



Africa's Children

# Africa's Children 2026: Statistical Compendium

*African Overview*

*The Future of Childhood in a Changing World*

## Contents

Acknowledgements . . . . .	3
Introduction . . . . .	4
General note on the data . . . . .	6
Regional classifications . . . . .	9
Thematic Section: WASH . . . . .	11
<b>Statistical Tables</b>	<b>15</b>
Table 1: Demographics . . . . .	15
Table 2: Child Mortality . . . . .	18
Table 3: Maternal and Newborn Health . . . . .	21
Table 4: Child Health . . . . .	25
Table 5: Adolescent Health . . . . .	29
Table 6/7: HIV/AIDS . . . . .	33
Table 8/9: Nutrition . . . . .	38
Table 10: Early Childhood Development . . . . .	45
Table 11: Education . . . . .	48
Table 12: Child Protection . . . . .	52
Table 13: Social Protection and Equity . . . . .	57
Table 14.1: WASH in households . . . . .	61
Table 14.2: WASH in households . . . . .	64
Table 14.3: WASH in health care facilities . . . . .	67
Table 15: Adolescents . . . . .	70
Table 16: Children with Disabilities . . . . .	73
Table 17: Women's Economic Empowerment . . . . .	77
Table 18: Migration . . . . .	82
Table 19: Economic Indicators . . . . .	85

## Acknowledgements

### **Division of OSE - Data & Analytics, UNICEF**

Bo Viktor Nylund, Director

João Pedro Azevedo, Chief Statistician and Deputy Director, Data and Analytics Section

**Contributors:** Tashrik Ahmed, Garen Avanesian, Jorge Bica, Savvy Brar, Claudia Cappa, Alessandro Catalini, Joel Conkle, Yadigar Coskun, Enrique Delamónica, Ayca Donmez, Graeme Wilson Fell, Lauren Francis, Chika Hayashi, Lucia Hug, Yves Jaques, Benjamin Johnson, Munkhbadar Jugder, Chibwe Lwamba, Sean Anthony Byrne, Anike Alli-Hakeem, Tatjana Karaulac, Yoshito Kawakatsu, Dohyung Kim, Yang Liu, Vrinda Mehra, Sakshi Mishra, Colleen Murray Gastón, Maria Muniz, George Mwinnyaa, Daniele Olivotti, Gilles Fagninou, Etleva Kadilli, Adele Khodr, Edouard Beigbeder, Lauren Pandolfelli, Nicole Petrowski, Eva Quintana, Ranto Ramananjato, Anshana Ranck, Andrea Rossi, David Sharrow, Alberto Pedro Sibileau, Tom Slaymaker, Khaing Soe, Rohini Sampooram Swaminathan, Turgay Ünalán, Gladys Babirye Bagandanswa Nacuka, Dee Wang, Hrayr Wanniss, Danzhen You, Sahar Zandinia, Robert Bain, Nadia Noor, Hamet sow, Fiston Cokola Mwami, Tamana Zamir

### **UNECA**

Samuel Kobina Annim, William Muhawava, Leandre Foster Ngogang Wandji

### **African Union**

Mrs. Botho Kebabonye Bayendi, Dr. Jose Alene Awong, Alexandre Ailloud, Titus Victor Kamatuka

### **Photo credits**

Cover: @UNICEF/UNI851861/Saif

## Introduction

*Africa's Children Statistical Compendium (AfCSC) 2026* is the African regional anchor of UNICEF's flagship statistical reporting on children, produced jointly with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC). It assembles, in a single harmonised volume, the most comprehensive cross-country evidence base available on the situation of children across the 55 Member States of the African Union, structured around 19 thematic tables spanning demography, survival, health, nutrition, learning, protection, equity, and the macroeconomic and institutional context in which children grow up.

The 2026 edition is framed by a thematic focus on **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**, aligned with the African Union's 2026 Theme of the Year - *"Assuring Sustainable Water Availability and Safe Sanitation Systems to Achieve the Goals of Agenda 2063"*, adopted at the AU's 39th Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa on 14 February 2026. WASH is positioned here not as a narrow sectoral concern but as a cross-cutting determinant of child survival, learning outcomes, gender equality, and resilience. This framing is reflected in a dedicated thematic section and in Tables 14.1–14.3, which cover WASH in households, schools, and health care facilities, drawing exclusively on estimates from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP).

### Structure of the compendium

The 19 statistical tables are organised into five analytical blocks:

- **Demographic and mortality foundations** (Tables 1–3, 5) - population structure, fertility, life expectancy, under-five and adolescent mortality, and maternal and newborn health.
- **Health, nutrition, and development across the life course** (Tables 4, 6–10) - immunisation and child health interventions, HIV/AIDS epidemiology and response, child and maternal nutrition, infant and young child feeding, and early childhood development.
- **Learning and protection** (Tables 11, 12, 15, 16) - equitable access, completion, foundational learning, learning poverty, birth registration, child labour, child marriage, FGM, violent discipline, adolescent well-being, and disability-disaggregated indicators.
- **Equity, empowerment, and WASH** (Tables 13, 14.1–14.3, 17) - social protection coverage, income distribution, WASH service ladders, and women's economic empowerment.
- **Context and drivers** (Tables 18, 19) - migration and displacement, and the macro-fiscal environment, including government revenue, sectoral expenditure, and ODA flows.

Aggregates are presented at continental and subregional levels and across eight **Regional Economic Communities** - AMU, COMESA, CEN-SAD, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, and SADC - enabling direct alignment between the evidence base and the policy architectures through which African integration and child-focused programming are operationalised.

### Methodological posture

The compendium reflects UNICEF Data Warehouse holdings as of **31 March 2026** and draws on inter-agency estimates produced jointly with WHO, the World Bank, UNFPA, UNESCO-UIS, UNAIDS, ILO, and the UN Population Division, complemented by nationally representative household surveys (principally MICS and DHS) and administrative data. Disaggregation is prioritised along sex, age, residence, wealth, and - where quality permits - disability status, consistent with the 2030 Agenda's commitment to leave no one behind. Methodological conventions, vintage information, aggregation rules, disaggregation practice, and citation guidance are detailed in the **General Note on the Data** that follows, and users are strongly advised to consult it before drawing on the tables.

### Audiences and use

The compendium is designed to serve four audiences simultaneously: **national statistical offices and line ministries** reconciling international with national estimates; **AU and REC institutions** monitoring continental frameworks, including Agenda 2063 and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; **researchers and development partners** requiring a harmonised baseline for comparative analysis; and **advocates** seeking an authoritative, citeable evidence base for child-focused policy dialogue. It is best used as the regional entry point into the broader UNICEF data ecosystem — including the Data Warehouse at [data.unicef.org](https://data.unicef.org) and its SDMX API - rather than as a standalone reference.

## Why this evidence base matters

Taken together, the tables surface four structural features of childhood in Africa that are difficult to read from any single indicator.

**First**, Africa is the youngest continent and home to the world's largest concentration of childhood. It has the highest share of children in its population of any region - in 2024, nearly 691 million children under 18 lived in AU Member States, representing around 46 per cent of the AU population, compared with a global average of roughly 30 per cent (Table 1). More than one in four of the world's children live on the continent, and Africa is on track to become the region with the largest child population within the decade. The annual birth cohort stands at approximately 46.6 million, and the total fertility rate at 4.0 live births per woman - nearly twice the global figure. These demographic parameters determine the size of the denominators against which coverage, completion, and deprivation are measured; they set the scale at which service delivery systems must operate; and they mean that global progress on the child-related SDGs is, in structural terms, inseparable from progress in Africa.

**Second**, the gradients across the continent are steep and patterned. Under-five mortality ranges from 21 per 1,000 live births in Northern Africa to 94 in Western Africa (Table 2); stunting prevalence among children under five ranges from 12 per cent in Northern Africa to 40 per cent in Central Africa (Table 8); and at least basic sanitation coverage ranges from 92 per cent in Northern Africa to 24 per cent in Central Africa (Table 14.1). Learning poverty, where measured, exceeds 90 per cent in several Central, Eastern, and Western African countries (Table 11). Northern Africa sits much closer to global averages across most domains, while Central, Eastern, and Western Africa carry the bulk of unmet need. These gradients are consistent across survival, nutrition, learning, and WASH, pointing to shared structural drivers rather than sector-specific failures.

**Third**, the fiscal and institutional space to act is constrained. Across the AU, government revenue averages around 18 per cent of GDP, and public expenditure on health, education, and social protection averages 1.9, 4.1, and 1.3 per cent of GDP respectively (Table 19). ODA inflows remain material in the lowest-income subregions, reaching above 8 per cent of GNI in Central Africa and above 7 per cent in IGAD countries. Social protection coverage for children remains low — the proportion of children covered by social protection benefits is below 20 per cent in most AU Member States (Table 13) — underscoring the gap between demographic need and the financing instruments currently deployed to meet it.

**Fourth**, the compendium is deliberately transparent about what is *not* known. Empty cells, empty columns, and missing regional aggregates have been retained rather than suppressed or imputed, in line with the 50 per cent population-coverage threshold used for aggregation. This is a statistical integrity choice: visible gaps are themselves evidence. They are most pronounced in disability-disaggregated indicators (Table 16, where regional aggregates are not reportable), adolescent HIV intervention coverage (Table 7), WASH in schools and health care facilities (Tables 14.2 and 14.3), time use (Table 17), and several dimensions of social protection (Table 13). These gaps map directly onto priorities for investment in national statistical systems and in the inter-agency monitoring architectures that support them — and they are as much a call to action as the indicators that are reported.

The compendium is designed to make these patterns legible - and actionable - for the institutions and actors working to secure the rights and well-being of African children in a rapidly changing world.

## General note on the data

### Disclaimer

This publication reflects the **UNICEF Data Warehouse** as of **March 31, 2026**. For temporally consistent series of each indicator, users are encouraged to visit our Data Warehouse website at [https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/), where harmonized datasets and long-term trends are maintained. These series are curated to provide reliable and standardized information for time-series analysis within vintages. The **African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC)** also promotes the harmonization and standardization of statistical information across Africa. While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data, discrepancies between national and these internationally comparable estimates may occur due to differences in methodologies, definitions, and timelines used by these sources.

The datasets used in this publication reflect the status, structure, and content of the data at a particular point in time, i.e. they reflect a **data vintage**. Changes between vintages may include updates (e.g. from National Statistics Offices/Institutes of African countries, UN Population Division, or other international organizations), corrections, methodological revisions, or new data inclusion, which could impact comparability over time. Thus, users are cautioned against using different publications to construct time series (as the data would most likely not be comparable). Users are advised to ensure that the selected vintage aligns with their analysis needs and intended application. **STATAFRIC**, **UNECA**, and **UNICEF** are committed to improving the quality and comparability of statistics by working closely with Member States and partners to enhance statistical capacity and adhere to international standards. Users of this publication are also advised to consider these potential differences when interpreting the data.

We encourage users to **properly cite** this dataset and its respective vintage in any publications, presentations, or analyses derived from it. Accurate citation ensures transparency, credit to data providers, and supports reproducibility of results. Please use the below suggested citation format:

United Nations Children's Fund, *Africa's Children Statistical Compendium: The future of childhood in a changing world – Statistical compendium, African overview*, UNICEF, New York, 2026, <<https://data.unicef.org/resources/afcsc-2026/>>.

### Note on Cross-Country Comparability:

Differences between official statistics by the member states and the figures presented in this publication do not reflect variations in the quality or credibility of the national estimates. Instead, such differences arise from necessary **methodological adjustments** applied to ensure **cross-country comparability**, given variations in data collection, and reporting practices among Member States. These adjustments facilitate global monitoring and reporting by accounting for variations in data collection practices, definitions, and classifications to harmonize and align data with standard indicators across different country contexts. Users should consult the metadata for detailed information on the adjustments and their implications.

As stated above, this publication reflects the UNICEF Data Warehouse as of March 31, 2026. For more updated information, please consult the original sources.

While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy and consistency, **STATAFRIC**, **UNECA**, **UNICEF** and partner agencies assume no responsibility for errors or omissions that may arise from reliance on an outdated or inappropriate vintage or for any decisions made based on the information provided herein. Users are encouraged to reference the corresponding metadata and documentation for details about data collection, processing, and updates associated with each vintage.

For further clarification or support, please contact **[data@unicef.org](mailto:data@unicef.org)**.

### Data sources

Data presented in the following statistical tables are derived from UNICEF global databases and are accompanied by definitions, sources and, where necessary, additional footnotes. The indicators data draw on inter-agency estimates and nationally representative household surveys such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). In addition, data from administrative sources and other United Nations organizations have been used. More detailed information on data sources is provided at the end of each table.

The demographic indicators and many of the population- related indicators in these tables were based on the latest population estimates and projections from World Population Prospects 2024 and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2025 revision , published by the United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Data quality is likely to be adversely affected for countries that have recently suffered disasters or conflicts, especially where basic country infrastructure has been fragmented or where major population movements have occurred.

UNICEF supports countries in collecting and analysing data for monitoring the situation of children and women through MICS, its global household survey programme. Since the mid-1990s, close to 144 surveys have been completed in more than 44 African countries and areas. MICS is the leading data source for shaping government policies and programmes around the world, and for measuring the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). More information is available at <<https://mics.unicef.org/>>.

### **Regional and global aggregates**

Unless otherwise mentioned, regional and global aggregates for indicators were generated as population- weighted averages using data from World Population Prospect 2024. They accord with the relevant age and sex groups for each indicator. For example, the indicator for the total number of live births is based on unweighted population averages and the indicator for females aged 15–49 years with anaemia is based on weighted population averages. Unless otherwise noted, global and regional estimates are only reported for indicators with population-level data coverage of at least 50 per cent.

### **Data disaggregation**

The persistent challenge of long-standing structural disparities and systemic discrimination underscores the vital importance of granular data for understanding the diverse health and socioeconomic realities of women and children. Looking ahead, the availability of high-quality, comparable, and timely disaggregated data, particularly when analyzed across multiple overlapping dimensions, remains the essential tool for identifying the most vulnerable priority groups. This robust evidence base is fundamental to designing the targeted interventions necessary to dismantle structural barriers and fulfill the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda mandate to leave no one behind.

Different sources of data, including household surveys, vital registrations and administrative records are utilized to compile and analyse disaggregated data. While space constraints do not permit the full presentation of these data in the following statistical tables, efforts have been made to present disaggregated data along key dimensions, including sex, age, residence and wealth status. Given UNICEF's core commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, the presentation of sex-disaggregated data, when available, is prioritized in the statistical tables, except when statistically significant differences between boys and girls are not observed in the majority of countries for a given indicator. In these instances, the sex-disaggregated data are available online at <<https://data.unicef.org/>>. For further information about the disaggregation of individual indicators, please refer to the footnotes below the statistical tables.

### **Data comparability**

Efforts have been made to maximize the comparability of statistics across countries and time. Nevertheless, data used at the country level may differ in terms of the methods used to collect data or arrive at estimates, and in terms of the populations covered. Furthermore, data presented here are subject to evolving methodologies, revisions of time-series data (e.g., immunization and maternal mortality ratios), and changing regional classifications. Also, data comparable from one year to the next are unavailable for some indicators.

### **Further methodological information**

Data presented in the following statistical tables reflect information compiled and updated through March 31 2026, with a specific cut-off time associated with individual indicators described in the 'main data sources' section underneath each table. The 'last updated' time stamp reflects when the data were compiled and updated as part of country consultation or inter-agency processes that are specific to individual topics.

Interested readers are encouraged to visit [<https://data.unicef.org/>](https://data.unicef.org/) for methodological details of the indicators and statistics.

Data presented in the tables are available online at [<https://data.unicef.org/resources/soac-2026/>](https://data.unicef.org/resources/soac-2026/) and via

[<https://data.unicef.org/>](https://data.unicef.org/). Please refer to these websites for the latest data and for any updates or corrigenda subsequent to printing.

## Regional classifications

Aggregates presented at the end of each of the 19 statistical tables are calculated using data from countries and areas as classified below.

### **Africa (African Union)**

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Western Sahara, Zambia, Zimbabwe

### **Southern Africa (African Union)**

Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe

### **Central Africa (African Union)**

Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe

### **Western Africa (African Union)**

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

### **Eastern Africa (African Union)**

Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania

### **Northern Africa (African Union)**

Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara

### **Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)**

Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia

### **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**

Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

### **Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)**

Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia

### **East African Community (EAC)**

Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania

### **Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)**

Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe

### **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**

Benin, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

### **Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)**

Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda

### **Southern African Development Community (SADC)**

Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique,

Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

**United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)**

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

**Central Africa (UNECA)**

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe

**Eastern Africa (UNECA)**

Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania

**North Africa (UNECA)**

Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia

**Southern Africa (UNECA)**

Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe

**West Africa (UNECA)**

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

## Thematic Section: WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The theme of the Africa's Children Statistical Compendium 2026 focuses on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). It is aligned with the African Union's 2026 Theme of the Year on “Assuring Sustainable Water Availability and Safe Sanitation Systems to Achieve the Goals of Agenda 2063” which is adopted during the African Union's 39th Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa on 14 February 2026. This theme places water and sanitation at the centre of the continental agenda, recognizing their role as “catalysts for economic transformation, climate resilience, public health, food security, and regional stability”.

The WASH tables presented in this report provide a comprehensive set of indicators on access to water, sanitation and hygiene services in households, schools and health care facilities, including indicators aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The tables in this section are structured to illustrate trends across Africa for the years 2000, 2015, and the most recent year with available estimates (2024 for household WASH, and 2023 for WASH in schools and health care facilities). Table 14 in subsequent chapters provides country-level data and regional aggregates for additional WASH indicators.

All estimates presented in this report are derived from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). The JMP global database relies on official data sources such as censuses, surveys and administrative data (e.g. Education and Health Management Information Systems - EMIS & HMIS), as well as secondary datasets compiled by international or regional initiatives, research studies, and technical inputs obtained through country consultations. The JMP produces internationally comparable estimates using statistical modelling techniques that draw on all available nationally representative data points.

Further details on JMP indicator definitions, data sources, and estimation methodologies used to produce national, regional and global estimates are available at the following resources:

- JMP website: <<https://washdata.org>>,
- JMP country files and inequalities files: <<https://washdata.org/data/downloads#>>,
- JMP regional snapshots: <<https://washdata.org/how-we-work/country-and-regional-engagement>>,
- JMP reports: <<https://washdata.org/reports>>.

## Table T.1: WASH in households between 2015 and 2024

Region	2015			2020			2024		
	At least basic water (SDG 1.4.1)	At least basic sanitation (SDG 1.4.1)	Basic hygiene (SDG 6.2.1.b)	At least basic water (SDG 1.4.1)	At least basic sanitation (SDG 1.4.1)	Basic hygiene (SDG 6.2.1.b)	At least basic water (SDG 1.4.1)	At least basic sanitation (SDG 1.4.1)	Basic hygiene (SDG 6.2.1.b)
<b>Africa</b>	65	40	34	69	43	36	71	45	38
Central Africa	47	24	22	47	23	23	47	24	-
Eastern Africa	50	23	22	56	28	27	61	31	29
Northern Africa	93	90	83	94	91	87	95	92	89
Southern Africa	71	49	31	74	52	32	76	49	27
Western Africa	68	33	25	74	38	27	78	41	29
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>									
Arab Maghreb Union	87	84	84	90	86	85	92	87	86
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	60	39	36	63	41	39	65	43	43
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	73	49	45	77	53	47	80	56	49
East African Community	47	26	16	51	28	22	54	30	31
Economic Community of Central African States	49	30	24	50	31	24	51	27	-
Economic Community of West African States	68	33	25	74	38	27	78	41	29
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	49	21	24	55	26	29	61	29	32
Southern African Development Community	58	34	25	60	37	25	62	36	27
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	65	40	34	69	43	36	71	45	38
Central Africa	60	30	31	62	30	32	61	31	33
Eastern Africa	46	20	15	51	23	18	55	25	23
North Africa	87	81	83	88	85	87	89	87	89
Southern Africa	72	49	31	74	52	32	77	49	27
West Africa	68	33	25	74	38	27	78	41	29
<b>World</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>80</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>.

