45.60</td>
<td>46.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>44.50</td>
<td>43.90</td>
<td>45.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>34.53</td>
<td>30.02</td>
<td>39.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>28.26</td>
<td>24.66</td>
<td>31.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>38.88</td>
<td>34.00</td>
<td>41.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>34.30</td>
<td>30.10</td>
<td>39.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>35.16</td>
<td>30.50</td>
<td>39.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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.png)

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

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.png)

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

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.png)

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

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)

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

Libya is located in Northern Africa. Libya gained independence on December 24, 1951 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. 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 2063.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

✔ Libya ratified the African Youth Charter in 2014.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

5/10 indicators

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)

Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

The rate of vulnerable employment decreased between 2016 and 2017 from 36.58 to 36.04
Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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 221
Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24 and sex)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>99.60%</td>
<td>99.40%</td>
<td>63.45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Figure 222
Maternal Mortality Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

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

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

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

Figure 224
International migrant stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>45.96</td>
<td>37.95</td>
<td>68.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>45.66</td>
<td>37.22</td>
<td>68.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>45.35</td>
<td>35.13</td>
<td>66.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Voter Turnout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>61.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>45.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>41.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The Republic of Madagascar is located in Eastern Africa. Madagascar gained independence on June 26, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963\(^\text{61}\). 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 2063\(^\text{62}\).

### Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

8/10 indicators

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Improved</th>
<th>Unchanged</th>
<th>Worsened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Figure 226

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

- Both
- Female
- Male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>17.20</td>
<td>15.20</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

- Both
- Female
- Male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>2.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

---


**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)

![Graph showing enrolment in secondary vocational education]

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**Figure 229**
Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percent of GDP

![Graph showing government expenditure on education]

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 2016.

**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)

![Graph showing non-communicable diseases mortality rate]

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)

![Graph showing youth lower respiratory infections mortality rate]

Source: Generated using data from Global Burden of Diseases.

Youth lower respiratory infection mortality rate improved, dropping from 1743% in 2013 to 16.57% per 100,000 population in 2017.
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)

The Internet Penetration Rate improved between 2000 and 2016 to reach a still relatively low 4.7 percent.

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

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.
The Republic of Malawi is located in Southern Africa. Malawi gained independence on July 6, 1964 and joined the African Union on July 13, 1964. 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 2063.

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5.51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>63.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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%
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)

Figure 237
Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percent of GDP

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

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.
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)

![Graph showing Internet Penetration Rate from 2000 to 2016](Image)

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

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)

![Graph showing Voter Turnout from 2009 to 2014](Image)

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

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.
The Republic of Mali is located in Western Africa. Mali gained independence on September 22, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. 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 2063.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

Mali ratified the African Youth Charter in 2007.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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.
### Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

**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)

Mali has all 7 indicators in this pillar; 5 improved, 1 decreased, and 1 fluctuated.

**Figure 209**

The Prevalence rate of modern contraception among youth improved considerably between 2001 and 2015 reaching 46.00 per 100,000 live births.

### Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

**Figure 210**

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.

Mali has 14 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 7 improved, and others remained relatively unchanged or had single year data.
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.

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

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, 1963. 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 2063.

Mauritania ratified the African Youth Charter in 2012.

**Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship**

6/10 indicators

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)

- **Both**: 6.60, 6.30, 6.70, 6.90, 5.90, 6.00, 5.80, 6.00, 5.00, 5.10
- **Female**: 6.60, 6.30, 6.70, 6.90, 5.90, 6.00, 5.80, 6.00, 5.00, 5.10
- **Male**: 6.60, 6.30, 6.70, 6.90, 5.90, 6.00, 5.80, 6.00, 5.00, 5.10

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)

- **Both**: 18.00, 22.50, 15.70, 17.99, 17.90, 17.61, 15.49, 17.90, 22.60, 15.58
- **Female**: 17.90, 22.57, 15.49, 17.90, 17.61, 15.49, 17.90, 22.60, 15.58
- **Male**: 18.00, 22.58, 15.70, 17.99, 17.90, 17.61, 15.49, 17.90, 22.60, 15.58

Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats.

The rate of youth unemployment slightly improved from 18.00% in 2013 to 17.935 in 2017 for both male and female.
Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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.

**Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary**

- Relevant ages, no sex breakdown
- 2003: 58.19%
- 2011: 59.21%
- 2015: 65.36%

**Figure 215**

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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.

