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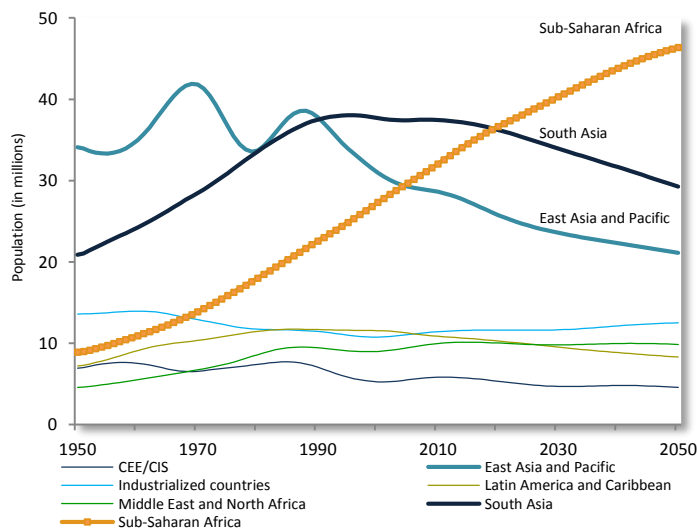
Every Child Counts

Key Statistics

- In Africa, mortality rates among children under five decreased by 45 per cent between 1990 and 2012, but still half of the world's 6.6 million under-five deaths occur in Africa.
- Pneumonia, malaria and diarrhoea account for 40% of all under-five deaths in Africa.
- At least 1 in 3 children under five in Africa were stunted in 2011.
- In 2012, there were an estimated 2.9 million children under 15 years living with HIV in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Over half of the world's out-of-school children (33 million) live in Africa.
- The population in Africa with access to an improved drinking source more than doubled from 1990 to 2012.
- There has been major progress in the last decade in the use of insecticide-treated nets among children.

The child population in Africa is burgeoning; by 2050, 1 in every 3 children under 18 will be African

Number of births by UNICEF regions, 1950 - 2050



Source: You, D., and D. Anthony. "Generation 2025: The critical importance of understanding demographic trends for the children of the 21st century". UNICEF Occasional Paper, no. 1, September 2012.

By 2050, 1 in every 3 births and almost 1 in every 3 children under 18 will be African

Between 2010 and 2025, the child population of sub-Saharan Africa will rise by 130 million.

From around 2030, sub-Saharan Africa will be the single region with the greatest number of children under 18.

Prepared by: UNICEF Data & Analytics
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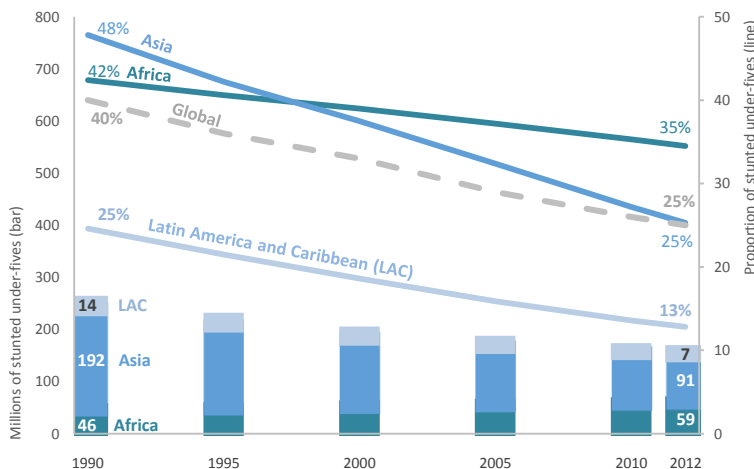
Find the latest statistics on children in Africa at the UNICEF-Statistics website: www.childinfo.org

Key facts:

- Stunting, or being too short for one's age, is linked with irreversible long term consequences; it diminishes chances of succeeding in school and of living healthy and productive lives.
- Africa is the only region with nearly negligible changes in the *percentage* (%) of stunted children since 1990.
- While other regions have halved the *number* of stunted children, Africa has increased by one third (due both to population growth and minimal progress in reduction of the percentage of stunted children).
- There are stark disparities between the richest and poorest in most AU sub-regions.

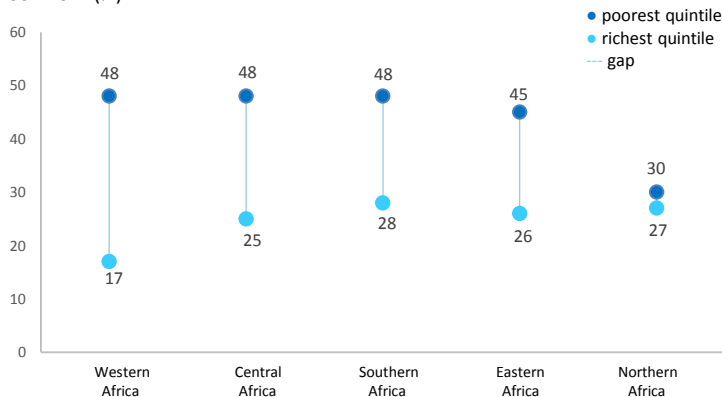
Stunting in Africa: falling far behind other regions