### NOTES

- Data not available.

### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**At least basic drinking water service (SDG 1.4.1)** – Percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source, where collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round-trip including queuing (improved sources include: piped supplies, boreholes and tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, water kiosks, and packaged and delivered water).

**At least basic sanitation service (SDG 1.4.1)** – Percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households (improved facilities include wet sanitation technologies such as flush and pour flush toilets connected to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, and dry sanitation technologies such as dry pit latrines with slabs, ventilated improved pit latrines and composting toilets).

**Basic hygiene service (SDG 6.2.1.b)** – Percentage of the population with a handwashing facility with water and soap available at home.

### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Global progress update on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in households** – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). Last update: May 2025 (Next update mid-2027).

## Table T.2: WASH in schools between 2015 and 2023

Region	2015			2020			2023		
	Basic drinking water	Basic sanitation	Basic hygiene	Basic drinking water	Basic sanitation	Basic hygiene	Basic drinking water	Basic sanitation	Basic hygiene
<b>Africa</b>	48	49	33	48	53	41	49	57	42
Central Africa	33	-	-	32	36	50	32	41	47
Eastern Africa	42	56	21	44	55	23	44	61	28
Northern Africa	78	88	88	72	95	88	76	97	88
Southern Africa	62	54	26	54	56	46	56	-	50
Western Africa	43	31	28	48	39	33	48	44	32
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>									
Arab Maghreb Union	76	75	77	79	88	80	84	93	85
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	47	61	35	47	62	44	49	66	48
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	52	47	44	51	54	42	52	58	42
East African Community	47	49	23	46	49	34	-	52	35
Economic Community of Central African States	34	-	-	33	38	-	33	42	-
Economic Community of West African States	43	31	28	48	39	33	48	44	32
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	40	56	21	41	57	23	41	-	30
Southern African Development Community	52	48	25	48	48	42	-	49	43
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	48	49	33	48	52	41	49	57	42
Central Africa	32	33	29	31	36	52	31	41	49
Eastern Africa	37	48	17	41	47	30	41	53	34
North Africa	78	89	76	66	90	74	70	97	75
Southern Africa	62	54	26	55	56	46	56	-	51
West Africa	43	31	28	48	39	33	48	44	32
<b>World</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>67</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>.

### NOTES

- Data not available.

### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Basic drinking water service** – Percentage of schools with drinking water from an improved source available at the school at the time of the survey.

**Basic sanitation service** – Percentage of schools with improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey.

**Basic hygiene service** – Percentage of schools with handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey.

### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Global progress update on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools** – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). Last update: May 2024 (Next update mid-2026).

Table T.3: WASH in health care facilities between 2015 and 2023

Region	2015					2020					2023				
	Basic water	Basic sanitation	Basic hygiene	Basic waste management	Environmental cleaning	Basic water	Basic sanitation	Basic hygiene	Basic waste management	Environmental cleaning	Basic water	Basic sanitation	Basic hygiene	Basic waste management	Environmental cleaning
<b>Africa</b>	55	18	42	41	-	57	22	39	30	-	62	25	37	25	-
Central Africa	26	-	-	28	-	38	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	7	-
Eastern Africa	50	28	39	43	-	55	19	37	32	14	56	24	35	33	18
Northern Africa	83	-	44	-	-	77	46	51	-	-	77	47	54	-	-
Southern Africa	54	15	-	53	-	57	19	-	49	-	-	-	-	47	-
Western Africa	54	2	46	39	-	56	20	36	28	-	57	25	31	16	-
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>															
Arab Maghreb Union	-	-	-	-	-	71	24	43	25	11	71	24	44	22	12
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	55	29	40	42	-	58	26	41	28	13	63	28	40	27	-
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	63	13	45	40	-	60	26	39	25	-	61	29	37	15	-
East African Community	47	13	39	32	-	51	8	38	28	15	65	14	36	29	-
Economic Community of Central African States	27	-	-	29	-	40	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	8	-
Economic Community of West African States	54	2	46	39	-	56	20	36	28	-	57	25	31	16	-
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	49	33	38	46	-	53	22	35	32	14	53	23	34	32	18
Southern African Development Community	46	15	-	39	-	50	13	-	33	-	-	-	-	32	-
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	55	18	42	41	-	57	22	39	30	-	62	25	37	25	-
Central Africa	-	-	-	35	-	46	-	-	30	-	67	-	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	42	27	39	39	-	52	18	39	30	-	61	22	-	30	-
North Africa	83	-	44	-	-	68	39	45	18	8	68	39	47	16	8
Southern Africa	54	15	-	53	-	57	19	-	49	-	-	-	-	47	-
West Africa	54	2	46	39	-	56	20	36	28	-	57	25	31	16	-
<b>World</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>.

## NOTES

- Data not available.

## DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Basic water service** – Percentage of health care facilities with water available from an improved source located on premises.

**Basic sanitation service** – Percentage of health care facilities with improved sanitation facilities that are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.

**Basic hygiene service** – Percentage of health care facilities with functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) available at points of care, and within five metres of toilets.

**Basic waste management service** – Percentage of health care facilities where waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.

**Basic environmental cleaning service** – Percentage of health care facilities where protocols for cleaning are available and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training.

## MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Global progress update on water, sanitation, hygiene, environmental cleaning and waste management in health care facilities** – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). Last update: October 2024 (Next update mid-2026).

## Notes on specific tables

### TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographics table contains selected indicators on some of the most important demographic information of each population, including the total population and the total population broken down by age, as well as annual population growth rates. The annual number of births is a function of both population size and current fertility. The total fertility rate allows for the comparison of fertility levels internationally. A total fertility level of 2.1 is called 'replacement level' and represents a level at which, over the long term, the population would remain the same size. Life expectancy at birth is a measure of the health status and the development of a population and continues to increase in almost all countries. The dependency ratio is the ratio of the not-working-age population (i.e., the economically 'dependent' population) to the working-age population (aged 15–64 years). This can be divided into a child dependency ratio (ratio of children under 15 years of age to working-age population) and an old-age dependency ratio (ratio of population 65 years and older to working-age population). The total dependency ratio is usually U-shaped over time, reflecting a changing age structure as a result of the demographic transition. This can be understood as the combination of opposing trends in child and old-age dependency ratios. For example, decreasing fertility leads to a decreasing share of children in the population and therefore to a decrease in the child dependency ratio. Increasing life expectancy (as a consequence of decreasing mortality) will lead to a larger share of older people and therefore to an increase in the old-age dependency ratio.

The proportion of the urban population and the annual urban population growth rate describe the status and dynamics of the urbanization process. The net migration rate refers to the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants; a country/area with more immigrants than emigrants shows a positive value, while a country with fewer immigrants than emigrants shows a negative value. All demographic indicators are based on *World Population Prospects 2024*. Demographic indicators for 2024, derived from the *World Population Prospects 2024 revision*, are projections based on the medium-fertility variant, while data for 2023 and earlier are estimates. Urban population indicators are based on *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2025 revision*.

Regional aggregates are based on all countries and areas associated with the respective region, even if they are not included in the 202 reporting countries. Thus, the reported global population under 18 years of age, for example, is larger than the sum of the presented country values.

# TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHICS

Countries and areas	Population (thousands) 2024			Annual population growth rate (%)		Annual number of births (thousands) 2024	Total fertility (live births per woman) 2024	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Dependency ratio (%) 2024			Share of urban population (%) 2024	Annual growth rate of urban population (%)		Net migration rate (per 1,000 population) 2024
	Total	Under 18	Under 5	2000	2024			1970	2000	2024	Total dependency ratio	Child dependency ratio	Old age dependency ratio		2000	2024	
	Algeria	46,814	16,518	4,633	1.4	1.4	882	2.7	43	71	76	59	48	10	75	2.7	2.1
Angola	37,886	19,315	6,350	3.3	3.0	1,408	5.0	40	47	65	89	84	5	71	5.8	4.2	-0.1
Benin	14,463	6,960	2,201	3.1	2.4	483	4.5	43	57	61	81	75	6	53	3.9	4.0	-0.5
Botswana	2,521	956	297	2.1	1.6	61	2.7	56	52	69	57	50	6	67	3.6	2.3	-2.3
Burkina Faso	23,549	11,520	3,360	3.0	2.2	738	4.1	40	51	61	80	75	5	28	7.7	4.2	-1.1
Burundi	14,048	7,301	2,187	2.1	2.5	467	4.8	43	48	64	90	85	5	25	4.5	6.8	-1.9
Cabo Verde	525	163	36	1.5	0.5	6	1.5	57	68	76	48	38	10	77	3.1	1.6	-2.3
Cameroon	29,124	14,014	4,444	2.6	2.6	971	4.3	48	53	64	79	74	5	55	3.8	3.1	-0.5
Central African Republic	5,331	3,013	989	2.8	3.4	246	6.0	45	47	58	105	100	4	44	2.9	4.4	-2.9
Chad	20,299	10,719	3,688	3.3	4.2	878	6.0	41	48	55	93	89	4	27	3.5	6.5	10.1
Comoros	867	376	115	2.0	1.9	24	3.8	45	59	67	71	64	8	34	1.8	3.1	-2.4
Congo	6,333	2,984	897	5.0	2.4	193	4.1	54	55	66	77	71	5	64	6.0	2.7	-0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	31,934	15,192	4,637	2.7	2.4	1,008	4.2	44	51	62	77	72	5	54	3.6	3.5	0.2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	109,276	57,418	19,793	3.2	3.2	4,468	6.0	43	52	62	96	90	6	45	4.7	4.0	-0.2
Djibouti	1,169	409	115	3.0	1.3	24	2.6	48	57	66	52	44	7	73	2.4	1.4	-0.0
Egypt	116,538	43,904	11,781	2.1	1.6	2,437	2.7	49	67	72	59	51	8	43	2.3	1.9	1.1
Equatorial Guinea	1,893	818	256	6.5	2.4	57	4.1	31	53	64	69	63	6	71	6.5	2.7	2.1
Eritrea	3,536	1,606	468	1.2	1.9	102	3.7	41	56	69	73	66	7	35	2.3	1.7	-3.6
Eswatini	1,243	493	141	1.0	1.0	29	2.7	51	48	64	60	53	7	26	0.4	2.8	-5.4
Ethiopia	132,060	60,470	19,391	3.0	2.6	4,156	3.9	42	51	68	73	68	6	24	4.4	4.9	0.2
Gabon	2,539	1,073	332	2.6	2.1	69	3.6	53	62	69	68	61	7	92	3.7	2.4	0.4
Gambia	2,760	1,300	388	2.7	2.3	82	3.9	40	57	66	76	71	5	64	5.8	3.2	-1.1
Ghana	34,427	14,472	4,250	2.6	1.9	892	3.3	48	58	66	65	59	6	58	4.2	2.8	-0.4
Guinea	14,755	7,023	2,220	1.8	2.3	492	4.1	39	52	61	80	74	6	38	2.7	3.5	-0.8
Guinea-Bissau	2,201	1,002	300	2.1	2.2	65	3.8	37	51	64	72	67	6	46	3.0	3.3	-0.8
Kenya	56,433	24,798	7,110	3.0	1.9	1,522	3.2	54	56	64	66	61	5	32	6.6	2.9	-0.4
Lesotho	2,337	955	263	-0.1	1.1	56	2.7	52	49	58	62	56	6	44	2.8	3.4	-2.2
Liberia	5,613	2,615	782	2.8	2.1	172	3.9	40	52	62	75	69	6	56	3.6	3.1	-1.4
Libya	7,381	2,435	632	1.8	1.0	122	2.3	56	71	71	48	41	7	88	2.3	1.1	0.5
Madagascar	31,965	14,648	4,656	3.1	2.4	1,014	3.9	48	58	64	74	68	6	32	4.3	3.8	-0.1
Malawi	21,655	10,406	3,130	2.4	2.6	674	3.6	37	46	68	76	72	5	17	3.2	4.4	-0.1
Mali	24,479	13,026	4,248	3.0	2.9	968	5.5	33	51	61	94	90	5	32	4.7	4.8	-1.9
Mauritania	5,169	2,557	814	2.8	2.8	176	4.6	51	61	69	85	79	6	61	2.7	4.3	-0.4
Mauritius	1,271	237	60	0.8	-0.2	12	1.2	64	72	75	40	21	19	39	0.4	-0.2	-2.2
Morocco	38,081	11,717	3,146	1.4	0.9	625	2.2	49	67	75	51	39	12	63	2.0	1.3	-1.2
Mozambique	34,632	17,753	5,785	2.2	2.9	1,282	4.7	42	49	64	90	84	5	36	2.8	4.9	-1.1
Namibia	3,030	1,295	406	2.3	2.1	78	3.2	55	53	68	69	62	6	50	4.6	3.0	1.4
Niger	27,032	14,509	4,783	3.5	3.3	1,120	5.9	36	49	61	97	92	5	18	4.3	5.0	-0.1
Nigeria	232,679	111,561	33,829	2.7	2.1	7,560	4.4	40	47	55	79	73	5	63	4.7	3.3	-0.2
Rwanda	14,257	6,285	1,894	0.8	2.1	400	3.6	47	48	68	70	64	7	30	6.9	5.6	-1.1
Sao Tome and Principe	236	106	31	1.1	2.0	7	3.6	56	61	70	72	65	7	69	2.9	2.4	-2.6
Senegal	18,502	8,325	2,494	2.4	2.3	540	3.8	41	58	69	72	66	6	55	2.9	3.2	-0.6
Seychelles	130	31	9	1.6	1.9	2	2.1	64	71	73	40	28	12	45	1.1	2.3	13.4
Sierra Leone	8,642	3,871	1,173	4.4	2.1	260	3.7	39	45	62	70	65	6	45	5.0	3.3	-1.3
Somalia	19,009	10,120	3,500	4.1	3.4	805	6.0	46	51	59	97	92	5	55	5.4	4.4	1.4
South Africa	64,007	19,828	5,907	0.8	1.2	1,183	2.2	56	58	66	48	38	10	64	2.2	1.4	2.6
South Sudan	11,943	5,585	1,544	4.5	2.1	349	3.8	26	48	58	72	67	5	21	5.9	3.5	1.3
Sudan	50,449	23,757	7,639	2.5	1.6	1,665	4.3	52	59	67	78	72	6	35	2.6	1.8	-10.8
Togo	9,515	4,390	1,357	2.7	2.2	293	4.1	47	55	63	75	69	6	44	4.1	3.5	-1.5
Tunisia	12,277	3,499	867	1.1	0.6	164	1.8	54	73	77	51	36	14	70	1.6	1.1	-1.2
Uganda	50,015	25,351	8,067	3.1	2.7	1,722	4.2	50	50	68	84	80	4	31	5.2	4.9	-2.4
United Republic of Tanzania	68,560	33,742	11,020	2.8	2.9	2,386	4.5	46	53	67	84	78	6	36	4.6	4.8	-0.4
Zambia	21,315	10,325	3,204	2.9	2.8	698	4.0	53	47	67	77	73	3	45	2.5	3.8	0.3
Zimbabwe	16,634	7,970	2,333	0.6	1.9	497	3.7	58	46	63	80	74	6	40	1.0	3.4	-3.6

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHICS

Countries and areas	Population (thousands) 2024			Annual population growth rate (%)		Annual number of births (thousands) 2024	Total fertility (live births per woman) 2024	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Dependency ratio (%) 2024			Share of urban population (%) 2024	Annual growth rate of urban population (%)		Net migration rate (per 1,000 population) 2024
	Total	Under 18	Under 5	2000	2024			1970	2000	2024	Total dependency ratio	Child dependency ratio	Old age dependency ratio		2000	2024	
<b>African Union</b>	1,513,931	690,881	213,997	2.5	2.3	46,598	4.0	45	54	64	75	68	6	46	3.6	3.2	-0.4
Central Africa	189,078	97,447	32,617	3.1	3.1	7,355	5.5	44	51	62	91	86	6	45	4.3	3.9	0.6
Eastern Africa	441,664	207,416	65,588	2.9	2.4	14,182	4.0	46	53	66	76	71	5	31	4.6	4.0	-1.5
Northern Africa	226,852	80,792	21,918	1.8	1.4	4,415	2.7	48	68	74	57	47	10	56	2.2	1.8	0.2
Southern Africa	205,261	89,297	27,815	1.7	2.2	5,967	3.6	49	51	65	70	63	7	51	2.9	3.0	0.3
Western Africa	451,077	215,929	66,058	2.8	2.2	14,679	4.3	40	50	58	79	73	5	53	4.4	3.4	-0.4
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																	
Arab Maghreb Union	109,723	36,726	10,091	1.4	1.2	1,968	2.5	48	69	75	55	44	11	71	2.2	1.8	-0.8
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	681,528	311,842	97,091	2.6	2.3	21,003	4.0	47	55	66	75	68	6	36	3.4	3.3	-1.0
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	710,290	320,241	96,774	2.5	2.1	21,278	4.0	44	55	62	73	67	7	51	3.5	3.0	-0.6
East African Community	324,532	160,481	51,615	3.0	2.7	11,314	4.6	45	52	64	84	78	5	36	5.3	4.2	-0.7
Economic Community of Central African States	241,220	123,047	40,861	3.0	3.1	9,163	5.3	44	50	63	90	84	6	48	4.6	4.0	0.4
Economic Community of West African States	376,017	176,874	53,666	2.8	2.2	11,854	4.3	40	50	58	79	73	5	59	4.3	3.3	-0.4
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	324,614	152,098	47,834	3.0	2.4	10,345	4.0	45	53	66	75	70	5	30	4.7	3.8	-1.9
Southern African Development Community	417,331	195,749	63,468	2.3	2.6	13,872	4.3	47	52	65	79	72	6	45	3.5	3.6	-0.0
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	1,513,340	690,719	213,951	2.5	2.3	46,589	4.0	45	54	64	75	68	6	46	3.6	3.2	-0.4
Central Africa	65,754	32,727	10,638	3.1	3.1	2,420	4.9	46	51	61	84	79	5	48	3.7	3.5	2.7
Eastern Africa	513,267	248,141	79,868	3.0	2.7	17,440	4.4	45	52	65	80	75	5	34	5.0	4.2	-0.3
North Africa	276,710	104,387	29,512	1.9	1.4	6,070	2.9	49	66	72	61	52	9	52	2.3	1.9	-1.9
Southern Africa	206,532	89,534	27,875	1.7	2.2	5,979	3.6	49	51	65	70	63	7	51	2.8	3.0	0.3
West Africa	451,077	215,929	66,058	2.8	2.2	14,679	4.3	40	50	58	79	73	5	53	4.4	3.4	-0.4
<b>World</b>	<b>8,161,973</b>	<b>2,412,922</b>	<b>647,340</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>132,406</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download. Sex disaggregated data available at United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024.