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

- 2003: Both 5.19, Female 5.19, Male 5.19
- 2007: Both 5.12, Female 5.12, Male 5.12

**Figure 217**

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

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.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

3/4 indicators

3 Improved
1 Unchanged

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

The Republic of Mauritius is located in Eastern Africa. Mauritius gained independence on March 12, 1968 and joined the African Union in August of the same year. 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.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

10/10 indicators

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

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**: 96.60%
- **Female**: 97.10%
- **Male**: 96.20%

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Figure 224
Enrolment in Secondary Vocational (by age 15-24 and sex)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8.41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6.65%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5.51%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5.99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>16.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>19.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>20.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>21.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>23.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

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
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)

Source: Generated using data from Global Monitoring Report.

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

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

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 2063\(^9\).

Ratification of African Youth Charter

* Morocco has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

6/10 indicators

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.

Source: Generated using data from Global Monitoring Report.

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.

Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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 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

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 234
Skilled health professionals’ density (per 10,000 population) (No youth age or sex breakdown)

Source: Generated using data from Global Observatory data repository.
The proportion of young people who occupy parliamentary seats records a single year data at 1.6% in 2015.

**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.
The Republic of Mozambique is located in Southern Africa. Mozambique gained independence on June 25, 1975 and joined the African Union on July 18, 1975. 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 2063.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both (Male)</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>39.03</td>
<td>40.46</td>
<td>44.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>40.39</td>
<td>40.99</td>
<td>42.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>40.99</td>
<td>43.17</td>
<td>40.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>42.96</td>
<td>43.91</td>
<td>43.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>43.59</td>
<td>43.91</td>
<td>43.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>85.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>84.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>84.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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Ratification of African Youth Charter

- Mozambique ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008

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Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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.


This indicator remained low at 0.67% for both male and female in 2015.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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)

Maternal mortality rate worsened in 2015, reaching 53% per 100,000 live births.

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

**Figure 242**
Non-communicable Diseases Youth Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)

Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

3/6 indicators

- 3 Improved
- 3 Unchanged

Figure 244
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 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.

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

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

The Republic of Namibia is located in Southern Africa. Namibia gained independence on March 21, 1990 and joined the African Union in June, 1990. 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 2063.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

Namibia Ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

9/10 indicators

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.
Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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)

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

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 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)

Voter Turnout decreased between 2004 and 2014 being 72 percent in 2015.

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

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

The Republic of Niger is located in Western Africa. Niger gained independence on August 3, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 26, 1963\(^\text{76}\). 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 2063\(^\text{76}\).

---

**Ratification of African Youth Charter**

\(\checkmark\) Niger ratified the African Youth Charter in 2008.

---

**Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship**

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>48.30</td>
<td>45.50</td>
<td>50.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>46.90</td>
<td>43.90</td>
<td>49.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>44.90</td>
<td>42.70</td>
<td>46.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>46.70</td>
<td>44.20</td>
<td>45.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>43.50</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>49.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>88.98</td>
<td>88.88</td>
<td>88.68</td>
<td>88.56</td>
<td>88.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Vulnerable employment has remained above the 88 percent mark despite a negligible improvement.

---


Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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)

The Rate of Researchers worsened between 2001 and 2005, falling to 7.42 per 1,000,000 population.

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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 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.

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**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.

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

**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.

Source: Generated using data from Global Burden of Disease.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

6/6 indicators

- 3 Improved
- 3 Unchanged

Figure 260
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 261
Internet penetration rate (No age or sex breakdown)

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

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.

The rate of unemployment worsened between 2013 and 2017, rising from 9.77% to 13.41% for both male and female.
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, 1963. 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 2063.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

Nigeria ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>9.77</td>
<td>8.02</td>
<td>8.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8.52</td>
<td>9.71</td>
<td>7.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>9.18</td>
<td>9.18</td>
<td>7.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>13.06</td>
<td>14.89</td>
<td>11.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>15.23</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>11.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20.40</td>
<td>23.40</td>
<td>17.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>21.36</td>
<td>18.28</td>
<td>24.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
**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)

51.65% → 66.69%

2013 → 2016

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)

![Graph showing Proportion of Literate Youth]

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

Figure 268
Internet Penetration Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

The Internet Penetration Rate improved considerably between 2000 and 2016 to reach 25.7 percent.

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunications Union estimate.