Millions of under-fives stunted, by region, 1990-2012 and Percentage of under-fives stunted, by region, 1990-2012 (%)

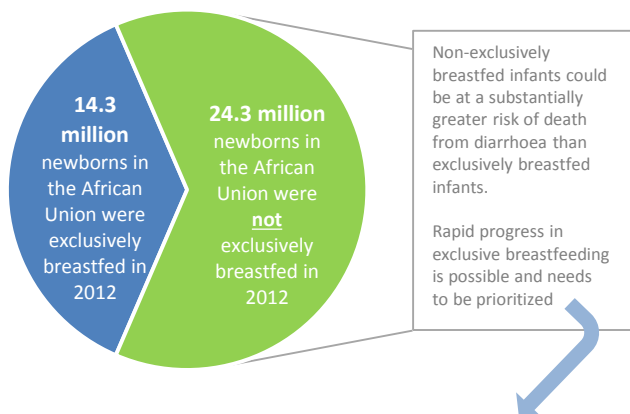


Stunting disparities are greatest in Western Africa

Percentage of under-fives stunted (moderate and severe), by wealth quintile, 2007-2012 (%)

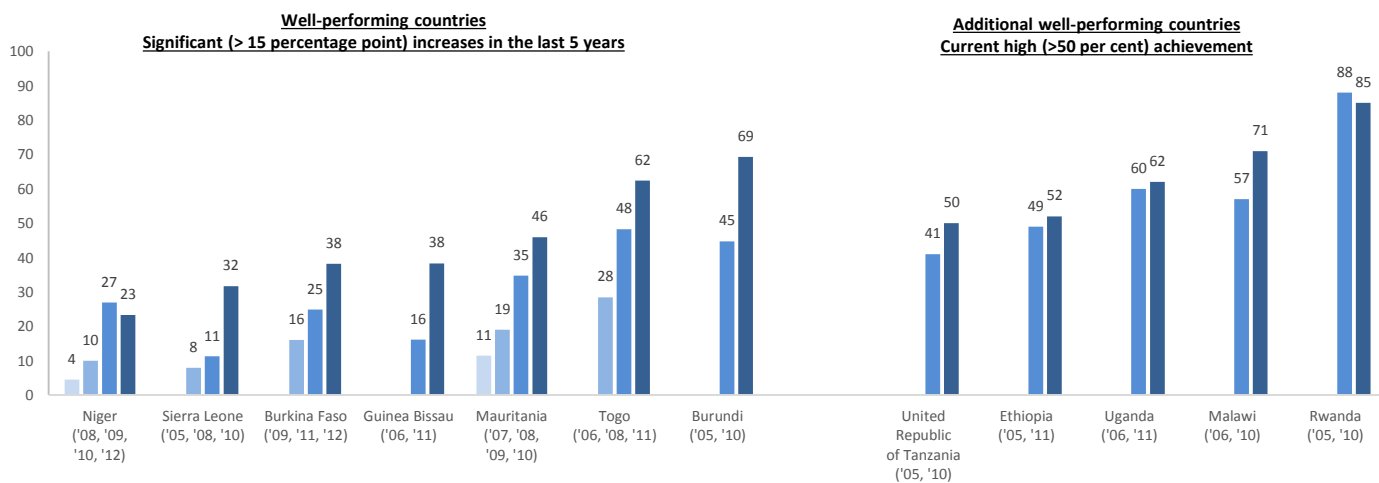


Exclusive breastfeeding



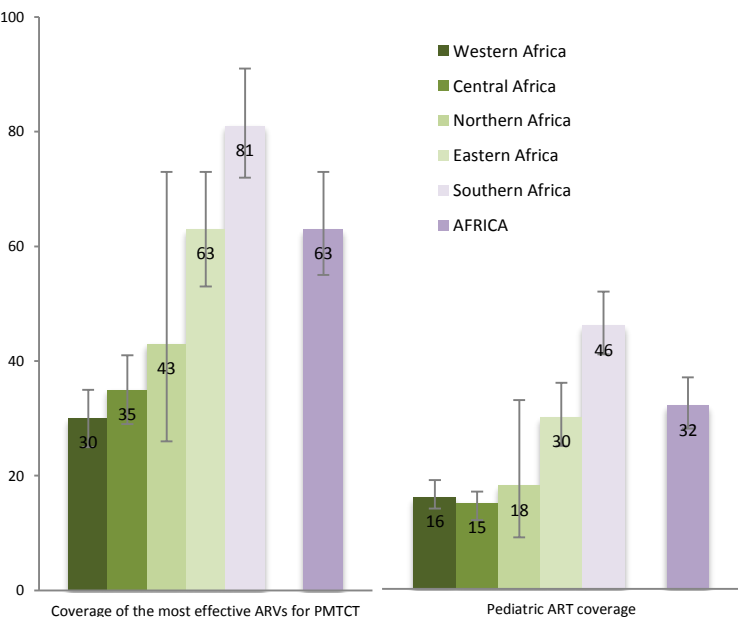
Recent advances in 7 African countries show that rapid progress in exclusive breastfeeding is possible