**NOTES**

- Data not available. Regional and global values are based on more countries and areas than listed here. Therefore, country values don't add up to the corresponding regional values and global value.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

**Population (thousands)** – Total population  
**Annual population growth rate** – Average exponential rate of growth of the population over one year. It is calculated as  $\ln(Pt/P0)/T$  where P0 is the population at the beginning of the time period, Pt the population at the end of the time period, and T the length of the period. It is expressed as a percentage.  
**Annual number of births** – Annual number of births for the reference year. Data are presented in thousands.  
**Total fertility** – The average number of live births a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as live births per woman.  
**Dependency ratios** – The total dependency ratio is the ratio of the sum of the population aged 0–14 and that aged 65+ to the population aged 15–64. The child dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0–14 to the population aged 15–64. The old-age dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 65 years or over to the population aged 15–64. All ratios are presented as number of dependents per 100 persons of working age (15–64).  
**Life expectancy at birth** – Number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross section of population at the time of their birth.  
**Share of urban population** – Urban population as a percentage of the total population.  
**Annual growth rate of urban population** – Average annual exponential rate of growth of the urban population over a given period, expressed as a percentage.  
**Net migration rate** – The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

All demographic data are from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects 2024. All demographic indicators for 2024, derived from the 2024 revision of World Population Prospects, are projections based on the medium-fertility variant. Data for 2023 and earlier are estimates. Urban data are from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2025 revision. Based on the 2024 revision of World Population Prospects. Indicators are based on national definitions of urban and rural areas.

## **TABLE 2. CHILD MORTALITY**

The child mortality table presents a series of mortality estimates for children. These figures represent the best estimates available at the time of printing and are based on the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), which includes UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank Group and the UN Population Division. UN IGME mortality estimates are updated annually through a detailed review of all newly available data, which can result in changes to previously reported estimates. Country-specific mortality indicators, based on the most recent UN IGME estimates, are presented in Table 2 and are available at <<https://data.unicef.org/child-mortality/under-five>> and <<https://www.childmortality.org>>, along with methodological notes.

TABLE 2. CHILD MORTALITY

Countries and areas	Under-five mortality rate			Annual rate of reduction in under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate 2024		Infant mortality rate		Neonatal mortality rate			Mortality rate among children aged 5-14 years		Stillbirth rate		Annual rate of reduction in stillbirth rate	Under-five deaths	Neonatal deaths	Neonatal deaths as a percentage of under-five deaths	Deaths among children aged 5-14 years	Stillbirths
	1990	2000	2024	2015-2024	Male	Female	1990	2024	1990	2000	2024	1990	2024	2000	2023	2000-2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023
Algeria	52	42	22	1.6	24	20	40	19	24	23	15	9	3	18	9	3.1	19,422	13,203	68	2,880	8,050
Angola	213	185	49	2.6	53	44	118	32	46	39	18	54	11	29	20	1.6	67,003	25,491	38	11,979	27,987
Benin	171	135	75	2.8	80	69	98	45	45	38	27	41	18	29	19	1.9	35,304	13,130	37	7,052	9,061
Botswana	51	80	33	3.8	37	30	40	32	22	9	18	20	6	13	14	-0.3	2,032	1,083	53	286	865
Burkina Faso	197	176	75	3.3	79	70	103	44	45	40	24	37	8	34	19	2.6	54,009	17,516	32	5,019	14,017
Burundi	169	152	47	3.9	51	43	92	30	39	36	19	58	18	35	18	2.9	21,573	8,890	41	7,275	8,462
Cabo Verde	56	36	11	6.0	12	10	42	11	19	18	8	5	2	13	8	2.2	72	52	72	19	53
Cameroon	137	144	65	3.5	70	59	82	40	40	35	25	32	18	27	18	1.6	61,508	24,029	39	14,275	17,870
Central African Republic	179	165	90	2.6	95	84	109	59	51	43	30	29	21	39	32	0.8	20,555	7,362	36	3,516	7,972
Chad	211	182	97	3.1	103	91	117	56	52	44	30	49	20	43	28	1.7	78,958	26,626	34	11,665	23,977
Comoros	120	80	39	2.5	42	35	93	35	49	35	22	16	6	31	21	1.8	945	542	57	131	522
Congo	92	112	39	3.3	42	36	58	27	28	31	17	31	6	21	14	1.7	7,367	3,182	43	968	2,778
Côte d'Ivoire	154	140	64	3.1	71	57	101	45	48	41	27	29	15	29	23	1.0	63,784	27,601	43	12,916	23,077
Democratic Republic of the Congo	180	185	90	0.3	97	82	98	56	39	34	24	37	18	40	26	1.9	385,039	105,425	27	55,196	116,021
Djibouti	115	98	49	3.2	53	44	88	43	48	43	27	25	11	41	30	1.4	1,173	662	56	255	734
Egypt	86	47	22	1.9	24	21	68	21	33	23	14	11	3	17	8	3.0	53,943	33,761	63	8,792	20,448
Equatorial Guinea	177	154	68	3.4	73	62	118	48	50	46	26	34	14	23	18	1.2	3,727	1,490	40	628	992
Eritrea	153	85	34	3.4	38	30	81	25	35	26	16	42	6	23	15	1.8	3,392	1,584	47	523	1,528
Eswatini	66	112	45	2.7	50	40	57	42	21	25	25	11	12	16	14	0.8	1,323	735	56	314	410
Ethiopia	202	140	45	4.1	50	38	127	34	60	48	25	73	7	47	30	2.0	181,228	104,789	58	24,390	125,714
Gabon	84	73	33	3.4	36	29	59	26	28	27	16	19	8	18	13	1.5	2,235	1,125	50	493	901
Gambia	166	113	42	3.7	47	38	100	33	50	40	23	32	9	25	18	1.2	3,451	1,891	55	634	1,546
Ghana	128	100	36	4.2	40	32	73	28	42	35	18	25	10	29	19	1.8	31,720	16,118	51	8,057	17,584
Guinea	233	166	92	2.3	99	85	134	60	62	46	30	43	17	29	23	1.0	44,394	14,644	33	6,494	11,338
Guinea-Bissau	224	175	67	3.4	73	62	124	42	64	55	32	44	12	52	29	2.5	4,312	2,080	48	651	1,941
Kenya	101	95	39	2.1	43	35	67	34	27	26	21	16	4	21	16	1.2	58,200	31,481	54	5,997	24,798
Lesotho	85	108	60	2.5	66	53	76	56	39	37	28	16	8	36	23	2.0	3,308	1,582	48	450	1,292
Liberia	270	195	86	0.8	93	79	171	63	61	50	33	32	16	37	24	1.8	14,534	5,649	39	2,287	4,210
Libya	42	28	10	3.4	11	9	32	8	21	15	5	8	2	12	7	2.2	1,209	634	52	322	871
Madagascar	155	104	62	0.5	67	57	91	43	38	31	23	37	19	22	18	0.8	61,923	23,361	38	15,185	18,792
Malawi	243	171	49	1.8	54	43	134	38	50	38	24	38	11	21	16	1.3	32,177	15,906	49	6,304	10,641
Mali	233	190	73	4.5	77	69	125	48	67	52	28	40	18	38	23	2.2	68,264	27,067	40	12,786	22,144
Mauritania	116	98	37	3.2	41	33	73	30	44	39	21	20	7	28	17	2.2	6,361	3,660	58	950	2,964
Mauritius	23	19	15	-0.6	17	14	20	14	15	12	10	3	2	13	9	1.5	181	111	61	22	106
Morocco	81	52	16	4.3	17	14	66	15	37	28	10	9	2	22	12	2.4	9,859	6,024	61	1,443	7,832
Mozambique	235	165	59	2.7	64	55	148	44	60	44	25	61	8	27	18	1.7	74,215	32,136	43	8,050	23,459
Namibia	74	78	39	3.0	43	35	56	36	28	24	21	14	7	18	16	0.4	3,038	1,676	55	484	1,264
Niger	332	228	111	1.4	115	107	148	66	55	44	33	63	30	30	21	1.4	118,445	36,634	31	23,913	24,013
Nigeria	208	177	116	0.2	121	109	105	70	49	46	39	37	22	31	24	1.1	855,676	295,006	34	138,731	183,749
Rwanda	151	184	38	2.5	41	34	87	29	41	43	17	61	4	26	16	2.1	14,910	6,938	47	1,475	6,505
Sao Tome and Principe	109	82	14	6.0	15	12	65	9	27	22	6	22	3	15	9	2.1	88	42	48	17	60
Senegal	137	129	37	4.0	41	32	73	29	40	38	21	33	9	28	18	1.9	19,308	11,300	59	3,924	9,764
Seychelles	16	14	14	0.5	15	13	13	13	11	9	8	4	2	9	7	0.8	24	15	63	4	13
Sierra Leone	258	223	90	4.6	96	85	135	55	52	48	28	43	23	36	20	2.6	23,171	7,350	32	4,979	5,340
Somalia	180	173	101	3.2	106	95	106	65	45	45	34	39	22	41	35	0.8	78,271	27,537	35	12,494	28,523
South Africa	58	71	35	1.0	38	32	52	24	21	13	12	7	5	21	19	0.4	41,435	14,715	36	5,736	22,638
South Sudan	301	180	97	10.1	102	91	157	72	64	56	39	158	22	39	28	1.5	31,993	13,744	43	6,646	9,335
Sudan	131	102	62	0.3	66	57	85	43	42	36	24	26	13	27	22	1.1	101,879	39,470	39	17,557	36,973
Togo	147	119	56	3.2	60	52	85	35	44	37	23	33	10	29	20	1.7	16,109	6,606	41	2,496	5,799
Tunisia	55	29	12	4.6	13	11	37	10	27	17	8	7	3	15	9	2.0	2,027	1,272	63	593	1,555
Uganda	182	144	49	1.9	54	44	107	36	39	32	21	29	11	24	15	2.3	82,589	36,739	44	15,525	25,286
United Republic of Tanzania	168	128	37	4.3	41	33	106	29	40	33	20	27	12	27	19	1.4	86,317	47,450	55	22,238	46,196
Zambia	181	152	48	2.4	53	44	102	35	35	33	21	26	9	22	14	2.0	32,949	14,944	45	5,285	9,765
Zimbabwe	84	99	65	-1.0	71	58	54	62	20	23	34	13	9	23	19	0.7	31,802	16,739	53	4,188	9,833

TABLE 2. CHILD MORTALITY

Countries and areas	Under-five mortality rate			Annual rate of reduction in under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate 2024		Infant mortality rate		Neonatal mortality rate			Mortality rate among children aged 5–14 years		Stillbirth rate		Annual rate of reduction in stillbirth rate	Under-five deaths	Neonatal deaths	Neonatal deaths as a percentage of under-five deaths	Deaths among children aged 5–14 years	Stillbirths
	1990	2000	2024	2015–2024	Male	Female	1990	2024	1990	2000	2024	1990	2024	2000	2023	2000–2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023
<b>African Union</b>	164	139	67	1.8	71	61	96	45	43	37	25	33	13	30	21	1.5	3,018,731	1,178,799	39	504,489	987,568
Central Africa	171	171	82	1.3	89	76	96	52	41	36	24	38	18	37	24	1.8	581,050	178,171	31	94,033	179,033
Eastern Africa	169	130	51	3.4	55	46	104	38	45	38	24	44	11	33	23	1.6	703,025	334,423	48	122,442	325,025
Northern Africa	76	47	21	2.2	23	19	59	19	32	24	13	10	3	18	9	2.8	92,821	58,554	63	14,980	41,720
Southern Africa	149	134	49	1.8	54	45	94	37	36	31	21	26	9	24	18	1.2	289,282	125,007	43	43,076	108,154
Western Africa	203	169	94	1.3	100	89	106	58	50	44	33	37	19	31	22	1.4	1,352,553	482,644	36	229,958	333,636
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																					
Arab Maghreb Union	65	47	20	2.5	21	18	50	17	30	25	13	9	3	19	11	2.6	38,878	24,793	64	6,188	21,272
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	152	126	56	1.2	61	51	94	40	41	35	22	33	11	31	21	1.7	1,146,757	471,535	41	181,827	447,500
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	166	140	80	1.2	84	75	93	51	45	39	29	28	16	29	21	1.4	1,652,125	611,433	37	279,399	451,934
East African Community	167	149	62	2.2	68	56	97	43	38	34	22	37	13	31	21	1.7	680,621	250,667	37	114,352	236,603
Economic Community of Central African States	176	174	75	1.4	81	69	98	48	41	37	23	42	16	35	23	1.8	662,963	210,600	32	107,487	213,525
Economic Community of West African States	193	163	96	1.0	101	90	103	59	49	44	34	35	19	30	23	1.3	1,111,835	401,427	36	188,240	273,462
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	173	130	53	3.6	58	48	107	40	47	40	25	48	10	36	24	1.7	538,725	256,006	48	83,387	252,891
Southern African Development Community	159	144	61	1.2	66	56	96	42	38	32	22	29	13	29	21	1.4	823,711	301,911	37	135,852	289,804
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	164	139	67	1.8	71	61	96	45	43	37	25	33	13	30	21	1.5	3,018,731	1,178,799	39	504,489	987,568
Central Africa	159	154	76	3.0	81	70	93	47	44	38	26	35	18	32	23	1.5	174,438	63,856	37	31,562	54,550
Eastern Africa	176	144	60	2.6	65	54	105	42	44	38	23	46	12	35	23	1.8	1,007,577	409,157	41	167,334	412,429
North Africa	87	60	32	0.6	35	30	64	26	34	27	16	13	5	20	13	2.0	194,700	98,024	50	32,537	78,693
Southern Africa	148	134	49	1.8	54	45	93	37	36	31	21	26	9	24	18	1.2	289,463	125,118	43	43,098	108,260
West Africa	203	169	94	1.3	100	89	106	58	50	44	33	37	19	31	22	1.4	1,352,553	482,644	36	229,958	333,636
<b>World</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4,857,797</b>	<b>2,271,170</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>835,085</b>	<b>1,911,070</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

- Under-five mortality rate** – Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.
- Annual rate of reduction in under-five mortality rate** – The annual percentage reduction in the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) defined as  $ARR=100*(\ln(U5MR_{t2}/U5MR_{t1})/(t1-t2))$ , where  $t1=2015$  and  $t2=2024$ .
- Infant mortality rate** – Probability of dying between birth and exactly 1 year of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.
- Neonatal mortality rate** – Probability of dying during the first 28 days of life, expressed per 1,000 live births.
- Mortality rate (children aged 5 to 14 years)** – Probability of dying at age 5–14 years expressed per 1,000 children aged 5.
- Under-five deaths** – Number of deaths among children under 5 years of age.
- Neonatal deaths** – Number of deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life.
- Neonatal deaths as a percentage of under-five deaths** – The percentage of under-five deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life.
- Deaths among children aged 5–14 years** – Number of deaths among children aged 5 to 14 years.
- Stillbirth rate** – Stillbirth rate (SBR) is defined as the number of babies born with no sign of life at 28 weeks or more of gestation per 1,000 total births.
- Annual rate of reduction in stillbirth rate** – The annual percentage reduction in the stillbirth rate (SBR) defined as  $ARR=100*(\ln(SBR_{t2}/SBR_{t1})/(t1-t2))$ , where  $t1=2000$  and  $t2=2023$ .
- Stillbirths** – Number of stillbirths.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank Group). Last updated: March 2026.

### TABLE 3. MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

The maternal and newborn health table includes a combination of demographic and coverage indicators. The demographic indicators consist of life expectancy for females and maternal mortality estimates, including the number of maternal deaths, maternal mortality ratio and lifetime risk of maternal death.

The life expectancy indicator comes from the UN Population Division. The maternal mortality data are estimates generated by the United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG), which includes WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank Group and the UN Population Division. MMEIG mortality estimates are updated regularly through a detailed review of all newly available data points. This process often results in adjustments to previously reported estimates. As a result, consecutive editions of *Africa's Children Statistical Compendium* should not be used for analysing maternal mortality trends over time.

Coverage encompasses indicators for family planning, antenatal care, delivery care and postnatal care for mother and baby. The data for these indicators come from national household survey programmes such as DHS and MICS and other reproductive health surveys. Regional and global estimates are calculated using a weighted average method. The variables used for weighting are indicator-specific and applied to each country. They accord with the appropriate target population for each indicator (the denominator) and are derived from the latest edition of *World Population Prospects*. Only the most recent survey data points from 2019–2025 or modelled annualized estimates for each country were used to calculate regional and global aggregates.

The service coverage sub-index on reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, which is a component of the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index, was newly added. It is defined as the average coverage of essential services based on eight tracer indicators related to interventions across reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health areas. The index is calculated as a weighted average of the included indicators and is reported on a scale from 0 to 100.

**TABLE 3. MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Countries and areas	Life expectancy at birth (years): female 2023	Universal health coverage sub-index on reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health 2023	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) 2017–2023 (R)	Antenatal care (%) 2019–2025 (R)		Delivery care (%) 2019–2025 (R)			Postnatal health check (%) 2019–2025 (R)		Maternal mortality 2023 (C)		
				At least one visit	At least four visits	Skilled birth attendant	Institutional delivery	C-section	For newborns	For mothers	Number of maternal deaths	Maternal mortality ratio	Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in X)
Algeria	79	61	66	95	70	99	99	25	92	88	566	62	633
Angola	65	46	30 x	77	51	50 x	46	4 x	15	15	2,531	183	106
Benin	62	40	37	78	53	81	91	6	77	76	2,478	518	44
Botswana	68	46	82 x	94 x	73 x	100	100 x	-	-	-	95	155	225
Burkina Faso	63	74	64	80	49	96	94	7	78	79	1,762	242	102
Burundi	64	55	40 x	99 x	49 x	75	84 x	4 x	49 x	51 x	1,807	392	57
Cabo Verde	79	70	73 x	99 x	86 x	98	97 x	24 x	91 x	87 x	3	40	1,650
Cameroon	63	42	45	89	65	69 x	67 x	4 x	60 x	59 x	2,472	258	89
Central African Republic	57	37	28	52	41	40	58	2	59	57	1,652	692	24
Chad	55	24	18	55 x	31 x	47	27	1	27	26	6,123	748	24
Comoros	69	38	17	95	64	97	95	18	91	91	44	179	151
Congo	68	43	43 x	94 x	79 x	94 x	92 x	5 x	86 x	80 x	457	241	104
Côte d'Ivoire	60	59	52	95	56	84	81	9	72	74	3,579	359	67
Democratic Republic of the Congo	64	38	33	84	45	85	83	8	32	29	18,661	427	41
Djibouti	69	66	-	88 x	23 x	87 x	87 x	11 x	-	-	39	162	265
Egypt	74	76	80 x	97	90	97	95	72	77	79	408	17	2,223
Equatorial Guinea	66	51	21 x	91 x	67 x	68 x	67 x	7 x	-	-	95	174	140
Eritrea	71	46	21 x	89 x	57 x	34 x	34 x	3 x	-	5 x	289	291	94
Eswatini	67	71	74	99	74	93	93	17	90	88 x	35	118	304
Ethiopia	71	43	61	74	43	50	48	7	35	34	8,004	195	126
Gabon	71	57	37	97	78	95	95	9	78	73	160	233	120
Gambia	68	61	41	98	79	84	84	4	83	88	291	354	72
Ghana	68	59	49	98	88	88	86	21	87	87	2,083	234	133
Guinea	60	57	38	86	58	55 x	53 x	3 x	43 x	49 x	2,409	494	47
Guinea-Bissau	62	58	60	97	81	54	50	3	57	53	327	505	53
Kenya	65	78	79	98	66	89	88	17	83	78	5,682	379	82
Lesotho	56	73	83	93	82	89	91	24	82	84	266	478	78
Liberia	62	59	48	98	84	84	80	5	76	80	1,068	628	40
Libya	75	63	24 x	96	80	100 x	99	42	91	-	74	60	856
Madagascar	66	59	65	89	60	46	39	3	45	55	4,460	445	55
Malawi	71	74	77	96	62	96	97	8	88	66	1,490	225	113
Mali	61	43	41	69	51	66	81	5	70	69	3,495	367	49
Mauritania	71	43	27	85	39	70	70	5	40	43	659	381	58
Mauritius	78	65	42 x	-	-	100	98 x	-	-	-	8	66	1,362
Morocco	78	73	72	89 x	54 x	87 x	86 x	21 x	-	-	439	70	700
Mozambique	67	63	52	87	49	68	65	5	41	36	1,037	82	244
Namibia	72	75	80 x	97 x	63 x	96	87 x	14 x	20 x	69 x	107	139	225
Niger	62	56	38	84	37	44	45	1	34	34	3,839	350	47
Nigeria	55	44	42	63	52	46	43	6	42	43	74,559	993	25
Rwanda	70	69	72	98	47	94	93	15	75	70	908	229	125
Sao Tome and Principe	74	73	58	98	84 x	97	95	10	92	84	5	75	368
Senegal	70	55	56	97	68	94	92	12	78	83	1,263	237	112
Seychelles	77	73	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	1	42	1,290
Sierra Leone	64	70	53	98	79	87	83	4	83	86	915	354	74
Somalia	58	18	2	31	24	32	21	2	10	11	4,438	563	30
South Africa	70	76	80 x	94 x	76 x	97 x	96 x	26 x	86 x	84 x	1,395	118	409
South Sudan	61	45	6 x	62 x	31	40	12 x	1 x	7	8	2,271	692	42
Sudan	70	46	30 x	79 x	51 x	78 x	28 x	9 x	28 x	27 x	4,301	256	91
Togo	63	47	40	78 x	55 x	69 x	80 x	9 x	80 x	81 x	1,011	349	73
Tunisia	79	81	69	91	79	98	98	44	95	90	60	36	1,667
Uganda	71	69	62	99	68	88	86	14	62	58	2,917	170	127
United Republic of Tanzania	70	58	54	90	65	85	81	11	54	51	6,472	276	78
Zambia	69	74	66	98	82	94	93	5	83	84	586	85	277
Zimbabwe	65	67	85 x	92	71	85	84	9	91	68	1,777	358	78