Figure 269
Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)

Voter Turnout fluctuated between 2003 and 2015 while we have 43.65 percent in 2015.

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

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

The Republic of Rwanda is located in Eastern Africa. Rwanda gained independence on July 1, 1962 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. 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 2063.

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.
Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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)

![Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary](source)

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary increased by over 10% points between 2016 and 2017, moving to 82.41%.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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 266**
Enrolment in Secondary Vocational (by age 15-24, no sex breakdown)

![Enrolment in secondary vocational](source)

Enrolment in secondary vocational improved greatly between 2014 and 2015 from 11.00 percent to 11.80 percent.

**Figure 267**
Number of Physicians per inhabitant or Density of Physicians (per 1,000 population) (No youth age or sex breakdown)

![Number of Physicians per inhabitant](source)

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)

![Suicide Mortality Rate](source)

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


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.
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, 1982. 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 2063.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

Sahrawi has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

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**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, 1975. 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 2063.

---

**Ratification of African Youth Charter**

Sao Tome and Principe ratified the African Youth Charter in 2014.

---

**Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship**

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20.52</td>
<td>15.43</td>
<td>20.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>20.51</td>
<td>16.42</td>
<td>20.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>20.50</td>
<td>15.41</td>
<td>20.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15.42</td>
<td>20.60</td>
<td>15.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>15.46</td>
<td>20.65</td>
<td>15.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2016</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>27.50</td>
<td>24.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**.

---


Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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)

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary increased by over 13% points between 2012 and 2016, moving to 96.98%.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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).

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.
Figure 277
Percentage of young people population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)

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.

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

Figure 278
Voter Turnout in Parliamentary Elections as a Percentage of Registered Voters (no age or sex breakdown)

Voter turnout experienced an increase since 2002. In 2018, the rate of voter turnout landed at 80.65%.

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

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

The Republic of Senegal is located in Western Africa. Senegal gained independence on June 20, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963\(^\text{85}\). 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 2063\(^\text{86}\).


**Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship**

![10/10 indicators](image)

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>44.42</td>
<td>17.14</td>
<td>48.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>41.28</td>
<td>61.07</td>
<td>20.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Senegal ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011.
Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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)

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

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

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.

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

Figure 284
Youth Tuberculosis Mortality Rate (by age 15-34, no sex breakdown)

Source: Generated using data from Global Burden of Disease.

The Youth Mortality Rate decreased between 2013 and 2017 falling to 25.63 percent in 2013 to 22.60 percent in 2017.
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

The Republic of Seychelles is located in Eastern Africa. Seychelles gained independence on June 29, 1976 and joined the African Union on the same day. 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 2063.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

Seychelles ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>33.30</td>
<td>33.80</td>
<td>34.10</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>32.70</td>
<td>32.10</td>
<td>30.50</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.60</td>
<td>33.00</td>
<td>38.30</td>
<td>24.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>24.10</td>
<td>23.70</td>
<td>24.70</td>
<td>24.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from ILO Stats

Unemployment distribution improved in 2017 at 24.10% for both male and female.

---


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)

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.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

9/16 indicators

Seychelles has 9 out of the 16 indicators in this pillar; 3 worsened, 4 remained relatively constant, while 2 have single data points.

Figure 290
Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)

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 291
Suicide Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (by sex, no youth age breakdown)

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)

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

The Republic of Sierra Leone is located in Western Africa. Sierra Leone gained independence on April 27, 1961 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. 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 2063.

Sierra Leone has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

**Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship**

9/10 indicators

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)

- Both
- Female
- Male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>46.90</td>
<td>44.60</td>
<td>46.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>45.90</td>
<td>47.60</td>
<td>46.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>48.90</td>
<td>53.70</td>
<td>56.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>54.90</td>
<td>62.00</td>
<td>54.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>54.70</td>
<td>51.80</td>
<td>54.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85.09</td>
<td>85.33</td>
<td>85.81</td>
<td>84.67</td>
<td>84.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

---


Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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 percent for males.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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)

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

Percentage of Young People’s population living in poverty (PYPP) (No age or sex breakdown)

The Internet Penetration Rate has increased between 2000 and 2016 but remain below average at 11.8 percent in 2016.

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate

Figure 301
Percentage of Young People’s 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

The Republic of Somalia is located in Eastern Africa. Somalia gained independence on July 1, 1960 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. 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 2063.