Trends in the percentage of infants 0-5 months old that are exclusively breastfed, in well-performing countries, 2005-2012 (%)



An estimated 2.9 million children under 15 years were living with HIV in Sub-Saharan Africa as of 2012; about 10 per cent of which were newly infected, mainly through mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Coverage of Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT) and pediatric Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) coverage, by region, 2012 (%)



Source: UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, 2013 Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting, and UNAIDS, Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2013

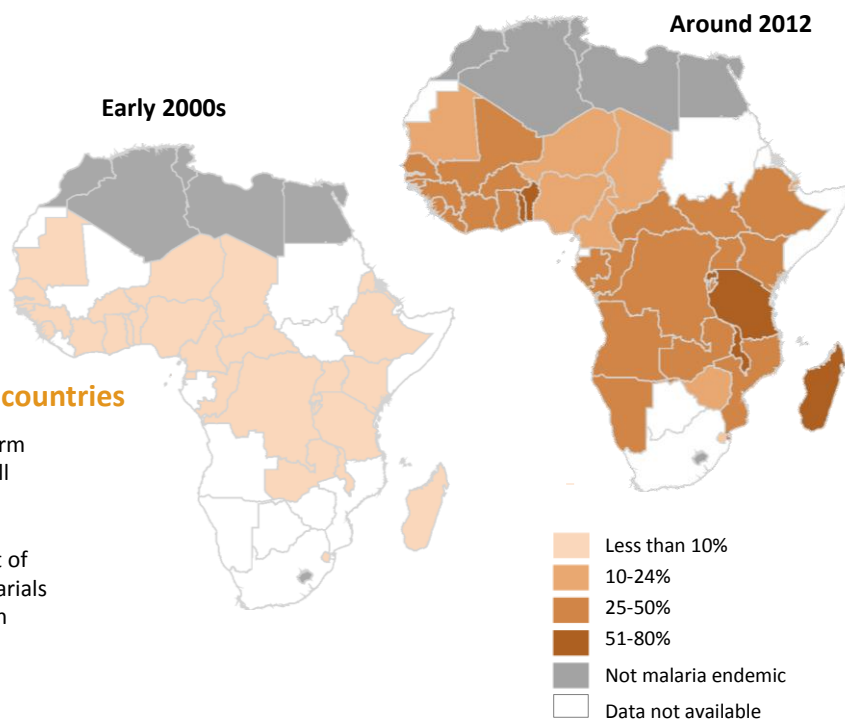
Key facts:

- Although progress has been made in Africa to increase the prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV and increasing pediatric anti-retroviral therapy (ART) coverage, much more progress is needed.
- In 2012, around 230,000 children were newly infected with HIV in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Across Africa, about 3% of all under-five deaths are caused by HIV/AIDS, and in Southern Africa, an estimated 11% of under-five deaths are attributed to HIV/AIDS.
- Although some progress has been made, ARV coverage for PMTCT varied from 30% in Western Africa to 81% in Southern Africa in 2012.

Major progress during the last decade in the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) among children

- During the last decade, the proportion of children sleeping under ITNs in sub-Saharan Africa increased from less than 5 per cent to over a third.
- In Madagascar and the United Republic of Tanzania, coverage increased from less than 3 per cent to over 70 per cent.
- Mass campaigns for distribution of ITNs are used to ensure that everyone is reached.

Children under-five sleeping under ITNs in Africa, early 2000s and around 2012



Malaria case management in endemic countries

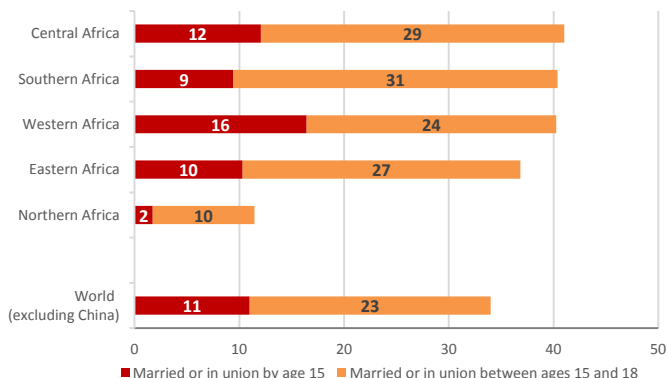
- The use of Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) to confirm malaria infection before starting treatment is still low.
- In most endemic countries, less than 50 per cent of febrile children under-five who receive anti-malarials are treated with artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), the recommended first line antimalarial drug.