TABLE 3. MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Countries and areas	Life expectancy at birth (years): female 2023	Universal health coverage sub-index on reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health 2023	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) 2017–2023 (R)	Antenatal care (%) 2019–2025 (R)		Delivery care (%) 2019–2025 (R)			Postnatal health check (%) 2019–2025 (R)		Maternal mortality 2023 (C)		
				At least one visit	At least four visits	Skilled birth attendant	Institutional delivery	C-section	For newborns	For mothers	Number of maternal deaths	Maternal mortality ratio	Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in X)
<b>African Union</b>	64	55	59	82	62	76	67	12	52	53	189,000	410	66
Central Africa	62	39	39	84	51	81	74	7	33	40	33,000	456	42
Eastern Africa	66	54	61	83	61	74	64	9	48	50	39,000	279	88
Northern Africa	73	72	75	95	84	97	95	56	80	81	2,300	52	788
Southern Africa	65	67	71	88	66	86	70	7	52	51	9,900	168	166
Western Africa	58	50	48	74	59	64	59	7	55	57	101,000	694	35
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>													
Arab Maghreb Union	-	67	69	93	75	95	95	26	85	82	-	-	-
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	69	57	64	85	62	81	74	17	52	52	-	-	-
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	63	54	55	75	59	70	61	15	55	55	-	-	-
East African Community	67	56	56	90	58	87	84	11	50	48	-	-	-
Economic Community of Central African States	65	42	41	83	52	81	69	7	32	38	-	-	-
Economic Community of West African States	-	49	47	73	62	63	57	7	54	57	-	-	-
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	69	52	61	79	59	72	61	9	45	47	-	-	-
Southern African Development Community	67	57	61	87	60	85	75	8	45	46	-	-	-
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	-	55	59	82	62	76	67	12	52	53	-	-	-
Central Africa	-	37	-	82	58	70	38	2	37	51	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	-	52	-	83	60	76	69	9	44	47	-	-	-
North Africa	-	67	-	95	70	94	95	56	80	65	-	-	-
Southern Africa	-	67	-	88	66	86	70	7	52	51	-	-	-
West Africa	-	50	-	74	59	64	59	7	55	57	-	-	-
<b>World</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>272</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- C Maternal mortality estimates are from the 2023 United Nations inter-agency maternal mortality estimates. Periodically, the United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division) produces internationally comparable sets of maternal mortality data that account for the well-documented problems of under-reporting and misclassification of maternal deaths, including also estimates for countries with no data. Please note that owing to an evolving methodology, these values are not comparable with previously reported maternal mortality ratio 'adjusted' values.
- R Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

- Life expectancy at birth** – Number of years newborn female children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of population at the time of their birth.
- Universal health coverage Service Coverage sub-index on reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health** – Average coverage of essential services based on eight tracer indicators related to interventions across reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health areas. The index is calculated as a weighted average of the included indicators and is reported on a scale of 0 to 100.
- Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods** – Percentage of adolescent girls and women (aged 15–49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.
- Antenatal care (at least one visit)** – Percentage of adolescent girls and women (aged 15–49) attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (typically a doctor, nurse or midwife).
- Antenatal care (at least four visits)** – Percentage of adolescent girls and women (aged 15–49) attended by any provider at least four times.
- Skilled birth attendant** – Percentage of births from adolescent girls and women (aged 15–49) attended by skilled health personnel (typically a doctor, nurse or midwife).
- Institutional delivery** – Percentage of adolescent girls and women (aged 15–49) who gave birth in a health facility.
- C-section** – Percentage of births delivered by Caesarean section. C-section rates between 10 per cent and 15 per cent are expected with adequate levels of emergency obstetric care.
- Postnatal health check for newborn** – Percentage of last live births in the last two years who received a health check within two days after delivery. For MICS, health check refers to a health check while in facility or at home following delivery or a postnatal visit.
- Postnatal health check for mother** – Percentage of adolescent girls and women (aged 15–49) who received a health check within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years. For MICS, health check refers to a health check while in facility or at home following delivery or a postnatal visit.
- Number of maternal deaths** – Number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes (modelled estimates).
- Maternal mortality ratio** – Number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births during the same time period (modelled estimates).
- Lifetime risk of maternal death** – Lifetime risk of maternal death takes into account both the probability of becoming pregnant and the probability of dying as a result of that pregnancy, accumulated across a woman's reproductive years (modelled estimates).

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

- Life expectancy** – United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects 2024. Last update: July 2024.
- Universal health coverage Service Coverage sub-index on reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health** – WHO Global Health Observatory modelled estimates. Last update: December 2025.

## TABLE 3. MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

**Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods** – United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Reproductive Health Surveys, other national surveys, and National Health Information Systems (HIS). Last Update: August 2024.

**Antenatal care (at least one visit)** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Last update: April 2026.

**Antenatal care (at least four visits)** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Regional aggregates calculated using modelled data for 2025. Last update: April 2026.

**Skilled birth attendant** – Joint UNICEF/WHO SAB database, based on DHS, MICS and other national household surveys as well as national administrative data. Regional aggregates calculated using modelled data for 2025. Last update: April 2026.

**Institutional delivery** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Last update: April 2026.

**C-section** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Last update: April 2026.

**Postnatal health check for newborn and mother** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Regional aggregates for postnatal health check for mother calculated using modelled data for 2025. Last update: April 2026.

**Number of maternal deaths** – United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division). Last Update: April 2025.

**Maternal mortality ratio** – United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division). Last Update: April 2025.

**Lifetime risk of maternal death** – United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division). Last Update: April 2025.

#### **TABLE 4. CHILD HEALTH**

The child health table includes a set of indicators that capture information on the coverage of effective interventions delivered to children under the age of 5 years and at the household level. These include a range of immunization indicators (described below) and indicators on interventions for the prevention or treatment of pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria (three of the leading killers of young children). The main data sources for the indicators on prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses are nationally representative household surveys such as the DHS, MICS and the Malaria Indicator Surveys (MIS). Regional and global estimates are calculated using a weighted average method. Variables used for weighting are indicator-specific and applied to each country. They accord with the appropriate target population for each indicator (the denominator) and are derived from the latest edition of the *World Population Prospects*. Only the most recent data points from 2019–2025 or modelled annualized estimates for each country were used to calculate regional and global aggregates. For indicators that capture information about households, the total population was used.

##### ***Immunization***

The child health table presents WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage. Since 2000, these estimates have been updated annually in July, following a consultation process during which countries are provided with draft reports for review and comment. As new empirical data are incorporated into the process for generating the estimates, the revised estimates supersede prior data releases. Coverage levels from earlier revisions are not comparable. A more detailed explanation of the process can be found at [data.unicef.org/child-health/immunization](http://data.unicef.org/child-health/immunization). Regional averages for the reported antigens are computed as follows: For Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccine, regional averages include only those countries where BCG is included in the national routine immunization schedule. For diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP), poliovirus (polio), measles, hepatitis B (HepB), Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), and rotavirus vaccines, regional averages include all countries since these vaccines are universally recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). For protection at birth (PAB) from tetanus, regional averages include only the countries where maternal and neonatal tetanus is endemic.

TABLE 4. CHILD HEALTH

Countries and areas	Immunization for vaccine preventable diseases (%) 2024 (j)											2019–2025 (R)				
	BCG	DTP1	DTP3	Polio3	MCV1	MCV2 (F)	HepB3	Hib3	Rota	PCV3	Protection at birth (PAB) against tetanus (G)	Pneumonia	Diarrhoea	Malaria		
												Care seeking for children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (%)	Treatment with oral rehydration salts (%)	Care seeking for children with fever (%)	Children sleeping under ITNs (%)	Households with at least one ITN (%)
Algeria	98	98	92	89	94	90	92	92	-	90	97	47	27	-	-	-
Angola	68	70	64	56	53	31	64	64	36	62	60	62	39	63	22	29
Benin	99	76	63	63	44	-	63	63	64	64	80	35	15	53 x	50	58
Botswana	98	98	95	96	97	77	95	94	74	95	93	14 x	43 x	75 x	31 x	53 x
Burkina Faso	98	95	91	91	88	65	91	91	87	91	93	77	34	75	67	83
Burundi	89	89	89	89	86	80	89	89	89	88	85	59 x	36 x	70 x	40 x	46 x
Cabo Verde	99	93	93	94	95	86	93	93	-	-	96	53 x	56 x	77 x	-	-
Cameroon	93	82	77	76	71	49	77	77	73	76	83	30 x	18 x	56	58	72
Central African Republic	61	52	42	48	41	-	42	42	-	42	60	35	23	32	51	61
Chad	92	84	68	67	66	46	68	68	-	-	73	18	17	32	54	66
Comoros	84	80	75	62	70	70	75	75	-	-	83	37	35	34	42	59 x
Congo	67	82	78	76	72	47	78	78	58	76	80	28 x	27 x	51 x	61 x	66 x
Côte d'Ivoire	88	80	77	74	75	48	77	77	75	75	80	63	17	59	59	72
Democratic Republic of the Congo	77	82	65	65	55	51	65	65	63	63	78	38	35	51	57	69
Djibouti	77	82	77	77	75	48	77	77	84	76	99	94 x	94 x	-	20 x	32 x
Egypt	98	99	97	97	97	96	97	97	-	-	88	65	40	57	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	77	75	68	67	53	31	68	68	-	-	60	54 x	40 x	62 x	23 x	38 x
Eritrea	97	97	95	95	93	85	95	95	96	95	99	45 x	43 x	-	20 x	71 x
Eswatini	86	91	84	70	85	86	84	84	99	78	93	60 x	68	41	2 x	10 x
Ethiopia	84	81	73	73	72	59	73	73	73	73	80	30 x	30 x	35 x	45 x	64 x
Gabon	78	62	61	60	57	-	61	61	-	-	79	67	20	76	19	21
Gambia	79	82	80	80	83	83	80	80	80	80	96	64	44	64	44	77
Ghana	92	99	95	91	90	79	95	95	82	96	90	43	40	57	49	67
Guinea	75	77	63	55	60	45	63	63	-	-	75	69 x	55 x	61	38	63
Guinea-Bissau	71	74	68	68	65	45	68	68	70	74	83	48	30	52	94	97
Kenya	87	91	91	85	88	76	91	91	82	89	85	73	48	70	51	54
Lesotho	82	86	86	86	90	74	86	86	72	86	83	59	36	54	-	-
Liberia	82	91	83	72	82	60	83	83	82	80	90	58	54	63	50	72
Libya	85	90	86	86	89	80	86	86	82	89	-	79	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	64	70	60	62	46	46	60	60	60	64	73	52	20	45	56	69
Malawi	99	94	91	90	89	69	91	91	89	92	93	71	53	63	53	59
Mali	91	91	82	72	72	60	82	82	75	83	83	27	10	51	68	89
Mauritania	95	95	86	85	93	59	86	86	86	85	77	43	20	31	12	32
Mauritius	98	97	93	95	98	96	93	93	95	95	97	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	98	98	96	96	98	98	96	96	92	77	93	70 x	33 x	-	-	-
Mozambique	93	90	70	78	65	44	70	70	60	55	80	73	50	64	43	57
Namibia	94	79	74	75	79	66	74	75	75	76	88	68 x	72 x	63 x	6 x	24 x
Niger	93	95	86	86	81	77	86	86	90	86	80	60	41	67	34	96
Nigeria	69	71	67	69	57	35	67	67	57	28	69	41	47	60	43	59
Rwanda	99	99	98	98	97	93	98	98	98	98	95	65	28	62	56	66
Sao Tome and Principe	80	87	87	85	87	87	87	87	87	86	97	82	42	62	63	78
Senegal	92	96	91	91	87	79	91	91	91	91	93	54	33	43	37	61
Seychelles	99	99	94	94	97	88	94	94	99	94	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	97	92	91	91	90	73	91	91	88	93	90	76	85	75	59	68
Somalia	74	78	70	71	64	32	70	70	-	-	50	23	16 x	37	11 x	19 x
South Africa	74	76	74	74	76	82	74	74	73	81	85	66 x	51 x	68 x	-	-
South Sudan	72	76	73	72	72	-	73	73	-	-	63	75	57	57 x	69	63 x
Sudan	49	48	39	40	46	36	39	39	37	40	75	48 x	20 x	-	30 x	25 x
Togo	96	95	90	89	81	69	90	90	91	89	83	39 x	14 x	54 x	61 x	71 x
Tunisia	98	97	97	96	96	97	97	97	-	97	98	99	56	78	-	-
Uganda	92	95	91	89	90	50	91	91	86	91	83	71 x	36	86	66	100
United Republic of Tanzania	89	87	83	80	84	74	83	83	81	82	92	52 x	39	78	59	67
Zambia	90	94	91	90	88	77	91	91	58	91	85	82	61	80	66	78
Zimbabwe	96	93	91	91	90	78	91	91	85	91	90	48	34	36	13	39

TABLE 4. CHILD HEALTH

Countries and areas	Immunization for vaccine preventable diseases (%) 2024 (j)											2019–2025 (R)				
	BCG	DTP1	DTP3	Polio3	MCV1	MCV2 (F)	HepB3	Hib3	Rota	PCV3	Protection at birth (PAB) against tetanus (G)	Pneumonia	Diarrhoea	Malaria		
												Care seeking for children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (%)	Treatment with oral rehydration salts (%)	Care seeking for children with fever (%)	Children sleeping under ITNs (%)	Households with at least one ITN (%)
<b>African Union</b>	82	83	76	75	72	57	76	76	60	60	80	54	37	60	50	66
Central Africa	81	81	68	68	60	50	68	68	55	57	78	43	29	49	56	69
Eastern Africa	80	81	75	74	74	57	75	75	67	69	80	55	35	69	59	72
Northern Africa	98	98	95	94	96	93	95	95	19	38	91	70	36	57	-	-
Southern Africa	84	84	77	76	73	60	77	77	63	74	79	66	47	63	38	50
Western Africa	80	80	75	74	67	48	75	75	66	53	77	48	38	60	47	67
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																
Arab Maghreb Union	97	97	93	91	95	90	93	93	42	86	94	68	33	-	-	-
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	82	84	76	76	73	62	76	76	58	62	81	54	35	59	56	-
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	81	81	75	75	70	54	75	75	52	44	77	51	35	57	47	66
East African Community	84	87	79	77	74	60	79	79	73	75	83	56	38	66	58	71
Economic Community of Central African States	80	80	69	67	61	49	69	69	54	60	76	46	31	52	50	62
Economic Community of West African States	80	80	75	74	67	48	75	75	66	53	77	47	40	59	45	62
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	79	79	73	72	73	53	73	73	63	65	78	53	35	-	-	-
Southern African Development Community	81	83	73	72	67	59	73	73	66	71	81	56	40	60	50	62
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	82	83	76	75	72	57	76	76	60	60	80	54	37	60	50	66
Central Africa	86	79	70	69	65	41	70	70	34	41	76	45	22	45	54	67
Eastern Africa	83	84	76	75	72	58	76	76	69	71	80	52	36	62	58	71
North Africa	84	85	80	80	83	78	80	80	24	39	86	64	32	-	-	-
Southern Africa	84	84	77	76	73	60	77	77	63	74	80	66	47	63	38	50
West Africa	80	80	75	74	67	48	75	75	66	53	77	48	38	60	47	67
<b>World</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>87 h</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>66</b>	-	-

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. Sex disaggregated data for specific child health indicators are available at <<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-health/>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- F Generally, the second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) is recommended for administration during the second year of life; however, in many countries, MCV2 is scheduled after the second year. World Population Prospects (2024 revision) estimates of the second year of life target population were used to calculate regional and global aggregates.
- G WHO and UNICEF use a complex process employing administrative data, surveys (routine and supplemental), serosurveys, and information on other vaccines to calculate the percentage of births that can be considered as protected against tetanus because pregnant women were given two doses or more of tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine.
- J For the calculation of regional and global vaccination coverage, the national coverage is considered to be 0 per cent for the countries that did not introduce the vaccine in their national schedule or did not report coverage, with the exception of BCG, which is only recommended in countries or settings with a high incidence of tuberculosis or high leprosy burden. World Population Prospects (2024 revision) estimates of target populations were used in the calculation of global and regional aggregates.
- R Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
- h Excludes China.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

- BCG** – Percentage of live births who received bacilli Calmette-Guérin (vaccine against tuberculosis).
- DTP1** – Percentage of surviving infants who received the first dose of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine.
- DTP3** – Percentage of surviving infants who received three doses of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine.
- Polio3** – Percentage of surviving infants who received three doses of the polio vaccine.
- MCV1** – Percentage of surviving infants who received the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine.
- MCV2** – Percentage of children who received the second dose of measles-containing vaccine as per national schedule.
- HepB3** – Percentage of surviving infants who received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine.
- Hib3** – Percentage of surviving infants who received three doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine.
- Rota** – Percentage of surviving infants who received the last dose of rotavirus vaccine as recommended.
- PCV3** – Percentage of surviving infants who received three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.
- Protection at birth (PAB)** – Percentage of newborns protected at birth against tetanus with tetanus toxoid.
- Care seeking for children with symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection** – Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of pneumonia (cough and fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest) in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider.
- Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts** – Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and who received oral rehydration salts (ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids).
- Care seeking for children with fever** – Percentage of children under age 5 with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. Excludes drug vendor, stores, shops and traditional healer. In some countries, particularly non-malaria endemic countries, pharmacies have also been excluded from the calculation.
- Children sleeping under ITNs** – Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey.

## TABLE 4. CHILD HEALTH

**Households with at least one ITN** – Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net.

### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Immunization** – WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2024 revision. Last update: July 2025.