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>38.80</td>
<td>38.60</td>
<td>39.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>38.60</td>
<td>38.70</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>37.90</td>
<td>37.20</td>
<td>38.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>37.10</td>
<td>37.10</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>38.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

2014: 42.70%

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.
Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

**Figure 305**
Skilled health professionals’ density (per 1,000 population)  
(No youth age or sex breakdown)

Somalia has data for 12 out of 16 indicators in this pillar; 6 improved, 1 worsened, others remained unchanged or had single year data.

No trend data is currently available with the rate of Skilled Health Professionals in 2014 being 1.08 per 1,000 population.

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

**Figure 306**
Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (by age 15-49 and female)

No trend data is available for Female Youth who have Undergone Female Genital Mutilation /Cutting, with the 2016 rate being 97.9%.

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Division
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Figure 308**
International Migrant Stock as percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Figure 309**
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, 1994. 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 2063.

South Africa ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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)

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)

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.
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)

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**Figure 311**
The number of researchers improved from 305.75% in 2001 to 484.20% in 2013.

5/7 indicators

**Figure 312**
Proportion of Literate Youth

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

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

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 1769% than male at

**Figure 314**
Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)

Source: Generated using data from Global Health Observatory data repository

Current health expenditure fluctuated with upward between 2000 and 2015 landing at a rate of 8.20 percent in 2015.

---

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)

The Internet Penetration Rate has increased significantly between 2000 and 2016 rising to 54 percent.

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate

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.
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, 2011. 36% (4.6 million) is aged 15-35 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 35% by the year 2063.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

South Sudan has not ratified the African Youth Charter.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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)

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.
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 point.

Figure 319
Proportion of Literate Youth (by age 15-24)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>65.81</td>
<td>29.58</td>
<td>44.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Figure 320
Government Expenditure on Education, total as a percent of GDP

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

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

2012 | 2.57
2013 | 2.15
2014 | 2.11
2015 | 2.53

Current Health Expenditure fluctuated but eventually landed at 2.53% in 2015.
The Internet Penetration Rate increased slightly between 2013 and 2016 but remain below average at 6.7 percent in 2016.

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)

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.
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, 1963. 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 2063.

**Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship**

6/9 indicators

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>27.72</td>
<td>21.34</td>
<td>11.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>27.29</td>
<td>21.29</td>
<td>11.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>27.78</td>
<td>21.30</td>
<td>11.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>27.27</td>
<td>21.27</td>
<td>11.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>27.28</td>
<td>21.28</td>
<td>11.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>41.13</td>
<td>40.93</td>
<td>40.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>40.93</td>
<td>40.63</td>
<td>40.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>40.63</td>
<td>40.35</td>
<td>40.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>40.35</td>
<td>40.43</td>
<td>40.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>40.43</td>
<td>40.43</td>
<td>40.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

---

6/9 indicators

Improved

---

× Sudan has not ratified the African Youth Charter.
Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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

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)

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

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 do not show trend.

**Figure 329**
Youth Maternal Mortality Rate

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

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.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

5/5 indicators

1 Improved

Figure 331
Youth Members of Parliament Lower House
- Both
- Female
- Male

2015
- Both: 2.00
- Female: 1.40
- Male: 0.70

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

Figure 332
Internet Penetration Rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

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.

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.
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, 1963\(^\text{98}\). 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 2063\(^\text{99}\).

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.

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.

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.
The Youth Literacy Rate improved between 2002 and 2015 from 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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>72.77</td>
<td>84.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>72.12</td>
<td>78.69</td>
<td>72.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>85.94</td>
<td>84.64</td>
<td>82.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>84.29</td>
<td>84.64</td>
<td>87.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**Figure 336**

Youth Literacy Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>72.77</td>
<td>84.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>72.12</td>
<td>78.69</td>
<td>72.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>85.94</td>
<td>84.64</td>
<td>82.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>84.29</td>
<td>84.64</td>
<td>87.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The Youth Literacy Rate improved between 2002 and 2015 form 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

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>39.4</th>
<th>52.9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey.

The Prevalence Rate of Modern Contraception among Youth improved between 2005 and 2016 from 39.4 to 52.9 percent.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

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 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.

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.