Source: UNICEF global databases 2014, based on DHS, MICS, and other national surveys

Child marriage, birth registration and Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C)

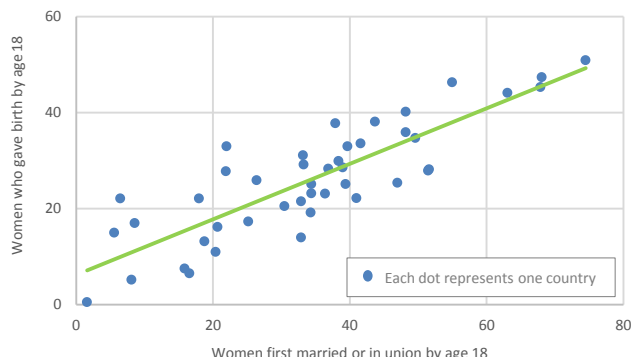
Nearly four in ten young women in Africa were married or in union before age 18

Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before ages 15 and 18, by region, 2005-2012 (%)



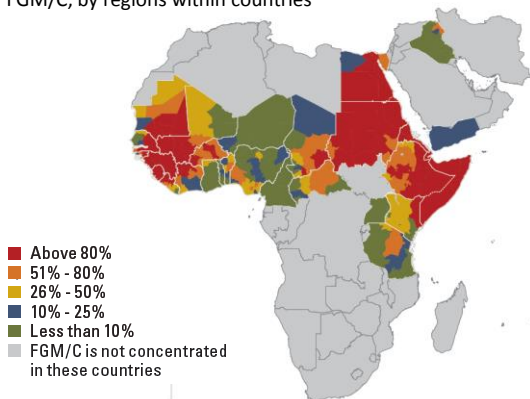
Countries with high levels of child marriage tend to have high levels of early childbearing

Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union by age 18, and who gave birth by age 18, in African countries with available data, 2005-2012 (%)



FGM/C is concentrated in a swath of countries from the Atlantic Coast to the Horn of Africa

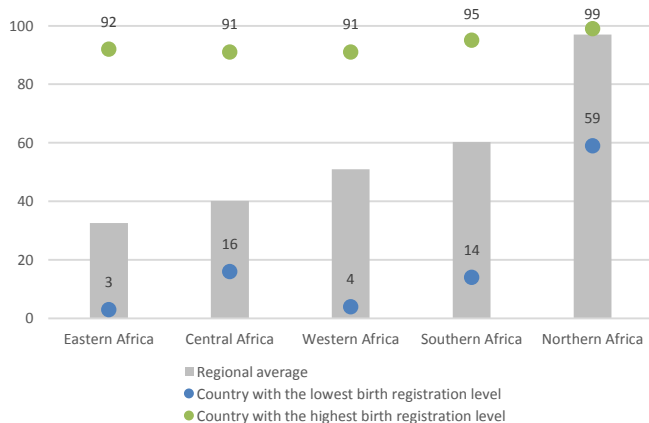
Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by regions within countries



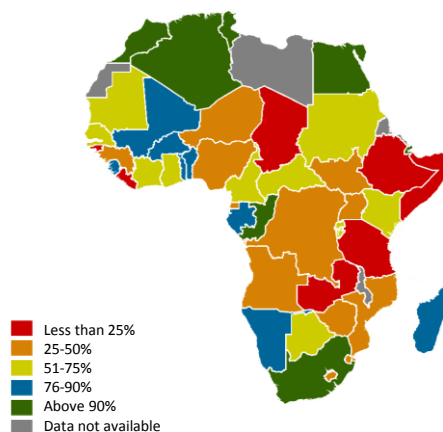
- More than 125 million girls and women alive today have undergone some form of FGM/C in 29 countries across Africa and the Middle East.
- Another 30 million girls are at risk of being cut in the next decade.
- In most countries where FGM/C is practiced, the majority of women and men think it should end.

Levels of birth registration vary widely across Africa, from a low of 3 per cent in Somalia to a high of 99 per cent in Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt

Percentage of children under age five whose births are registered; by region, and highest and lowest countries, 2005-2012 (%)

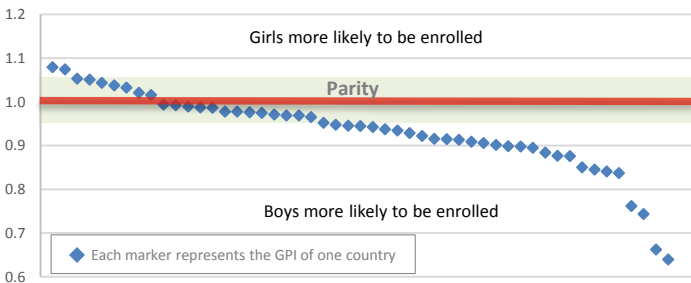


Percentage of children under age five whose births are registered, 2005-2012 (%)



In Africa, boys are more likely to be enrolled in primary school than girls

Gender parity index of primary enrolment, girls as a percentage of boys, African countries, 2008-2012