**Care seeking for children with symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Regional aggregates calculated using modelled data for 2025. Last update: April 2026.

**Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Regional aggregates calculated using modelled data for 2025. Last update: April 2026.

**Care seeking for children with fever** – DHS, MICS, MIS and other national household surveys. Last update: April 2026.

**Children sleeping under ITNs** – DHS, MICS, MIS and other national household surveys. Last update: April 2026.

**Households with at least one ITN** – DHS, MICS, MIS and other national household surveys. Last update: April 2026.

## TABLE 5. ADOLESCENT HEALTH

This table contains a set of key indicators related to adolescent mortality, adolescent health and well-being. Mortality indicators include the adolescent mortality rate for ages 10–19 years, the number of adolescent deaths as well as the annual rate of reduction in the adolescent mortality rate. Reproductive health indicators presented in this table include adolescent birth rate (for age groups 10–14 years and 15–19 years), early childbearing (which refers to women aged 20–24 years who gave birth before age 18), demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods among adolescents aged 15–19 years, and informed decisions for reproductive health (sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care). The following maternal health indicators are presented for adolescents aged 15–19 years: antenatal care with at least four visits and delivery-care indicators including skilled birth attendant, institutional deliveries and births by C-section. The following risk factors for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are presented: alcohol use among adolescents aged 15–19 years, tobacco use among adolescents aged 13–15 years and insufficient physical activity among school-going adolescents aged 11–17 years. Though vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) can benefit boys and girls, HPV vaccination is presented for girls who received the last dose of the HPV vaccine per the national schedule. WHO/UNICEF produce two main coverage indicators for HPV vaccination. One is the HPV vaccination programme performance coverage that describes vaccination coverage according to a national schedule and the programme's eligibility criteria for each calendar year (the programme's target population up to 14 years of age). The second describes HPV vaccination coverage by 15 years of age, representing the proportion of the population turning 15 in the reporting year who have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between the ages of 9 and 14 years, at any time up to the calendar year in question. Data are always reported at the national level and may not necessarily show differences at the subnational level. Both indicators are calculated for the first dose (HPV1) and the full recommended schedule (HPVc), and by sex. For the vaccines currently on the market, the schedule depends on age. The general recommendation<sup>1</sup> is a one- or two-dose schedule for girls aged 9–14 years and girls and women aged 15–20 years, and a two-dose schedule for women aged 21 years and older. When using a two-dose schedule, the doses should be spaced a minimum of six months apart. Individuals known to be immunocompromised or infected with HIV (regardless of age or antiretroviral therapy status) should receive at least two doses and, where possible, three doses. To establish denominators, the methodology uses as a default the UN Population Division country estimates. To address the different ways countries set and change eligibility criteria over time, a normalization process is used to translate eligibility into denominators. This includes translating school-grade eligibility in population cohorts and dealing with multiple cohort eligibility (changes) over time. For more details, see Laia Bruni et al. in *Preventive Medicine*, <doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2020.106399>.

Two new indicators were recently added to this table: adolescent birth rate for girls aged 10–14 years, sourced from the UN Population Division, and the percentage of adolescents and young women aged 15–19 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, sourced from household surveys. The latter indicator is defined as the percentage of adolescents and young women aged 15–19 years (married or in union) who make their own decisions in all three selected areas. That is, they (1) decide on health care for themselves, either alone or jointly with their husbands or partners, (2) decide on use or non-use of contraception, either alone or jointly with their husbands or partners, and (3) can say no to sex with their husband/partner. When all three criteria are met, an adolescent girl or young woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision-making and to be empowered to exercise her reproductive rights.

TABLE 5. ADOLESCENT HEALTH

Countries and areas	Adolescent mortality rate 2024	Adolescent deaths 2024	Annual rate of reduction in the adolescent mortality rate 2015-2024	Adolescent birth rate 2017-2023 (R)		Births by age 18 (%) 2019-2025 (R)	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) 2017-2023 (R)	Informed decisions for reproductive health (%) 2019-2025 (R)	Antenatal care (%) (At least 4 visits) 2019-2025 (R)	Skilled birth attendant (%) 2019-2025 (R)	Girls vaccinated against HPV (%) 2024	Risk factors (%)					
	Aged 10-19	Aged 10-19	Aged 10-19	Aged 10-14	Aged 15-19	Women aged 20-24 years who gave birth before age 18	Aged 15-19	Aged 15-19	Aged 15-19	Aged 15-19		Alcohol use (aged 15-19) 2019		Tobacco use (aged 13-15) 2018-2024		Insufficient physical activity (aged 11-17) 2018-2024	
	Total	Total	Total	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Algeria	4	3,323	1.1	0	11	1	57	-	69	97	-	3	2	17 x	3 x	76 x	91 x
Angola	14	12,286	1.9	11 x	163 x	38 x	15 x	25	49	51	-	34	29	-	-	-	-
Benin	16	5,384	1.3	1	77	19	21	12 x	45	80	-	26	22	7 x	2 x	71 x	81 x
Botswana	8	373	1.8	0	48	-	-	-	-	-	34	16	13	27 x	21 x	86 x	89 x
Burkina Faso	10	5,456	2.6	1	93	23	48	6	52	97	99	14	11	-	-	-	-
Burundi	15	5,587	1.8	1 x	58 x	13 x	55	34 x	49 x	91 x	-	18	15	21 x	17 x	-	-
Cabo Verde	3	31	2.8	1	50	22 x	68 x	57 x	-	99 x	99	37	32	11	10	-	-
Cameroon	18	11,872	1.9	2	98	28 x	24	19 x	58 x	67 x	36	31	26	14 x	6 x	-	-
Central African Republic	20	2,969	4.6	8	184	43	14	-	45	43	-	21	18	-	-	-	-
Chad	23	11,110	2.1	4	139	44	11	-	34 x	42	-	9	8	11	12	-	-
Comoros	7	125	0.8	2 x	74	13	8	-	53	94	-	0	0	16 x	8 x	-	-
Congo	7	996	3.0	6 x	111 x	26 x	28 x	-	76 x	92 x	-	34	30	15	12	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	13	9,984	2.8	2	96	24	38	10	50	84	61	13	11	14	9	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22	53,959	0.3	3 x	109 x	23	19	-	44	88	-	25	21	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	14	327	2.3	0 x	21 x	-	-	-	19 x	83 x	-	2	2	18 x	11 x	81 x	89 x
Egypt	5	12,280	0.7	1 x	37	7 x	64 x	-	93	97	-	3	2	18 x	8 x	82 x	93 x
Equatorial Guinea	16	616	2.4	-	176 x	42 x	20 x	-	-	70 x	-	38	34	25 x	17 x	-	-
Eritrea	10	884	2.3	1 x	76 x	19 x	6 x	-	40 x	30 x	49	6	5	8 x	5 x	-	-
Eswatini	16	434	0.1	1 x	87 x	12	70	-	74	96	30	14	12	16 x	9 x	-	-
Ethiopia	10	29,631	3.5	1	72	22	54	36 x	36	55	58	8	7	12	11	-	-
Gabon	9	440	2.8	3	100	20	29	25	69	91 x	-	32	28	9 x	9 x	-	-
Gambia	11	735	2.6	1	65	14	13	13	76	86	15	7	7	18 x	5 x	-	-
Ghana	11	7,909	2.1	2	63	12	41	32	83	88	-	23	19	9 x	8 x	87 x	88 x
Guinea	18	6,005	2.4	3	128	39 x	33	16 x	56	59 x	-	4	3	31 x	20 x	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	15	780	2.3	2	85	27	24	-	81	62	-	12	10	-	-	-	-
Kenya	7	9,786	3.7	1	46	15	67	49	58	88	36	14	12	13 x	7 x	85 x	89 x
Lesotho	8	393	6.3	1	53	13	60	51	75	90	70	10	8	26 x	22 x	-	-
Liberia	18	2,476	2.6	6	131	34	16	45	84	84	71	23	19	9 x	11 x	-	-
Libya	4	532	5.3	0 x	11 x	2	-	-	-	100	28	0	0	11 x	5 x	78 x	89 x
Madagascar	15	10,492	0.9	7	143	34	67	65	57	44	-	14	11	17	7	-	-
Malawi	11	5,971	3.0	2	136	29	69	36 x	62	98	21	14	11	17 x	11 x	-	-
Mali	17	10,133	1.7	5	145	33	31	1	51	70	15	6	4	23 x	9 x	-	-
Mauritania	9	1,044	1.0	6	90	23	22	20	56 x	70	51	1	0	20	19	83 x	91 x
Mauritius	4	65	-0.1	0	21	-	-	-	-	-	92	27	23	23 x	14 x	76 x	88 x
Morocco	3	1,839	2.6	0	22	8 x	75	-	45 x	92 x	3	2	2	10	4	85 x	90 x
Mozambique	11	8,749	2.9	7	158	43	30	19	46	75 x	89	11	9	5 x	6 x	83 x	91 x
Namibia	9	546	4.8	0	22	15 x	47 x	-	58 x	88 x	-	12	10	14 x	9 x	87 x	88 x
Niger	21	14,547	2.2	3	150	48 x	28	-	35	43	-	3	3	12 x	6 x	-	-
Nigeria	16	88,600	0.9	2	75	21	18	9	41	33	60	11	9	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	6	1,803	7.7	0	24	6	87	53	44	98	69	17	14	13 x	10 x	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	7	39	3.4	0	86	22	54	-	81 x	98	75	33	29	31 x	23 x	-	-
Senegal	8	3,627	3.7	4	67	18	31	3	63	92	51	3	3	12	7	85 x	92 x
Seychelles	5	9	0.6	1	49	-	-	-	-	-	23	44	39	27 x	16 x	79 x	87 x
Sierra Leone	24	4,687	2.1	4	102	31	34	22	82	90	61	7	5	15 x	10 x	-	-
Somalia	25	11,074	1.8	1	116	27	1	-	4 x	31	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
South Africa	10	10,775	1.1	1	40	18 x	-	46 x	77 x	97 x	79	15	13	28 x	21 x	-	-
South Sudan	23	7,412	11.6	6 x	158 x	28 x	4 x	-	21 x	25 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	20	22,820	-3.5	2 x	87 x	22 x	19 x	-	49 x	77 x	-	2	2	15 x	7 x	90 x	91 x
Togo	11	2,396	2.7	3 x	79 x	17 x	25	-	47 x	64 x	36	18	15	6	2	-	-
Tunisia	5	862	-0.5	0	4	0	-	-	-	100	-	3	2	19 x	5 x	75 x	88 x
Uganda	11	13,902	3.7	1	111	24	-	44 x	59 x	90	95	25	21	12	9	84 x	87 x
United Republic of Tanzania	9	14,241	1.7	1	112	25	37	34	48 x	85	94	15	12	7 x	2 x	78 x	86 x
Zambia	8	4,279	4.1	3	135	31	63	37 x	80	95	60	19	16	14	12	89 x	89 x
Zimbabwe	15	5,970	1.0	1	87	24	77 x	48 x	69	87	51	10	8	22 x	16 x	85 x	89 x

TABLE 5. ADOLESCENT HEALTH

Countries and areas	Adolescent mortality rate 2024	Adolescent deaths 2024	Annual rate of reduction in the adolescent mortality rate 2015–2024	Adolescent birth rate 2017–2023 (R)		Births by age 18 (%) 2019–2025 (R)	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) 2017–2023 (R)	Informed decisions for reproductive health (%) 2019–2025 (R)	Antenatal care (%) (At least 4 visits) 2019–2025 (R)	Skilled birth attendant (%) 2019–2025 (R)	Girls vaccinated against HPV (%) 2024	Risk factors (%)					
	Aged 10-19	Aged 10-19	Aged 10-19	Aged 10-14	Aged 15-19	Women aged 20-24 years who gave birth before age 18	Aged 15-19	Aged 15-19	Aged 15-19	Aged 15-19		Alcohol use (aged 15-19) 2019		Tobacco use (aged 13-15) 2018–2024		Insufficient physical activity (aged 11-17) 2018–2024	
	Total	Total	Total	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>African Union</b>	13	442,565	1.7	3	86	23	44	-	54	73	19	13	11	-	-	-	-
Central Africa	20	87,588	1.2	4	108	27	25	-	49	81	0	24	20	-	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	12	122,571	2.7	2	84	23	56	-	52	75	37	12	10	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa	5	19,880	1.0	1	32	-	64	-	86	96	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	11	49,776	2.1	5	107	33	53	-	60	82	17	17	15	-	-	-	-
Western Africa	15	162,750	1.6	3	91	22	25	11	50	59	17	12	10	-	-	-	-
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																	
Arab Maghreb Union	4	7,600	1.4	2	76	3	61	-	67	92	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	13	190,792	1.3	2	78	22	57	-	56	81	16	12	10	-	-	-	-
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	14	220,104	1.0	2	79	22	31	10	50	63	12	9	7	-	-	-	-
East African Community	14	106,690	2.6	3	93	21	40	-	52	88	37	20	17	-	-	-	-
Economic Community of Central African States	18	101,677	1.4	5	108	25	25	-	50	76	4	25	21	-	-	-	-
Economic Community of West African States	15	132,614	1.5	-	-	21	20	12	51	55	17	13	10	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	13	95,836	2.9	2	76	21	57	-	48	75	26	11	9	-	-	-	-
Southern African Development Community	14	128,667	1.2	5	109	28	46	-	56	82	25	19	16	-	-	-	-
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	13	442,565	1.7	-	-	23	44	-	54	73	19	13	11	-	-	-	-
Central Africa	18	28,042	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	56	69	0	24	20	-	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	13	159,232	2.6	-	-	23	-	-	51	78	32	15	13	-	-	-	-
North Africa	8	42,700	-1.3	-	-	-	-	-	67	93	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	11	49,841	2.1	-	-	33	-	-	60	82	17	17	15	-	-	-	-
West Africa	15	162,750	1.6	-	-	22	-	11	50	59	17	12	10	-	-	-	-
<b>World</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>930,663</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>	-	<b>53</b>	-	<b>59</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	-	-	-	-

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- R Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

- Adolescent mortality rate** – The probability of dying among adolescents aged 10-19 years expressed per 1,000 adolescents aged 10.
- Adolescent deaths** – Number of deaths aged 10 to 19 years.
- Annual rate of reduction in adolescent mortality rate** – The annual rate of reduction in adolescent mortality rate (AMR) defined as  $AMR = 100 * (\ln(AMR_{t2} / AMR_{t1}) / (t1 - t2))$ , where t1=2015 and t2=2024.
- Adolescent birth rate** – Number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls and young women aged 10–14 and 15–19.
- Births by age 18** – Percentage of women aged 20–24 who gave birth before age 18. The indicator refers to women who had a live birth in a recent time period, generally two years for MICS and five years for DHS.
- Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods** – Percentage of adolescent girls and young women (aged 15–19) who are married or in a union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.
- Informed decisions** – Percentage of adolescent girls and young women (aged 15-19) years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.
- Antenatal care (at least four visits)** – Percentage of adolescent girls and young women (aged 15–19) attended by any provider at least four times.
- Skilled birth attendant** – Percentage of births from adolescent girls and young women (aged 15–19), attended by skilled health personnel (typically a doctor, nurse or midwife).
- Girls vaccinated against HPV (%)** – Percentage of girls who received the last dose of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine per national schedule.
- Alcohol use** – Percentage of adolescents aged 15-19 who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last twelve months.
- Tobacco use** – Percentage of adolescents aged 13-15 who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month.
- Insufficient physical activity** – Percentage of school going adolescents aged 11-17 not meeting WHO recommendations on physical activity for health, i.e. doing less than 60 minutes of moderate-to vigorous-intensity physical activity daily.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

## TABLE 5. ADOLESCENT HEALTH

**Adolescent mortality rate** – United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank Group). Last update: March 2026.

**Adolescent deaths** – United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank Group). Last update: March 2026.

**Annual rate of reduction in the adolescent mortality rate** – United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank Group). Last update: March 2026.

**National adolescent birth rate** – Global SDG Indicators Database, 2024. Last update: September 2024. Regional adolescent birth rate for 2023 - United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects 2024. Last update: July 2024

**Births by age 18** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Last update: April 2026.

**Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (adolescent girls and young women 15–19)** – United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Contraceptive Use 2024. New York: United Nations; based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Reproductive Health Surveys, other national surveys, and National Health Information Systems (HIS). Last Update: July 2024.

**Informed decisions** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Last update: April 2026.

**Antenatal care (at least four visits) (adolescent girls and young women 15–19)** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Regional aggregates calculated using modelled data for 2025. Last update: April 2026.

**Skilled birth attendant (adolescent girls and young women 15–19)** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Regional aggregates calculated using modelled data for 2025. Last update: April 2026.

**Girls vaccinated against HPV** – WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2024 revision. Last update: July 2025.

**Alcohol use** – MCA Data Portal, based on international and national surveys. Last update: October 2025.

**Tobacco use** – MCA Data Portal, based on the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS), and other national surveys and censuses. Last update: October 2025.

**Insufficient physical activity** – MCA Data Portal, based on the Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS) and the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey (HBSC). Last update: October 2025.

## **TABLES 6 AND 7: HIV/AIDS**

In 2025, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/ AIDS (UNAIDS) released new global, regional and country-level HIV and AIDS estimates for 2024 that reflect the most up-to-date epidemiological estimates. The estimates also reflect coverage data for antiretroviral therapy (ART), prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and early infant diagnosis for HIV. The estimates are based on the most current available science and WHO programme guidelines. These guidelines have resulted in improvements in assumptions of the probability of HIV transmission from mother-to-child, fertility among women by age and HIV serostatus, net survival rates for children living with HIV and more. Based on this refined methodology, UNAIDS has retrospectively generated new estimates of HIV prevalence, the number of people living with HIV and those needing treatment, AIDS-related deaths, new HIV infections and other important trends in the HIV epidemic.

Key indicators on the HIV response for children are divided into two tables: Table 6. HIV/AIDS: Epidemiology and Table 7. HIV/AIDS: Intervention coverage.

### ***Epidemiology***

Table 6 includes key indicators used to measure trends in the HIV epidemic. Data are disaggregated by children under age 15 (0–14 years) who are all assumed to have acquired HIV through mother-to-child transmission). In addition, adolescents aged 15–19 years living with HIV include new HIV infections that occur through sexual transmission and injection drug use, depending on the country context. Due to significant gender disparity among adolescents evident in HIV epidemic trends and programmatic response, disaggregates by sex are now included for all HIV/ AIDS epidemiology indicators. For better comparison between countries and regions, the indicator on the number of new HIV infections has been replaced with HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population. Similarly, the number of AIDS-related deaths has been replaced with AIDS-related mortality per 100,000 population. These two indicators provide relative measures of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths and more accurately demonstrate the impact of the HIV response.

### ***Interventions***

Table 7 includes indicators on essential interventions in the HIV response for children. All coverage indicators are calculated from the most recent and reliable data available from population-based surveys and programme service statistics.

Each coverage indicator is aggregated regionally or globally using a population weighted average. Due to sometimes sparse data, indicators from population-based surveys are only aggregated if the data in that area represent at least 50 per cent of the adolescent population.