Figure 340
Internet Penetration Rate

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

Figure 341
The Internet Penetration Rate improved considerably between 2000 and 2016 from 0.1 percent to 13 percent.
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.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

8/10 indicators

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>48.50</td>
<td>44.10</td>
<td>52.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>47.60</td>
<td>43.10</td>
<td>52.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>47.00</td>
<td>42.50</td>
<td>51.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>48.60</td>
<td>41.00</td>
<td>50.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>42.30</td>
<td>37.40</td>
<td>47.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>80.90</td>
<td>81.07</td>
<td>80.55</td>
<td>80.43</td>
<td>80.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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)

![Graph showing improvement in effective transition rate from primary to secondary school]

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

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.

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 344**

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

![Graph showing proportion of literate youth for both male and female]

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.

**Figure 345**

Maternal Mortality rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

![Graph showing improvement in maternal mortality rate]

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)

![Graph showing prevalence rate of modern contraception among youth]

Source: Generated using data from Demographic and Health Survey

The Prevalence Rate of Modern Contraception among Youth improved between 2010 and 2014 reaching to 32.10 percent.
Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment

Internet Penetration Rate (no age or sex breakdown)

5/6 indicators

- 2 Improved
- 1 Worsened

**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)

Source: Generated using data from International Telecommunication Union estimate.

- 2002: 67.43
- 2007: 84.92
- 2013: 66.06
- 2018: 59.25

Voter turnout fell from 67.43 in 2002 to 59.25 per 100,000 population in 2018.

Source: Generated using data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**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

The Republic of Tunisia is located in Northern Africa. Tunisia gained independence on March 20, 1956 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963. The current estimated population of Tunisia is 11.3 million with 32% aged 15-35.

Ratification of African Youth Charter

- Tunisia ratified the African Youth Charter in 2011.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

7/10 indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Improved</th>
<th>3 Worsened</th>
<th>3 Unchanged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>34.53</td>
<td>33.23</td>
<td>37.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>34.77</td>
<td>35.73</td>
<td>36.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>35.43</td>
<td>38.23</td>
<td>36.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>36.35</td>
<td>40.33</td>
<td>36.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>34.53</td>
<td>36.33</td>
<td>34.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2016</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

---

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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

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

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

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 Global Health Observatory data repository.

Figure 354
Maternal mortality rate (no youth age or sex breakdown)

Maternal mortality rate improved between 2000 and 2015 falling from 84 to 62 per 100,000 live births.

Source: Generated using data from United Nations Statistics Office.
**Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment**

**Figure 355**

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

![Chart showing international migrant stock by age and sex](chart.png)

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 356**

Internet penetration rate (No age or sex breakdown)

![Graph showing internet penetration rate](graph.png)

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.
The Republic of Uganda is located in Eastern Africa. Uganda gained independence on October 9, 1962 and joined the African Union on May 25, 1963\textsuperscript{106}. 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 2063\textsuperscript{106}.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>79.80</td>
<td>72.10</td>
<td>85.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>65.70</td>
<td>58.40</td>
<td>72.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>29.30</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>28.60</td>
<td>28.30</td>
<td>28.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>27.20</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>27.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>26.90</td>
<td>26.70</td>
<td>26.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>22.60</td>
<td>22.60</td>
<td>22.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.


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.

**Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing**

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.
**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**

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

The Republic of Zambia is located in Southern Africa. Zambia gained independence on October 24, 1964 and joined the African Union on December 16, 1964. 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 2063.

Zambia ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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.
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 2: Education and Skills Development**

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 368**
Proportion of literate youth (by age 15-24 and sex)

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**

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)

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)

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

The Rate of Youth Members of Parliament Lower House worsened between 2013 and 2018, from 8 to 4.5 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

The Republic of Zimbabwe is located in Southern Africa. Zimbabwe gained independence on April 18, 1980 and joined the African Union on June 18, 1980. 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 2063.

Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

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: 10.50
- Female: 8.95
- Male: 11.75

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Zimbabwe ratified the African Youth Charter in 2009.

---

Pillar 2: Education and Skills Development

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>28.50</td>
<td>11.10</td>
<td>14.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Figure 376
Government expenditure on education, total as a percent of GDP


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.

Pillar 3: Health and Wellbeing

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>12.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>12.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>6.56</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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.
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.

**Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment**

**Figure 379**

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

![Graph showing voter turnout from 2000 to 2018](source: Generated using data from Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance)

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 a percentage of total population (by age 15-34 and sex)

![Graph showing international migrant stock](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**


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.
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.

**Conclusions**

**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.