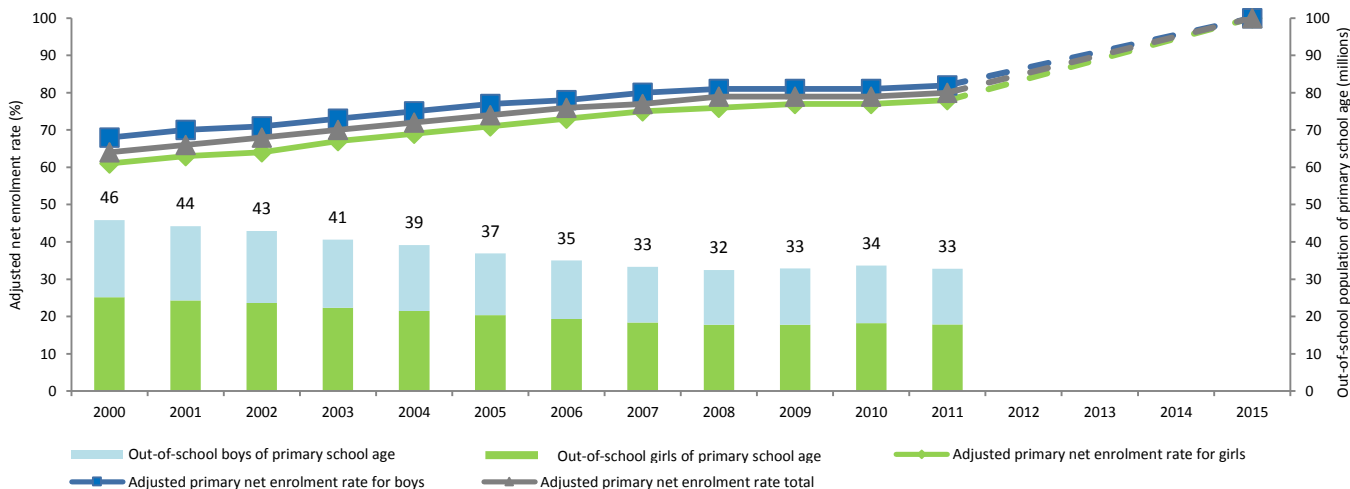


Key facts:

- Over half of the world's out-of-school children (33 million) live in Africa.
- Girls are more likely to be out of school than boys.
- Children with disabilities are over-represented in the out-of-school population.
- Progress in reducing the out-of-school children population has slowed down since 2005.
- Many children fail to complete a full primary education and fail to master basic literacy and numeracy skills.

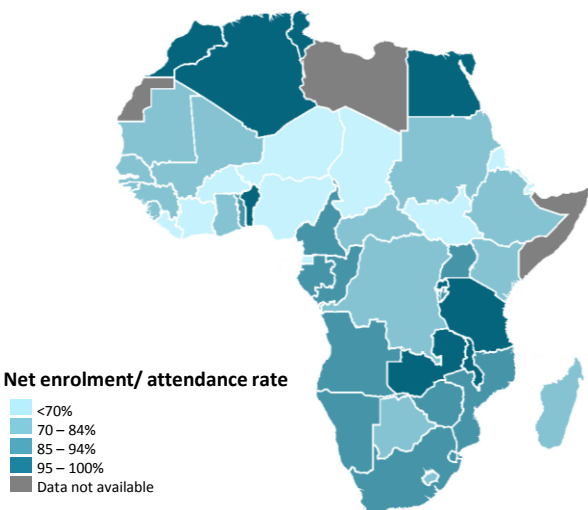
Progress in primary enrolment has stagnated in recent years

Primary school adjusted net enrolment rate (%) and out-of-school population of primary school age (millions) in Africa by sex, 2000-2011



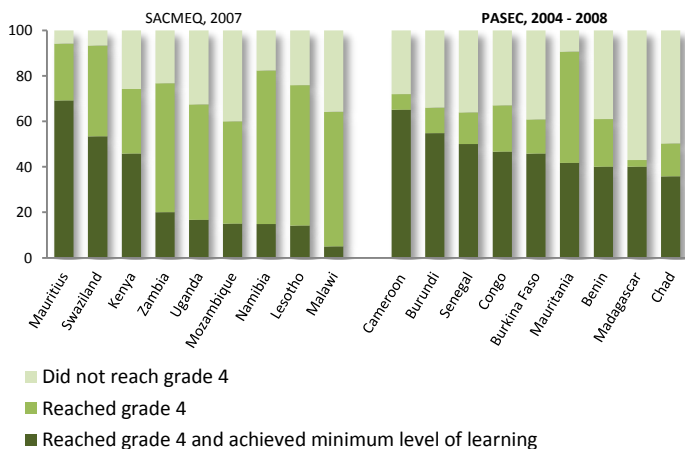
Only twelve African countries are near achieving universal primary education

Net enrolment/attendance rate, 2007-2012



Even if they progress through the grades, many primary school children do not acquire basic knowledge and skills