**TABLE 6. HIV/AIDS: EPIDEMIOLOGY**

Countries and areas	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population				AIDS-related mortality per 100,000 population				Number of children living with HIV			
	Children 0-14	Adolescents 15-19	Adolescent girls 15-19	Adolescent boys 15-19	Children 0-14	Adolescents 10-19	Adolescent girls 10-19	Adolescent boys 10-19	Children 0-14	Adolescents 10-19	Adolescent girls 10-19	Adolescent boys 10-19
Algeria	0.03	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.25	0.12	0.1	0.13	1,100	1,600	750	830
Angola	0.73	0.66	1.22	0.12	22.11	10.41	10.73	10.08	40,000	28,000	17,000	11,000
Benin	0.17	0.11	0.18	0.04	4.96	3.56	3.54	3.58	5,200	5,000	2,600	2,400
Botswana	0.33	2.48	4.35	0.66	7.41	19.22	21.3	17.18	4,200	7,500	4,400	3,100
Burkina Faso	0.24	0.16	0.25	0.07	6.09	3.97	3.8	4.13	8,400	7,900	4,300	3,600
Burundi	0.21	0.1	0.17	0.02	3.81	2.31	2.24	2.38	4,100	4,900	2,600	2,300
Cabo Verde	0.25	0.13	0.2	0.06	2.27	1.07	1.11	1.03	<100	<100	<100	<100
Cameroon	0.6	0.34	0.53	0.16	15.19	7.18	6.92	7.43	20,000	20,000	11,000	9,200
Central African Republic	0.85	0.47	0.71	0.22	23.85	11.16	10.51	11.8	9,100	7,200	3,800	3,300
Chad	0.35	0.28	0.45	0.11	9.15	6.32	6.21	6.44	11,000	9,400	5,200	4,200
Comoros	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2.09	2.22	4.17	0.32	55.79	16.59	18.38	14.83	12,000	9,000	6,300	2,700
Côte d'Ivoire	0.23	0.2	0.39	0.02	5.49	6.04	5.5	6.56	17,000	20,000	11,000	9,200
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.39	0.14	0.22	0.07	7.96	3.5	3.39	3.61	69,000	42,000	22,000	19,000
Djibouti	0.4	0.11	0.17	0.06	8.84	11.15	11.7	10.6	550	520	<500	<500
Egypt	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.34	0.04	0.04	0.04	940	980	<500	510
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.04	0.96	0.46	0.46	0.46	<500	<500	<500	<200
Eswatini	1.61	3.69	5.62	1.73	35.03	41.14	42.39	39.85	5,600	8,100	4,400	3,700
Ethiopia	0.08	0.1	0.18	0.02	2.64	2.62	2.55	2.7	28,000	34,000	18,000	16,000
Gabon	0.96	0.84	1.56	0.12	31.13	12.37	13.07	11.68	2,400	2,300	1,400	870
Gambia	0.43	0.09	0.15	0.02	11.85	6.32	5.8	6.82	1,600	1,100	590	550
Ghana	0.31	0.55	1.01	0.09	11.29	8.75	8.85	8.65	18,000	19,000	12,000	7,300
Guinea	0.48	0.43	0.7	0.17	15.7	7.52	7.39	7.65	11,000	8,200	4,800	3,500
Guinea-Bissau	0.71	0.28	0.43	0.13	19.24	11.87	10.81	12.91	2,200	1,900	1,000	920
Kenya	0.56	0.47	0.84	0.1	11.82	9.3	9.19	9.42	62,000	80,000	44,000	37,000
Lesotho	1.75	1.91	3.42	0.43	55.11	41.98	42.06	41.91	6,100	10,000	5,400	4,500
Liberia	-	-	-	-	12.73	8.36	8.19	8.51	3,700	3,400	1,800	1,600
Libya	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.51	0.15	0.17	0.13	<200	<500	<200	<100
Madagascar	0.27	0.18	0.26	0.09	5.78	0.9	0.9	0.9	4,800	2,400	1,500	880
Malawi	0.69	0.64	1.2	0.08	18.58	24.26	23.33	25.2	53,000	67,000	36,000	31,000
Mali	0.27	0.29	0.45	0.14	7.22	3.27	3.28	3.25	9,200	7,600	4,400	3,200
Mauritania	0.07	0.01	0.02	<0.01	1.84	1.21	1.2	1.22	550	<500	<500	<500
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2.86	4.6	7.68	1.58	65.31	37.27	39.44	35.11	180,000	160,000	97,000	61,000
Namibia	0.97	1.42	2.36	0.49	30.55	30.63	30.75	30.52	7,700	10,000	5,600	4,900
Niger	0.08	0.01	0.02	<0.01	2.12	0.9	0.75	1.05	3,200	2,100	1,100	1,000
Nigeria	-	0.13	0.2	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	0.17	0.19	0.34	0.03	3.9	4.73	4.59	4.86	6,500	10,000	5,600	4,800
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	0.1	0.05	0.08	0.03	1.86	1.04	1.0	1.08	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	0.55	0.53	0.85	0.21	16.07	8.05	8.17	7.93	6,500	5,800	3,500	2,400
Somalia	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	1.03	0.7	0.66	0.73	860	620	<500	<500
South Africa	1.16	7.46	12.92	2.24	8.28	20.53	19.28	21.76	150,000	300,000	190,000	110,000
South Sudan	0.56	0.4	0.62	0.19	14.75	9.72	9.77	9.68	11,000	10,000	5,800	4,700
Sudan	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.06	2.49	0.51	0.54	0.49	4,000	2,300	1,300	1,000
Togo	0.43	0.39	0.72	0.08	10.47	5.62	5.65	5.6	5,500	5,600	3,200	2,400
Tunisia	0.03	0.11	0.04	0.17	0.66	0.23	0.18	0.28	<200	<500	<100	<500
Uganda	0.56	1.1	2.0	0.2	14.17	8.91	9.19	8.64	71,000	85,000	50,000	35,000
United Republic of Tanzania	0.46	0.78	1.38	0.2	11.2	6.03	6.51	5.55	67,000	75,000	44,000	30,000
Zambia	0.93	1.95	3.39	0.51	27.24	18.47	19.65	17.29	60,000	62,000	37,000	26,000
Zimbabwe	1.09	1.02	1.8	0.24	23.58	33.84	33.89	33.79	64,000	77,000	40,000	37,000

**TABLE 6. HIV/AIDS: EPIDEMIOLOGY**

Countries and areas	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population				AIDS-related mortality per 100,000 population				Number of children living with HIV			
	Children 0–14	Adolescents 15–19	Adolescent girls 15–19	Adolescent boys 15–19	Children 0–14	Adolescents 10–19	Adolescent girls 10–19	Adolescent boys 10–19	Children 0–14	Adolescents 10–19	Adolescent girls 10–19	Adolescent boys 10–19
<b>African Union</b>	0.46	0.65	1.11	0.2	10.66	6.94	6.95	6.93	1,190,000	1,330,000	770,000	560,000
Central Africa	0.48	0.28	0.45	0.1	22.39	5.09	5.0	5.18	130,000	97,000	54,000	43,000
Eastern Africa	0.3	0.39	0.69	0.1	14.53	4.69	4.78	4.6	260,000	300,000	170,000	130,000
Northern Africa	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.77	0.11	0.1	0.12	3,800	4,200	2,000	2,200
Southern Africa	1.33	3.34	5.71	1.01	56.77	23.47	23.71	23.23	560,000	730,000	440,000	290,000
Western Africa	0.38	0.18	0.31	0.07	19.98	5.72	5.53	5.91	240,000	190,000	100,000	89,000
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>												
Arab Maghreb Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	0.31	0.32	0.55	0.09	14.33	5.28	5.3	5.25	440,000	480,000	260,000	210,000
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	0.28	0.14	0.22	0.06	14.35	3.99	3.86	4.11	250,000	200,000	110,000	94,000
East African Community	0.44	0.47	0.83	0.12	20.01	5.98	6.04	5.91	290,000	310,000	170,000	130,000
Economic Community of Central African States	0.5	0.33	0.56	0.1	24.84	5.84	5.81	5.88	180,000	140,000	77,000	59,000
Economic Community of West African States	0.38	0.18	0.31	0.07	19.98	5.72	5.53	5.91	240,000	190,000	100,000	89,000
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	0.27	0.34	0.6	0.08	13.3	4.79	4.81	4.77	180,000	210,000	120,000	94,000
Southern African Development Community	0.78	1.7	2.89	0.52	34.17	12.75	12.9	12.59	700,000	850,000	510,000	340,000
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>												
Central Africa	0.72	0.57	0.96	0.18	38.73	8.73	8.69	8.77	59,000	51,000	29,000	21,000
Eastern Africa	0.34	0.35	0.62	0.09	15.62	4.72	4.76	4.68	330,000	350,000	200,000	150,000
North Africa	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.74	0.2	0.2	0.19	7,800	6,500	3,300	3,200
Southern Africa	1.32	3.33	5.69	1.0	56.65	23.4	23.63	23.16	560,000	730,000	440,000	290,000
West Africa	0.38	0.18	0.31	0.07	19.98	5.72	5.53	5.91	240,000	190,000	100,000	89,000
<b>World</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1,380,000</b>	<b>1,570,000</b>	<b>870,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>.

For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

## NOTES

- Data not available.

Due to rounding of the estimates, disaggregates may not add up to the total.

## DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population** – Estimated number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population at risk of HIV infection.

**AIDS-related mortality per 100,000 population** – Estimated number of AIDS-related deaths per 100,000 population.

**Number of children living with HIV** – Estimated number of children living with HIV.

## MAIN DATA SOURCES

**HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population** – UNAIDS 2025 estimates. Last update: July 2025.

**AIDS-related mortality per 100,000 population** – UNAIDS 2025 estimates. Last update: July 2025.

**Number of children living with HIV** – UNAIDS 2025 estimates. Last update: July 2025.

**TABLE 7. HIV/AIDS: INTERVENTION COVERAGE**

Countries and areas	Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV receiving effective ARVs for PMTCT (%)	Early infant HIV diagnosis (%)	Children living with HIV receiving ART (%)	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents age 15–19 (%) 2012–2023 (R)		Condom use among adolescents age 15–19 with multiple partners (%) 2012–2023 (R)		Adolescents age 15–19 tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who have received results (%) 2012–2023 (R)	
			Children 0–14	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Algeria	74	44	>95	-	8	-	-	-	1
Angola	79	11	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	90	70	48	14	14	43	38	6	7
Botswana	>95	>95	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	69	36	31	31 x	29 x	-	-	-	-
Burundi	65	54	54	50	46	-	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	80	77	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	59	47	54	33	37	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	69	40	38	16	12	50	32	2	12
Chad	77	19	20	26	17	40	39	7	7
Comoros	-	-	-	21	18	-	-	-	-
Congo	42	5	18	42	26	55	49	4	7
Côte d'Ivoire	88	65	51	32	24	73	30	8	16
Democratic Republic of the Congo	32	10	30	23	18	35	26	5	6
Djibouti	38	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	27	16	52	5	3	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	>95	-	63	32 x	22 x	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	>95	38	87	44	48	92 x	-	30	50
Ethiopia	92	51	41	38	24	-	-	-	-
Gabon	72	5	21	35	31	-	-	-	-
Gambia	77	40	42	15	19	41	0	2	4
Ghana	>95	33	36	17	14	50	35	1	7
Guinea	80	50	56	22	17	-	18	-	5
Guinea-Bissau	79	25	64	25	11	53	29	1	4
Kenya	90	78	76	58	49	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	94	63	77	26	28	-	-	44	54
Liberia	88	18	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	70	44	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	30	<1	16	22	25	2	7	1	2
Malawi	>95	89	58	43	38	80	34	27	40
Mali	46	28	56	14	13	47	26	2	5
Mauritania	39	10	30	7	5	-	-	1	2
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	82	68	55	28	28	-	-	-	-
Namibia	>95	75	60	61	56	-	-	14	28
Niger	63	20	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	29	38	62	43	7	8
Rwanda	>95	80	70	55	54	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	28	32	76	63	10	18
Senegal	94	>95	65	26	20	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	93	17	35	22	27	9	12	3	7
Somalia	43	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	>95	73	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	81	36	33	-	8 x	-	6 x	-	3 x
Sudan	5	-	8	10 x	8	-	-	-	1
Togo	87	>95	69	32	25	34	49	7	15
Tunisia	32	59	22	12	13	-	-	-	0
Uganda	>95	86	73	40	41	-	-	19	34
United Republic of Tanzania	>95	71	70	32	33	-	-	11	24
Zambia	>95	>95	63	39	41	-	-	15	29
Zimbabwe	93	91	63	41	41	62	-	26	39

TABLE 7. HIV/AIDS: INTERVENTION COVERAGE

Countries and areas	Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV receiving effective ARVs for PMTCT (%)	Early infant HIV diagnosis (%)	Children living with HIV receiving ART (%)		Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents age 15–19 (%) 2012–2023 (R)		Condom use among adolescents age 15–19 with multiple partners (%) 2012–2023 (R)		Adolescents age 15–19 tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who have received results (%) 2012–2023 (R)	
			Children 0–14	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>African Union</b>	86	65	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Central Africa	50	26	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Africa	>95	76	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northern Africa	47	22	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern Africa	93	74	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Africa	60	34	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>										
Arab Maghreb Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	90	79	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	59	33	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East African Community	90	69	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economic Community of Central African States	60	25	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economic Community of West African States	60	34	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	>95	78	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern African Development Community	90	71	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>										
Central Africa	61	37	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Africa	90	68	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Africa	27	22	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern Africa	93	74	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Africa	60	34	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>World</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>55</b>							

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- X Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- R Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

- Pregnant women living with HIV receiving ARVs for PMTCT** – Percentage of the estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV who received effective regimens (excluding single-dose nevirapine) of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV.
- Early infant HIV diagnosis** – Percentage of HIV-exposed infants who received a virologic test for HIV within two months of birth.
- Children living with HIV receiving ART** – Percentage of children living with HIV who received antiretroviral therapy (ART).
- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents age 15–19** – Percentage of adolescents aged 15–19 who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission.
- Condom use among adolescents age 15–19 with multiple partners** – Percentage of adolescents aged 15–19 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse.
- Adolescents age 15–19 tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results** – Percentage of adolescents aged 15–19 who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the result of the last test.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

- Pregnant women living with HIV receiving ARVs for PMTCT** – Global AIDS Monitoring and UNAIDS 2025 estimates. Last update: July 2025.
- Early infant HIV diagnosis** – Global AIDS Monitoring and UNAIDS 2025 estimates. Last update: July 2025.
- Children living with HIV receiving ART** – Global AIDS Monitoring and UNAIDS 2025 estimates. Last update: July 2025.
- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents age 15–19** – Nationally representative population-based surveys, including MICS, DHS, AIS, and other household surveys 2012–2024. Last update: June 2025.
- Condom use among adolescents age 15–19 with multiple partners** – Nationally representative population-based surveys, including MICS, DHS, AIS, and other household surveys 2012–2024. Last update: June 2025.
- Adolescents age 15–19 tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who have received results** – Nationally representative population-based surveys, including MICS, DHS, AIS, and other household surveys 2012–2024. Last update: June 2025.

## **TABLES 8 AND 9: NUTRITION**

Table 8 provides estimates of malnutrition at birth, among preschool-aged children, school-aged children, and women of reproductive age. It also reports coverage of birthweight measurement and key micronutrient programmes. Table 9 provides estimates of feeding practices for infants and young children.

Estimates for low birthweight; stunting and overweight among preschool-aged children; thinness and overweight among school-aged children; and maternal underweight and anaemia are derived from modelled estimates. As a result, these values may differ from survey-reported or administrative estimates. For all other indicators, when raw data were available, country-level estimates were re-analysed using standard definitions and methods, and estimates may therefore differ from values reported in surveys.

Regional and global estimates are based on the latest population data and group compositions; and may differ from previously published estimates.

### **Low birthweight**

Estimates are based on methods updated as of 2023. Therefore, country, regional and global estimates may not be comparable with those published in editions of *The State of the World's Children* prior to 2024. It's therefore advisable to verify on close review that this is intentional and not a typographical reference meant for the Africa's Children Statistical Compendium edition.

### **Weighed at birth**

This indicator represents the percentage of births with a birthweight in the data source. More information can be found at: <https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/low-birthweight/>.

### **Stunting and overweight**

UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank have continued to harmonize country datasets of stunting and overweight from household surveys. Since 2021, these harmonized data have been used to generate country-level modelled estimates, replacing the direct use of survey estimates for country prevalence. The methodology follows the updated approach described in *Levels and Trends in Child Malnutrition: Key findings of the 2021 edition of the Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates*. Technical notes are available at <https://data.unicef.org/resources/jme-standard-methodology/>. Regional and global figures for stunting and overweight are population-weighted averages of the country-level modelled estimates.

### **Wasting and severe wasting**

Household survey-based estimates are used to report on country prevalence. UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank have continued to update the country dataset of wasting and severe wasting estimates from household surveys, which are used to generate regional and global averages, using a model described by M. de Onis et al. in 'Methodology for Estimating Regional and Global Trends of Child Malnutrition', *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 33, 2004, pp. 1260–1270. For stunting, overweight, wasting and severe wasting, new time-series estimates are released every other year, which supersede all previous estimates and should not be compared.

### **Vitamin A supplementation**

Emphasizing the importance of children receiving two high-dose vitamin A supplements annually (spaced 4–6 months apart), this report presents only a full coverage estimate for vitamin A supplementation. In the absence of a direct method to measure this indicator, full coverage is reported as the lower coverage estimate from semester 1 (January–June) and semester 2 (July–December) in a given year. Estimates for each semester can be found at: <https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/vitamin-a-deficiency/>. Estimates are only available for the 64 countries indicated as priority countries for national-level programmes.

### **Malnutrition among school-aged children**

Indicators under this title reflect the importance of ending malnutrition among children of all ages. Country estimates for malnutrition among school-aged children are based on the NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC), 'Worldwide Trends in

Underweight and Obesity from 1990 to 2022: A pooled analysis of 3,663 population-representative studies with 222 million children, adolescents, and adults', *The Lancet*, vol. 403, issue 10431, 2024, pp. 1,027-1,050.

### ***Underweight women 18+ years***

Improving maternal malnutrition is key to eliminating malnutrition among children. Country estimates for underweight women are based on the NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC), 'Worldwide Trends in Underweight and Obesity from 1990 to 2022: A pooled analysis of 3,663 population-representative studies with 222 million children, adolescents and adults', *The Lancet*, vol. 403, issue 10431, 2024, pp. 1,027-1,050.

### ***Anaemia in women 15–49 years***

This indicator also reflects the importance of maternal malnutrition if malnutrition among children is to be eliminated. Country estimates for anaemia are based on: World Health Organization, 'WHO Global Anaemia Estimates: Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (%)', Global Health Observatory (GHO) data, WHO, Geneva, 2025, <[www.who.int/data/gho](http://www.who.int/data/gho)>.

### ***Iodized salt***

The definition of the indicator presented in this report changed in 2016. The indicator previously covered households consuming adequately iodized salt. Since 2016, the indicator measures the consumption of salt with any iodine. Therefore, country, regional and global prevalence estimates are not comparable to those published in previous editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

### ***Infant and young child feeding***

A total of 10 indicators are presented, including the following with recent definitional changes or that are new as described in the updated indicator guidance available at: <<https://data.unicef.org/resources/indicators-for-assessing-infant-and-young-child-feeding-practices/>>:

- Continued breastfeeding (12–23 months) replaces two previous indicators of continued breastfeeding at 1 year (12–15 months) and 2 years (20–23 months).
- Minimum dietary diversity (MDD) (6–23 months) is now defined as the percentage of children aged 6–23 months who received foods from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The older version of this indicator reflected consumption of at least four out of seven defined food groups during the previous day.
- Minimum meal frequency (MMF) (6–23 months) has a revised indicator definition for non-breastfed children.
- Minimum acceptable diet (MAD) (6–23 months) is revised to align with the change to the MDD and MMF definitions.
- Zero vegetable or fruit consumption (6–23 months) is a new indicator.