Percent of cohort who reach grade 4 and achieve a minimal education level

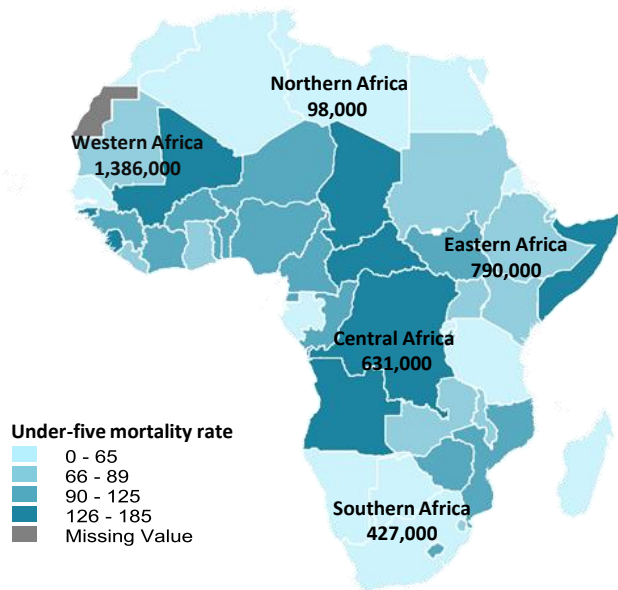


Note: The definition of minimum learning levels differs between the two surveys, the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ) and the Programme of Analysis of Education Systems of the CONFEMEN (PASEC) and thus the results are not comparable.
Source: EFA Global Monitoring Report 2012

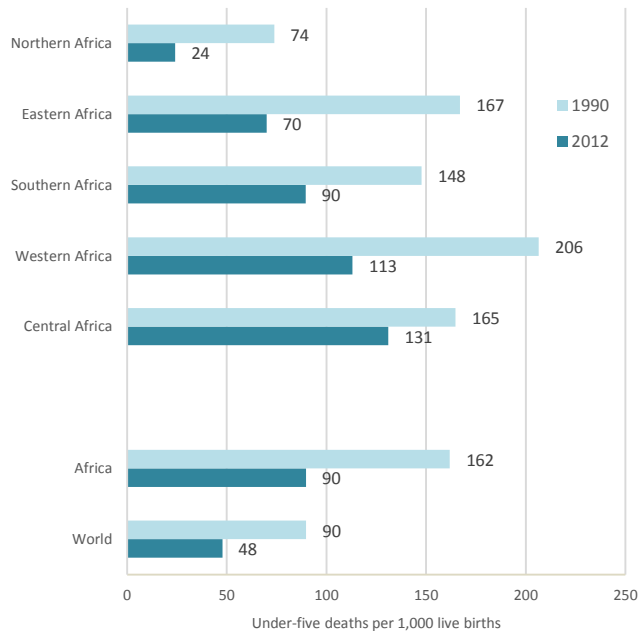
All regions in Africa have experienced marked declines in under-five mortality since 1990

In Africa, mortality rates among children under five (U5MR) have decreased by 45 per cent from 162 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 90 in 2012, but still half of the world's 6.6 million under-five deaths occur in Africa.

Under-five mortality rate by country (deaths per 1,000 live births) and number of under five deaths by sub-region, 2012

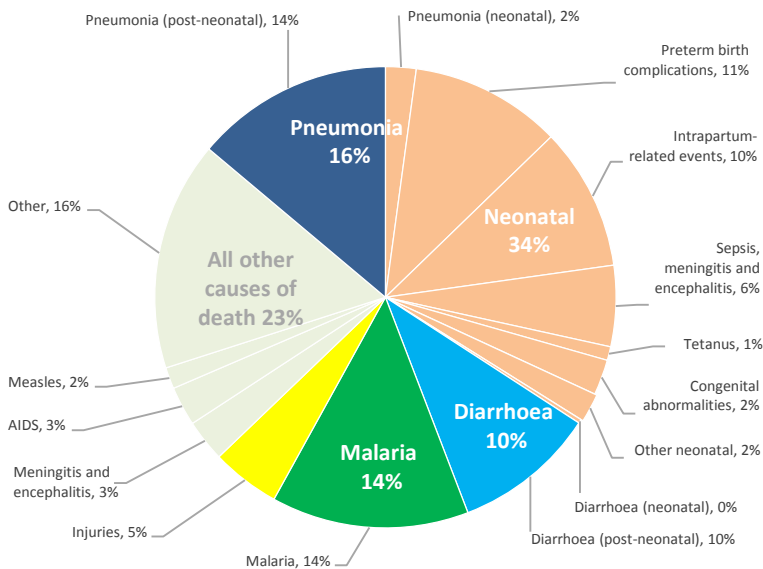


Under-five mortality rate, 1990-2012



Pneumonia, malaria and diarrhoea account for 40% of all under-five deaths in Africa