Additionally, this table reflects two new indicators defined by UNICEF to assess child food poverty. More information can be found at: <<https://data.unicef.org/resources/child-food-poverty/>>.

TABLE 8. NUTRITION: NEWBORNS, PRESCHOOL/SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN, WOMEN AND HOUSEHOLDS

Countries and areas	Weight at birth		Malnutrition among preschool-aged children (0–4 years of age)				Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage (6–59 months of age) (%) 2023 (m,vs)	Malnutrition among school-aged children (5–19 years of age) 2022		Malnutrition among women		Percentage of households consuming iodized salt 2016–2022 (R)
	Low birthweight (%) 2020 (m)	Weighed at birth (%) 2015–2021 (R,m)	Stunted (%) 2024	Wasted (%) 2017–2024 (R)		Overweight (%) 2024		Thinness (%)	Overweight (%)	Underweight 18+ years (%) 2022	Anaemia 15–49 years (%) 2023	
			Moderate and severe (m)	Severe	Moderate and severe (R)	Moderate and severe (m)		Thin and severely thin	Overweight and obese	BMI<18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Mild, moderate and severe	
Algeria	7	90	9	1	3	13	-	4	32	4	32	89
Angola	16	55 x	48	1 x	5 x	5	-	7	13	9	44	82 x
Benin	16	60	33	2	8	4	7	6	14	7	50	83
Botswana	17	49 x	21	3 x	7 x	11	-	9	16	9	31	83 x
Burkina Faso	18	64 x	20	1	9	3	99	11	7	12	44	89
Burundi	15	80 x	55	2	8	2	77	8	8	18	39	89
Cabo Verde	-	-	5	1	2	8	-	9	13	6	41	92 x
Cameroon	13	65	27	2	4	14	94	5	17	6	39	91
Central African Republic	16	63	39	2	5	2	76	8	15	20	43	76
Chad	-	12 x	32	1	8	2	95	10	11	16	47	65
Comoros	23	67 x	17	1	5	4	-	6	14	6	30	82 x
Congo	12	90 x	16	3 x	8 x	5	6	7	11	11	47	91 x
Côte d'Ivoire	18	73	20	2	8	4	85	7	16	7	51	88
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10	73	44	2	7	4	91	7	15	12	40	85
Djibouti	-	87 x	21	2	12	5	-	7	11	11	32	4 x
Egypt	-	61 x	13	1	3	11	-	3	42	1	33	93 x
Equatorial Guinea	-	66 x	17	2 x	3 x	7	8	8	15	3	41	57 x
Eritrea	15	35 x	48	4 x	15 x	3	-	12	11	34	36	86 x
Eswatini	10	91 x	19	0	2	10	-	4	19	3	28	90 x
Ethiopia	-	14 x	36	1	7	3	77	15	6	21	23	99
Gabon	15	91 x	14	1	3	6	0	6	17	6	60	89 x
Gambia	13	83	14	1	5	3	28	10	13	11	46	67
Ghana	14	65	16	1	6	2	44	8	17	6	36	73
Guinea	-	49	27	1	6	4	85	8	13	9	46	53
Guinea-Bissau	20	51	28	2	8	4	73	8	13	9	46	33
Kenya	10	66 x	18	1	5	4	84	8	10	8	32	95
Lesotho	14	92	35	0	2	8	-	5	13	3	34	85 x
Liberia	20	30	27	1	3	6	14	6	17	5	43	87
Libya	-	-	9	1	4	5	-	5	35	4	29	70 x
Madagascar	19	37	38	1	7	2	19	7	7	19	37	68 x
Malawi	16	94	33	0	2	4	11	3	9	6	32	80
Mali	-	36	23	1	5	1	97	10	16	9	57	76
Mauritania	-	16	21	3	14	2	0	10	22	6	55	25
Mauritius	19	-	8	-	16 x	5	-	9	30	6	33	-
Morocco	15	97	14	1	2	11	-	4	21	4	30	43 x
Mozambique	18	51 x	37	1	4	4	90	5	10	9	47	63
Namibia	16	85 x	16	3 x	7 x	6	58	10	14	11	25	74 x
Niger	-	36	48	2	11	3	99	16	10	19	47	59 x
Nigeria	-	24	34	3	12	2	89	14	10	10	38	94
Rwanda	9	95	30	0	1	5	-	5	10	6	16	90 x
Sao Tome and Principe	11	97	10	1	4	6	35	5	15	7	40	89
Senegal	17	65	17	1	10	2	-	16	8	18	43	65
Seychelles	12	-	6	1 x	4 x	11	-	6	34	2	26	-
Sierra Leone	10	65	25	2	6	5	77	3	12	7	45	82
Somalia	-	8	24	4 x	14 x	2	14	7	11	13	46	7 x
South Africa	17	88 x	24	2	4	13	41	3	21	2	31	91
South Sudan	-	-	30	10 x	23 x	4	79	7	13	19	35	60 x
Sudan	-	11 x	35	4 x	16 x	3	9	14	14	15	34	34 x
Togo	14	70	23	1	6	4	24	5	12	8	42	81
Tunisia	8	98	9	1	2	17	-	5	27	3	28	-
Uganda	-	67 x	23	1	3	4	38	7	12	11	27	91
United Republic of Tanzania	10	64 x	30	1	3	5	96	8	8	9	39	80
Zambia	11	80	32	2	4	6	99	4	14	8	27	88 x
Zimbabwe	12	88	24	2	5	4	37	6	10	5	28	84

TABLE 8. NUTRITION: NEWBORNS, PRESCHOOL/SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN, WOMEN AND HOUSEHOLDS

Countries and areas	Weight at birth		Malnutrition among preschool-aged children (0–4 years of age)				Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage (6–59 months of age) (%) 2023 (m,vs)	Malnutrition among school-aged children (5–19 years of age) 2022		Malnutrition among women		Percentage of households consuming iodized salt 2016–2022 (R)
	Low birthweight (%) 2020 (m)	Weighed at birth (%) 2015–2021 (R,m)	Stunted (%) 2024	Wasted (%) 2017–2024 (R)		Overweight (%) 2024		Thinness (%)	Overweight (%)	Underweight 18+ years (%) 2022	Anaemia 15–49 years (%) 2023	
				Moderate and severe (m)	Severe							
<b>African Union</b>	14	53	30	-	-	5	70	9	14	10	36	87
Central Africa	12	71	40	-	-	5	86	7	14	12	41	84
Eastern Africa	14	-	30	-	-	4	61	10	9	15	31	93
Northern Africa	14	-	12	-	-	10	-	4	35	2	32	-
Southern Africa	15	-	34	-	-	7	49	5	14	6	35	82
Western Africa	14	38	30	-	-	2	82	12	11	10	42	87
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>												
Arab Maghreb Union	10	87	11	-	-	9	-	5	27	4	31	-
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	14	-	31	-	-	5	62	8	16	11	31	92
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	15	39	27	-	-	4	71	10	17	8	39	86
East African Community	11	-	34	-	-	4	82	7	12	11	35	87
Economic Community of Central African States	12	73	40	-	-	5	76	7	14	11	40	84
Economic Community of West African States	14	38	29	-	-	2	77	12	11	9	40	87
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	15	-	30	-	-	3	55	11	9	16	29	97
Southern African Development Community	13	72	37	-	-	5	68	6	13	9	37	82
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	14	53	30	-	-	5	70	9	14	10	36	87
Central Africa	14	65	28	-	-	8	80	7	14	10	43	80
Eastern Africa	13	-	34	-	-	4	74	9	10	14	32	91
North Africa	14	-	18	-	-	8	-	6	31	5	32	-
Southern Africa	15	-	34	-	-	7	49	5	14	6	35	82
West Africa	14	38	30	-	-	2	82	12	11	10	42	87
<b>World</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>90</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. World includes UNICEF reporting countries.

It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of this report, including earlier editions issued under the State of African Children Compendium. Estimates are based on latest population data and regional groupings; and may differ from previous publications.

## NOTES

- Data not available.

**x** Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.

**R** Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

**m** Gender assessment not possible

**vs** Identifies countries which are designated 'priority'. Priority countries for national vitamin A supplementation programmes are identified as those having high under-five mortality rates (over 40 per 1,000 live births), and/or evidence of vitamin A deficiency among this age group, and/or a history of vitamin A supplementation programmes.

## DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Low birthweight** – Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth.

**Weighed at birth** – Percentage of births with a birthweight in the data source; Note that (i) estimates from household surveys include live births among women age 15–49 years in the survey reference period (e.g. last 2 years) for which a birthweight was available from an official document (e.g. health card) or could be recalled by the respondent at the time of interview and may have been recalculated to count birthweights <250g and >5500g as missing and (ii) estimates from administrative sources (e.g. Health Management Information Systems) were calculated using numerator data from the country administrative source and denominator data were the number of annual births according to the United Nations Population Division World Population Prospects, 2017 edition.

**Stunting (preschoolers)** – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are below minus two standard deviations from median height-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

**Wasting (preschoolers)** – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are below minus two standard deviations from median weight-for-height of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

**Wasting (preschoolers)** – Severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are below minus three standard deviations from median weight-for-height of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

**Overweight (preschoolers)** – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are above two standard deviations from median weight-for-height of the WHO Child Growth Standards (includes severe overweight).

**Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage** – The estimated percentage of children aged 6–59 months reached with 2 doses of vitamin A supplements approximately 4–6 months apart in a given calendar year.

**Thinness (school age children)** – Percentage of children aged 5–19 years with BMI < -2 SD of the median according to the WHO growth reference for school-age children and adolescents.

**Overweight (school age children)** – Percentage of children aged 5–19 years with BMI > 1 SD of the median according to the WHO growth reference for school-age children and adolescents.

**Underweight (women 18+)** – Percentage of women 18+ years of age with a body mass index (BMI) less than 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

**Anaemia (women 15–49 years)** – Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.

**Households consuming salt with iodine** – Percentage of households consuming salt with any iodine (>0 ppm).

## MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Low birthweight** – Modelled estimates from UNICEF and WHO. Last update: July 2023.

**Weighed at birth** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national household surveys, data from routine reporting systems. Last update: November 2022.

## TABLE 8. NUTRITION: NEWBORNS, PRESCHOOL/SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN, WOMEN AND HOUSEHOLDS

**Stunting, overweight (preschool children)** – Modelled estimates from UNICEF-WHO-World Bank. Last update: 2025.

**Wasting and severe wasting (preschool children)** – DHS, MICS, and other national household surveys. Last update: 2025.

**Vitamin A supplementation** – UNICEF. Last Update: 2025.

**Thinness and overweight (school age children), and underweight (women 18+)** – NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC), based on worldwide trends in underweight and obesity from 1990 to 2022: a pooled analysis of 3663 population-representative studies with 222 million children, adolescents and adults. Lancet 2024. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(23\)02750-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(23)02750-2). Last update: September 2024.

**Anaemia (women 15-49 years)** – Global Health Observatory, WHO. Last update: 2025.

**Iodized salt consumption** – DHS, MICS, other national household surveys, and school-based surveys. Last update: May 2024.

**TABLE 9. NUTRITION: BREASTFEEDING AND DIETS**

Countries and areas	Infant and Young Child Feeding (0-23 months) 2018–2024 (R)											
	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months) (%)	Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months)	Continued breastfeeding (12–23 months) (%)			Percentage of children consuming (6–23 months) (%)			Minimum meal frequency (6–23 months) (%)	Minimum acceptable diet (6–23 months) (%)	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption (6–23 months) (%)
				All children	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	<=2 food groups (severe food poverty)	3-4 food groups (moderate food poverty)	At least 5 food groups (minimum dietary diversity)			
Algeria	33	29	88	37	36	43	17	44	39	46	19	26
Angola	53	33	79 x	67 x	74 x	53 x	30 x	41 x	20	31 x	12 x	36 x
Benin	25	45	77	69	81	56	36	42	22	32	9	48
Botswana	53 x	30 x	73 x	15 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	60	51	52	81	87	70	32	49	19	38	11	33
Burundi	89	83	85	87	92 x	84 x	18 x	64 x	29	50	18	9 x
Cabo Verde	71	42	98	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	48	39	76	43	65	12	28	53	20	44	10	32
Central African Republic	63	36	77	73	74	52	19 x	54 x	27 x	11	9 x	22 x
Chad	47	7	79	71	73	64	29	44	28	71	37	28
Comoros	17	23	82	59	53	59	35	49	16	28 x	5 x	56
Congo	25 x	33 x	84 x	32 x	54 x	20 x	35 x	52 x	14 x	29 x	4 x	51 x
Côte d'Ivoire	42	34	45	59	76	40	31	41	28	29	11	41
Democratic Republic of the Congo	53	52	79	71	82	48	29	57	14	24	5	31
Djibouti	52 x	12 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	33	40	75	57	58 x	43 x	22	36	42	55	26	35
Equatorial Guinea	-	7 x	-	31 x	47 x	34 x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	93 x	69 x	44 x	86 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	47	54	95	34	27	42	19	52	30	63	19	35
Ethiopia	72	59	69	81	69	77	46	40	16	55	11	69
Gabon	70	19	82	17	23	11	27	46	26	40	12	42
Gambia	35	54	76	74	76	68	33	44	23	51	15	57
Ghana	58	53	69	67	82	52	21	37	41	49	23	31
Guinea	26	44	59	78	84	57	54	32	11	22	4	63
Guinea-Bissau	46	59	64	75	80	55	53	39	8	35	3	69
Kenya	60	60	87	65	72	58	16	47	37	71	31	25
Lesotho	67	61	87	40	63	26	31	54	15	58	8	38
Liberia	66	55	45	68	73	52	43	49	9	22	3	56
Libya	29 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	66	54	92	73	79	81	24	55	21	69	15	25
Malawi	60	64	88	83	88	67	26	57	17	37	9	26
Mali	45	40	38	76	79	69	42	41	17	34	9	58
Mauritania	56	41	55	67	74	64	38	42	20	23	8	55
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	43 x	35 x	84 x	35 x	45 x	19 x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	77	56	80	68	80	41	31	55	14	26	4	42
Namibia	71 x	48 x	80 x	47 x	55 x	27 x	40 x	35 x	25 x	38 x	12 x	52 x
Niger	71	25	88	79	85 x	71 x	32	54	13	63	11	45
Nigeria	36	29	62	58	74	37	44	42	14	40	7	53
Rwanda	85	81	81	90	95	81	12	53	34	45	21	16
Sao Tome and Principe	36	63	80	46	51	39	22	45	32	58 x	22 x	32
Senegal	38	34	60	73	76	72	32	42	27	23	6	47
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	88	51	99	54	67	51	46	29	24	32	9	54
Somalia	60	34	41	45	61 x	23 x	63	24	13	-	-	65
South Africa	67 x	32 x	83 x	34 x	47 x	25 x	23 x	37 x	40 x	43 x	19 x	37 x
South Sudan	50 x	45 x	42 x	62 x	67 x	58 x	-	-	-	10 x	-	-
Sudan	69 x	55 x	61 x	73 x	72 x	74 x	34 x	42 x	24 x	41 x	14 x	67 x
Togo	48 x	64 x	76 x	80 x	90 x	72 x	30 x	51 x	19 x	61 x	13 x	48 x
Tunisia	34	18	91	38	49	37	9	27	64	73	48	19
Uganda	82	65 x	72	63	77 x	53 x	24	62	10	63	7	54
United Republic of Tanzania	70	64	89	72 x	75 x	70 x	22	59	19	33	8	40
Zambia	68	64	94	63	74	51	24	53	22	41	12	29
Zimbabwe	67	42	90	50	61	33	25	58	25	68	11	28

**TABLE 9. NUTRITION: BREASTFEEDING AND DIETS**

Countries and areas	Infant and Young Child Feeding (0-23 months) 2018–2024 (R)											
	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months) (%)	Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months)	Continued breastfeeding (12–23 months) (%)			Percentage of children consuming (6–23 months) (%)			Minimum meal frequency (6–23 months) (%)	Minimum acceptable diet (6–23 months) (%)	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption (6–23 months) (%)
				All children	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	<=2 food groups (severe food poverty)	3-4 food groups (moderate food poverty)	At least 5 food groups (minimum dietary diversity)			
<b>African Union</b>	54	45	73	66	-	-	33	47	21	44	12	44
Central Africa	55	46	79	68	-	-	29	54	18	34	11	30
Eastern Africa	71	59	76	72	-	-	32	49	19	55	13	50
Northern Africa	34	36	78	52	-	-	21	38	41	52	25	33
Southern Africa	65	50	86	66	-	-	27	55	19	39	8	34
Western Africa	43	35	62	64	-	-	40	42	18	39	9	50
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>												
Arab Maghreb Union	36	29	84	41	-	-	19	41	40	47	22	29
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	61	54	77	69	-	-	31	48	22	50	14	42
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	43	34	65	62	-	-	37	41	22	44	13	47
East African Community	65	59	81	70	-	-	24	57	19	41	11	35
Economic Community of Central African States	56	46	79	69	-	-	28	54	19	35	12	30
Economic Community of West African States	39	34	62	61	-	-	40	41	18	38	8	51
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	71	56	70	71	-	-	37	45	18	60	14	57
Southern African Development Community	62	54	84	70	-	-	26	57	17	35	8	33
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	54	45	73	66	-	-	33	47	21	44	12	44
Central Africa	50	26	78	57	-	-	28	48	24	51	23	30
Eastern Africa	66	58	77	72	-	-	31	51	18	46	11	45
North Africa	34	36	78	52	-	-	21	38	41	52	25	33
Southern Africa	65	50	86	66	-	-	27	55	19	39	8	34
West Africa	43	35	62	64	-	-	40	42	18	39	9	50
<b>World</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>40</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. World includes UNICEF reporting countries.

It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of this report, including earlier editions issued under the State of African Children Compendium.

## NOTES

- Data not available.

**x** Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.

**R** Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

## DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Early initiation of breastfeeding** – Percentage of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth.

**Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months)** – Percentage of infants 0–5 months of age who were fed exclusively with breastmilk during the previous day.

**Continued breastfeeding (12–23 months)** – Percentage of children 12–23 months of age who were fed with breastmilk during the previous day.

**Severe child food poverty (6–23 months)** – Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who received foods from less than or equal to two out of eight defined food groups during the previous day.

**Moderate child food poverty (6–23 months)** – Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who received foods from three or four out of eight defined food groups during the previous day.

**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months)** – Percentage of infants 6–8 months of age who were fed with solid, semi-solid or soft food during the previous day.

**Minimum Dietary Diversity (6–23 months)** – Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who received foods from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day.

**Minimum Meal Frequency (6–23 months)** – Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

**Minimum Acceptable Diet (6–23 months)** – Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who received a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day.

**Zero vegetable or fruit consumption (6–23 months)** – Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

## MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Infant and young child feeding (0–23 months)** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. Last update: 2025.

## **TABLE 10. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT**

Early childhood, which spans the period up to 8 years of age, is critical for cognitive, social, emotional and physical development. Optimal brain development requires a stimulating environment, adequate nutrients and social interaction with attentive caregivers. The early childhood development table presents data on some specific indicators with comparable and nationally representative data on children's development status, the quality of care and availability of learning materials at home and access to early childhood care and education. The information in this table is best interpreted alongside data on other areas vital to early childhood development, such as nutrition and protection.

### ***Early stimulation and responsive care by adults***

Data on this indicator from the DHS were recalculated according to the MICS methodology for comparability. Therefore, the recalculated data presented here will differ from estimates in DHS national reports.