Distribution of under-five deaths in Africa by cause, 2012

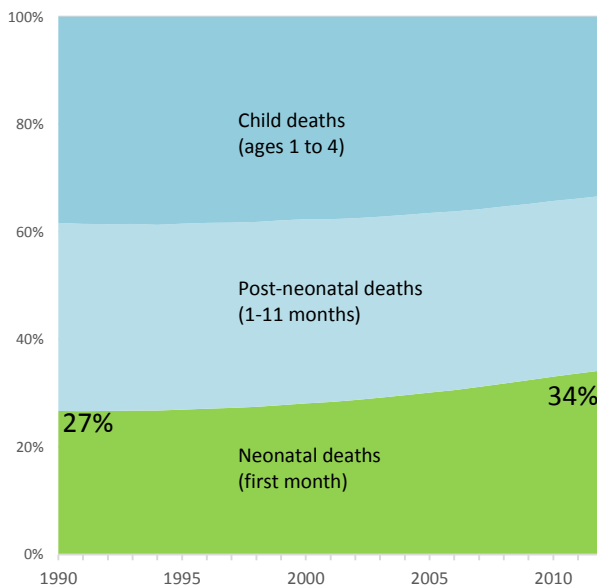


Globally, almost half of all under-five deaths are attributable to malnutrition

Source: UNICEF analysis based on IGME 2013 and WHO & CHERG 2014

Despite declining rates, neonatal deaths are growing as a share of under-five deaths, amid faster progress in reducing mortality in the post-neonatal period

Age distribution of under-five deaths, Africa, 1990-2012



The population with access to an improved drinking water source in Africa more than doubled, from 351 million in 1990 to 746 million in 2012

Improved drinking water coverage in Africa, 2012 (%)

Western Africa	Southern Africa	Eastern Africa	Central Africa	North Africa
Gambia 90	Botswana 97	Mauritius 100	Sao Tomé & Pr. 97	Egypt 99
Cape Verde 89	South Africa 95	Seychelles 96	Gabon 92	Tunisia 97
Ghana 87	Namibia 92	Djibouti 92	Congo 75	Algeria 84
Burkina Faso 82	Malawi 85	Uganda 75	Burundi 75	Morocco 84
Côte d'Ivoire 80	Lesotho 81	Rwanda 71	Cameroon 74	Mauritania 50
Benin 76	Zimbabwe 80	Kenya 62	CAR 68	Libya ND
Senegal 75	Swaziland 74	Sudan 55	Chad 51	
Liberia 74	Zambia 63	Tanzania 53	DR Congo 46	
Guinea 74	Angola 54	Ethiopia 52	Equatorial Guinea ND	
Guinea-Bissau 74	Mozambique 49	Madagascar 50		
Mali 67	Comoros ND			
Nigeria 64	Eritrea ND			
Sierra Leone 60	Somalia ND			
Togo 60	South Sudan ND			
Niger 52				

ND= No data

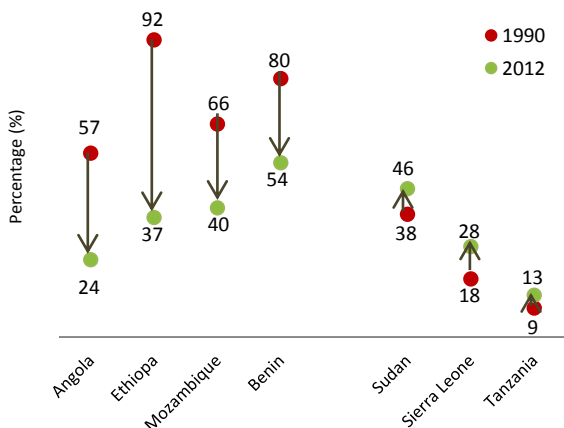
Key facts:

- Drinking water coverage in Africa increased from 56% in 1990 to 69% in 2012.
- This rate of progress is not sufficient to meet the continent's MDG drinking water target of 78% by 2015.
- Just over a quarter (27%) of the African population enjoys the convenience and associated health benefits of a piped drinking water supply on premises.
- The population without access to an improved drinking water source increased from 279 million in 1990 to 389 million in 2010, and then decreased to 338 million in 2012.

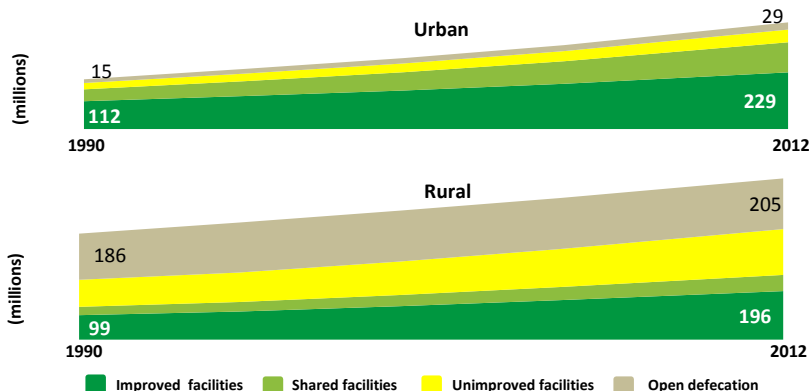
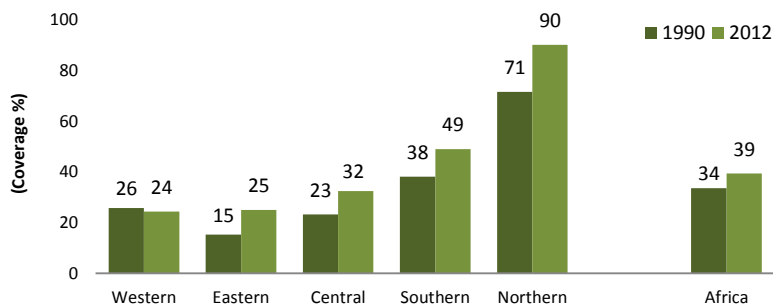
In Africa only 39% of the population uses an improved sanitation facility; the population without access grew by 239 million despite 214 million people gaining access since 1990

- Open defecation rates in Eastern Africa declined most from 45% in 1990 to 27% in 2012.
- Western and Central Africa made the least progress on sanitation.
- In Southern Africa 18% of the population still practices open defecation.
- Malawi, Angola, Ethiopia and Benin registered declines in open defecation rates of 25 percentage points or more since 1990. Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania registered an increase in open defecation rates (see below).

Open defecation rates, selected countries, 1990-2012



Sanitation coverage trends in Africa, sub-regions and urban and rural areas, 1990-2012

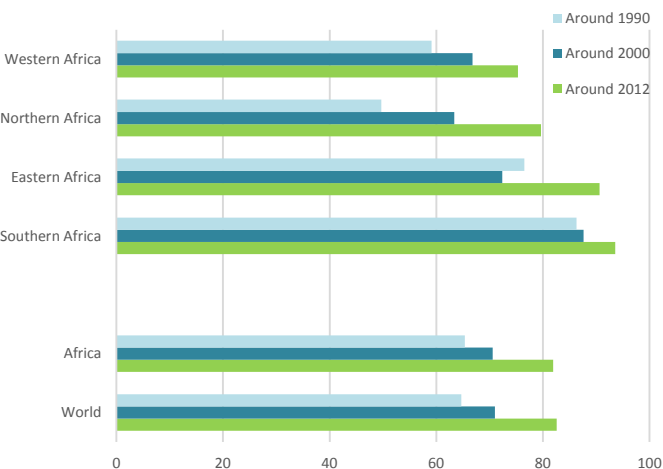


Africa has the highest number of maternal deaths, despite steady declines since 1990

- Globally, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) declined from 380 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 210 in 2013
- In sub-Saharan Africa the MMR was 510 per 100,000 live births in 2013, a 48% decline from 990 in 1990.
- Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 62 per cent of all maternal deaths in the world in 2013, largely due to limited access to emergency obstetric care and insufficient maternal care during pregnancy and delivery.

Antenatal care during pregnancy with skilled health personnel is essential to ensure both mother and baby's well-being

Antenatal care: Women aged 15-49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife), 1990-2012 (%)



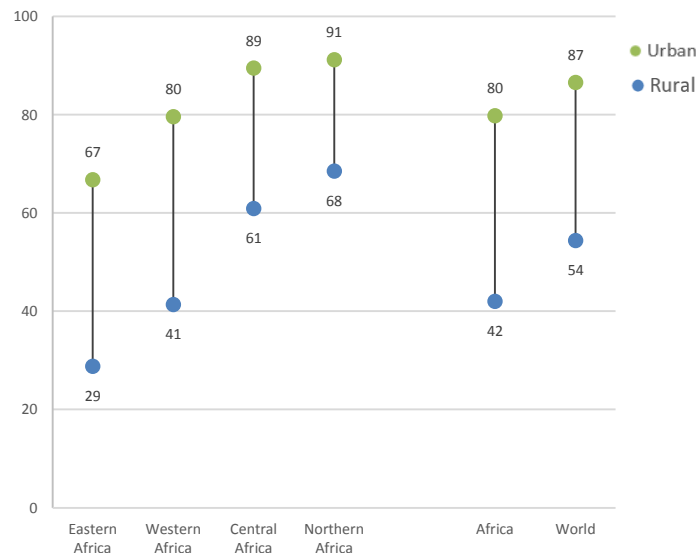
Note: Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional estimates for Central Africa.

Improvement in maternal health outcomes requires key interventions:

- A minimum of four visits for antenatal care in order to ensure the well-being of the mother and the baby.
- Assistance from skilled health personnel at delivery.
- Improved access to emergency obstetric care
- Expanded access to information, counseling and supplies for a wide range of contraceptive methods.
- Antiretroviral therapy to all pregnant women who need it.

Skilled delivery care coverage is higher in urban than in rural areas

Skilled attendance at birth: Births attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife), African regions by area of residence, 2008-2012 (%)



Note: Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional estimates for Southern Africa.

Nearly half of babies in Africa are born without assistance from skilled health personnel

Skilled attendance at birth: Births attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife), 2006-2012 (%)