### ***Learning materials at home: Playthings***

Changes in the definition of this indicator were made between the third and fourth round of MICS (MICS3 and MICS4). To allow for comparability with MICS4 and subsequent rounds of MICS, data from MICS3 were recalculated according to the MICS4 indicator definition. Therefore, the recalculated data presented here will differ from estimates reported in MICS3 national reports.

TABLE 10. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Countries and areas	Attendance in early childhood education (%) 2015–2024 (R)					Early stimulation and responsive care by adults (%) (H) 2015–2024 (R)					Learning materials at home (%) 2015–2024 (R)		Children with inadequate supervision (%) 2015–2024 (R)					Children developmentally on track (%) 2017–2025 (R)					
	Total	Male	Female	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Total	Male	Female	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Children's books	Playthings (H)	Total	Male	Female	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Total	Male	Female	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	
											Total	Total											
Algeria	14	14	15	6	26	61	61	62	48	77	8	49	13	13	12	13	13	77 y	74 y	79 y	70 y	85 y	
Angola	12 y	13 y	12 y	5 y	25 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 y	44 y	46 y	30 y	66 y	
Benin	13 y	12 y	13 y	4 y	35 y	39 y	39 y	39 y	32 y	56 y	2 y	55 y	29 y	28 y	30 y	36 y	22 y	41 y	38 y	44 y	29 y	56 y	
Botswana	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	3 y	2 y	3 y	0 y	12 y	14 x,y	14 x,y	14 x,y	12 x,y	26 x,y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	7 y	7 y	7 y	1 y	31 y	58 y	58 y	59 y	56 y	67 y	0 y	35 y	42 y	42 y	42 y	43 y	30 y	40 y	34 y	46 y	33 y	54 y	
Cabo Verde	88 y	87 y	88 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	28 x	27 x	29 x	2 x	66 x	44 x,y	45 x,y	44 x,y	50 x,y	52 x,y	4 x	53 x	34 x	34 x	35 x	52 x	23 x	61 x,y	59 x,y	63 x,y	56 x,y	73 x,y	
Central African Republic	6	6	7	2	27	27	28	26	24	39	0	56	49	49	49	50	47	36 y	34 y	39 y	35 y	46 y	
Chad	1	1	1	0	4	55	55	55	53	56	1	58	64	64	64	63	63	45 y	43 y	47 y	42 y	48 y	
Comoros	31	27	35	17	47	65	64	66	51	84	2	38	30	31	28	35	23	36 y	32 y	41 y	25 y	53 y	
Congo	36	36	37	7	77	59 y	59 y	58 y	47 y	77 y	3	51	42	42	41	54	30	61 x,y	57 x,y	65 x,y	46 x,y	72 x,y	
Côte d'Ivoire	4 y	5 y	4 y	1 y	10 y	29 y	29 y	29 y	18 y	61 y	1	45	20	20	19	20	18	39 y	36 y	43 y	30 y	61 y	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5	6	5	1	20	44	44	44	39	58	1	39	47	47	46	53	29	57 y	56 y	57 y	44 y	72 y	
Djibouti	14 x	12 x	16 x	-	-	37 x,y	38 x,y	35 x,y	-	-	15 x	24 x	8 x	8 x	8 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	48 y	49 y	48 y	40 y	54 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 x	4 x	4 x	7 x	2 x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	9	8	11	4	22	31	28	33	27	43	2	63	14	15	13	18	6	48	43	52	36	58	
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	51 y	53 y	49 y	21 y	80 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	24	23	25	19	40	16	15	18	11	31	1	49	16	17	16	18	16	67 y	65 y	69 y	63 y	78 y	
Ghana	71	71	70	46	94	34	35	33	20	60	7	50	30	30	30	39	21	68 y	65 y	72 y	55 y	87 y	
Guinea	9	9	9	3	32	31 y	33 y	30 y	22 y	51 y	0	32	34	36	33	38	36	49 x,y	48 x,y	50 x,y	45 x,y	51 x,y	
Guinea-Bissau	14	12	17	5	54	43	42	44	31	72	1	44	70	71	70	68	73	73 y	72 y	75 y	70 y	75 y	
Kenya	36 y	35 y	37 y	25 y	42 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78 y	76 y	80 y	61 y	93 y	
Lesotho	46	45	46	20	83	28	27	29	17	45	3	57	17	17	17	27	9	73 y	68 y	78 y	66 y	77 y	
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	6 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	54	53	50	55	
Madagascar	15	15	15	7	42	25	25	26	17	44	2	52	34	33	34	36	25	67 y	65 y	68 y	64 y	81 y	
Malawi	34	31	37	21	55	35	34	37	28	48	1	37	44	45	43	47	33	58	55	61	54	65	
Mali	5	6	5	1	21	55 y	55 y	55 y	53 y	65 y	0	52	32	32	32	31	27	40 y	38 y	43 y	40 y	52 y	
Mauritania	12	12	12	3	30	44 y	46 y	42 y	30 y	65 y	1	33	34	35	34	39	26	60 x,y	58 x,y	62 x,y	52 x,y	68 x,y	
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	39 x	36 x	41 x	6 x	78 x	36 y	36 y	36 y	26 y	47 y	21 x,y	14 x,y	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2 y	2 y	2 y	0 y	8 y	47 x,y	45 x,y	48 x,y	48 x,y	50 x,y	3 x	-	33 x	33 x	32 x	-	38 y	37 y	39 y	24 y	63 y		
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	3 x	3 x	2 x	0 x	9 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	38 y	37 y	38 y	11 y	75 y	55 y	56 y	54 y	35 y	86 y	4 y	54 y	44 y	44 y	43 y	47 y	34 y	48 y	47 y	49 y	30 y	77 y	
Rwanda	35 y	33 y	36 y	24 y	64 y	47 y	46 y	49 y	35 y	62 y	2 y	37 y	28 y	31 y	26 y	35 y	13 y	82 y	80 y	85 y	76 y	91 y	
Sao Tome and Principe	35	36	34	19	57	43	42	44	37	68	6	71	21	21	22	29	17	63 y	59 y	67 y	61 y	76 y	
Senegal	18 y	16 y	20 y	8 y	40 y	20 y	18 y	21 y	15 y	33 y	1 y	29 y	39 y	39 y	38 y	30 y	54 y	67 y	66 y	68 y	59 y	71 y	
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	12	11	12	1	41	19	19	19	13	31	2	41	30	30	30	32	25	51 y	48 y	55 y	43 y	72 y	
Somalia	2 x	2 x	2 x	1 x	6 x	79 x,y	80 x,y	79 x,y	76 x,y	85 x,y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	48 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	6 x	6 x	6 x	2 x	13 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	22 x	22 x	23 x	7 x	59 x	-	-	-	-	-	2 x	46 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	20	21	20	10	40	19	18	19	16	26	1	38	29	29	29	38	21	52 y	50 y	55 y	48 y	61 y	
Tunisia	47	49	45	17	56	80	79	82	61	89	20	70	13	12	15	17	11	77	74	79	70	76	
Uganda	37 y	34 y	39 y	15 y	66 y	53 y	51 y	55 y	38 y	74 y	2 y	50 y	37 y	37 y	37 y	49 y	21 y	65 x,y	64 x,y	66 x,y	56 x,y	82 x,y	
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47 y	44 y	51 y	37 y	65 y	
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	28	28	29	16	53	37	38	37	29	54	3	69	20	21	20	28	12	71 y	68 y	74 y	66 y	77 y	

TABLE 10. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Countries and areas	Attendance in early childhood education (%) 2015–2024 (R)					Early stimulation and responsive care by adults (%) (H) 2015–2024 (R)					Learning materials at home (%) 2015–2024 (R)		Children with inadequate supervision (%) 2015–2024 (R)					Children developmentally on track (%) 2017–2025 (R)				
	Total	Male	Female	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Total	Male	Female	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Total	Total	Total	Male	Female	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Total	Male	Female	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%
<b>African Union</b>	26	25	25	12	45	46	46	46	34	66	3	48	38	39	38	43	29	54	52	55	42	72
Central Africa	6	7	6	1	22	47	47	47	42	59	1	42	48	49	48	53	34	53	52	54	42	66
Eastern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa	38	38	37	28	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	24	15	16	8	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	47	50	38	66
Western Africa	29	29	30	11	58	46	47	46	31	73	3	50	38	38	38	41	31	49	47	51	35	73
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																						
Arab Maghreb Union	19	18	19	7	31	53	53	54	41	67	9	49	13	15	15	17	14	74	72	77	68	81
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	26	26	26	16	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	31	31	31	15	55	47	47	46	33	71	3	51	38	40	39	42	33	49	47	51	36	71
East African Community	19	18	19	9	37	48	47	48	40	63	1	42	43	43	42	50	26	58	56	60	46	74
Economic Community of Central African States	9	9	9	3	25	47	47	47	42	59	1	42	47	48	47	52	33	53	52	54	42	67
Economic Community of West African States	29	29	30	11	58	46	47	46	31	73	3	50	38	38	38	41	31	49	47	51	35	73
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern African Development Community	15	11	11	5	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	51	54	42	69
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	26	25	25	12	45	46	46	46	34	66	3	48	38	39	38	43	29	54	52	55	42	72
Central Africa	11	10	11	3	24	51	51	51	47	57	1	57	58	58	58	59	55	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	19	18	19	9	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	57	61	47	74
North Africa	38	38	37	28	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	24	15	16	8	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	47	50	38	66
West Africa	29	29	30	11	58	46	47	46	31	73	3	50	38	38	38	41	31	49	47	51	35	73
<b>World</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- H A more detailed explanation of the methodology and the changes in calculating these estimates can be found in the note preceding the table.
- R Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
- y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

**Attendance in early childhood education** – Percentage of children 36–59 months old who are attending an early childhood education programme.

**Early stimulation and responsive care by adults** – Percentage of children 24–59 months old with whom an adult has engaged in four or more of the following activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past three days: a) reading books to the child, b) telling stories to the child, c) singing songs to the child, d) taking the child outside the home, e) playing with the child, and f) spending time with the child naming, counting or drawing things.

**Learning materials at home: Children's books** – Percentage of children 0–59 months old who have three or more children's books at home.

**Learning materials at home: Playthings** – Percentage of children 0–59 months old with two or more of the following playthings at home: household objects or objects found outside (sticks, rocks, animals, shells, leaves etc.), homemade toys or toys that came from a store.

**Children with inadequate supervision** – Percentage of children 0–59 months old left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week.

**Children developmentally on track** – Percentage of children 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

**Attendance in early childhood education** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), and other national surveys. Last update: March 2025.

**Early stimulation and responsive care by adults** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update: March 2025.

**Learning materials at home: Children's books** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update: March 2025.

**Learning materials at home: Playthings** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update: March 2025.

**Children with inadequate supervision** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update: March 2025.

**Children developmentally on track** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update: March 2026.

## TABLE 11: EDUCATION

This table contains a set of indicators on children's education: equitable access, school completion and learning outcomes.

This table first provides information about equitable access, as measured by the out-of-school children rate (SDG4.1.4). Estimates shown in this table were sourced from the database of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS). The out-of-school children rate identifies the segment of the population in the official age range for a given level of education who are not attending school. It can be used to formulate targeted policies to ensure equitable access to education.

In September 2019, UIS changed the methodology for capturing data on out-of-school children at the primary level. Primary school-aged children attending pre-primary education are now considered as in-school children.

Completion rate (SDG 4.1.2) measures the percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3–5 years older than the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade. By choosing an age group that is slightly older than the theoretical age group for completing each level of education, the indicator provides more robust measures on the share of children and adolescents completing each cycle of education. Estimates shown in this table were modelled and sourced from the database of the UNESCO UIS.

This table also includes a set of indicators to monitor equitable learning outcomes, including the proportion of children in learning poverty. This indicator is calculated using two SDG indicators, namely, out-of-school rate of children in primary school age (4.1.4) and share of schoolchildren achieving at least a minimum proficiency in reading at the end of primary school (SDG 4.1.1b). The minimum proficiency level is the benchmark of basic knowledge in a domain (i.e., reading) measured through learning assessments. Learning poverty means being unable to read and understand a simple text by age 10. This measure was developed jointly by the World Bank and UNESCO's UIS and is part of the UNICEF Strategic Plan. The indicator combines schooling and learning deprivation. Estimates were sourced from the World Bank database. The share of children with foundational skills in reading and numeracy was estimated from the data from the sixth round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in countries that administered the Foundational Learning Skills (FLS) module. The indicator measures the proportion of children aged 7–14 years old that have foundational reading and numeracy skills. Foundational reading skills assess children on reading accuracy and reading comprehension. Foundational numeracy skills assess children on number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition. Researchers can access the microdata related to foundational learning via the MICS website or the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) MICS website.

Detailed information on the indicators included in this table can be found in the July 2017 UNESCO UIS publication, *Metadata for the Global and Thematic Indicators for the Follow-Up and Review of SDG4 and Education 2030*, July 2017.

TABLE 11. EDUCATION

Countries and areas	Equitable access			Completion			Foundational learning skills (Early grades primary)						End of primary		
	Out-of-school rate 2000–2024 (R)			Completion rate 2000–2024 (R)			Percentage of children aged 7 to 14 who demonstrate 2014–2023 (R)						Learning poverty rate 2001–2023 (R)		
	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Foundational numeracy skills			Foundational reading skills					
							Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Algeria	1	3	16	96	73	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	69	66
Angola	22	34	52	64	39	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	17	42	67	70	41	21	17	16	18	14	14	14	56	-	-
Botswana	9	16	33	98	96	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	58	44
Burkina Faso	37	49	64	71	42	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74	74
Burundi	18	45	69	59	32	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	96	96
Cabo Verde	3	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	9	47	67	78	48	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	73	71
Central African Republic	48	54	69	32	17	9	2	2	1	5	5	5	-	-	-
Chad	27	58	72	35	19	6	7	8	6	4	5	4	94	94	95
Comoros	16	20	30	85	63	35	26	23	28	26	23	28	86	-	-
Congo	17	36	60	91	62	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	74	66
Côte d'Ivoire	25	36	44	78	41	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	81	79
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18	13	27	61	50	23	0	0	1	9	9	9	97	96	97
Djibouti	41	53	65	89	67	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	4	9	26	96	88	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	62	66	77	74	32	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	41	38	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	7	10	21	81	-	-	29	27	31	49	41	57	-	-	-
Ethiopia	19	47	68	63	31	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	74	46	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	33	28
Gambia	18	19	34	74	57	33	8	7	9	12	11	13	-	-	-
Ghana	10	13	35	78	65	45	16	17	14	21	20	22	-	-	-
Guinea	18	46	64	61	42	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	81	84
Guinea-Bissau	38	37	51	27	15	11	7	8	7	12	12	13	-	-	-
Kenya	14	11	18	87	61	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	81	77
Lesotho	27	30	53	85	39	24	13	11	15	44	34	53	97	-	-
Liberia	30	30	31	30	22	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	20	41	68	54	29	14	7	6	8	23	21	26	95	-	-
Malawi	13	25	57	51	27	16	13	12	13	19	17	20	-	-	-
Mali	32	59	77	58	29	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	91	90
Mauritania	36	35	56	52	42	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Mauritius	2	9	23	100	93	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Morocco	1	6	23	84	47	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	66	53
Mozambique	29	37	52	51	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	1	2	8	86	55	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	38	69	84	76	37	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	91	100
Nigeria	24	25	38	81	74	64	25	25	25	27	25	28	-	-	-
Rwanda	3	10	40	70	34	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	4	4	12	91	89	54	36	36	37	38	35	42	-	-	-
Senegal	32	37	52	62	36	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	72	65
Seychelles	0	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	13	18	40	68	46	14	2	2	1	16	17	15	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	28	23	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	7	8	20	98	90	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	87	77
South Sudan	61	55	58	8	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	44	41	52	77	42	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	4	25	52	86	48	22	9	9	9	18	17	18	82	82	81
Tunisia	4	8	21	96	-	-	28	30	26	66	64	68	66	70	61
Uganda	14	31	73	35	29	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	16	41	80	75	34	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	11	21	52	70	48	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-
Zimbabwe	6	14	45	87	74	8	25	23	27	44	41	48	-	-	-

TABLE 11. EDUCATION

Countries and areas	Equitable access			Completion			Foundational learning skills (Early grades primary)						End of primary				
	Out-of-school rate 2000–2024 (R)			Completion rate 2000–2024 (R)			Percentage of children aged 7 to 14 who demonstrate 2014–2023 (R)						Learning poverty rate 2001–2023 (R)				
	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Foundational numeracy skills			Foundational reading skills							
							Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
<b>African Union</b>	19	31	44	71	49	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa	19	34	41	61	42	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	21	38	55	63	34	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa	4	8	24	93	76	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	16	25	42	72	46	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Africa	24	34	47	76	57	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																	
Arab Maghreb Union	4	7	22	88	62	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	16	28	41	68	45	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	22	30	43	77	57	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East African Community	17	27	40	62	40	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Community of Central African States	19	33	42	62	41	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Community of West African States	24	34	47	76	57	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	23	39	50	60	34	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern African Development Community	17	28	42	68	42	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	19	31	44	71	49	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa	21	50	68	61	37	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	18	35	47	61	35	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Africa	13	15	30	89	69	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	16	25	42	72	46	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa	24	34	47	76	57	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>World</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>59</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>49</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>52</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download. The database on foundational learning skills based on the MICS6 provides disaggregation by sex, place of residence, wealth, and age group. For more information, please click here <<https://data.unicef.org/resources/dataset/learning-and-skills/>>.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- R Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

**Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age** – Number of children of official primary school age who are not enrolled in pre-primary, primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary school age.

**Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age** – Number of children of lower secondary school age who are not enrolled in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the population of official lower secondary school age.

**Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age** – Number of children of upper secondary school age who are not enrolled in primary or secondary school or higher education, expressed as a percentage of the population of official upper secondary school age.

**Completion rate for primary education** – Number of children or young people aged 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed the last grade of primary school.

**Completion rate for lower secondary education** – Number of children or young people aged 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower secondary education who have completed the last grade of lower secondary.

**Completion rate for upper secondary education** – Number of children or young people aged 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary education who have completed the last grade of upper secondary.

**Foundational learning skills** – Refer to the proportion of children aged 7–14 years old that have foundational reading and numeracy skills. Foundational reading skills assess children on reading accuracy and reading comprehension. Foundational numeracy skills assess children on number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

**Learning poverty rate** – Measures the percentage of children who, by age 10, cannot read and comprehend a basic text. This indicator integrates both schooling and learning dimensions: it starts with the proportion of children who have not reached minimum reading proficiency levels (as assessed in schools) and is then adjusted to account for out-of-school children, who are presumed to lack reading proficiency.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

**Out of school rate** – UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). Last update: September 2024.  
**Completion rate** – UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). Last update: September 2024.

## TABLE 11. EDUCATION

**Foundational learning skills** – MICS data. Last update: November 2024.

**Learning poverty rate** – World Bank Data Catalogue. Last update: July 2024.

## TABLE 12. CHILD PROTECTION

Child protection refers to the prevention of and response to violence, exploitation and abuse of children in all contexts. There are many violations that children can be subjected to, but the lack of comparable data limits reporting on the full spectrum. In view of this, the child protection table presents data on a few issues for which comparable and nationally representative data are available.

### **Birth registration**

Changes in the definition of birth registration were made from the third round of MICS (MICS3) to the fourth round (MICS4). To allow for comparability with later rounds, data from MICS3 on birth registration were recalculated according to the MICS4 indicator definition. Therefore, the recalculated data presented here may differ from estimates included in MICS3 national reports. Global and regional estimates include data sources within the reference period of 2014 to 2023 and apply a methodology that is outlined in the UNICEF 2024 global report, *The Right Start in Life: Global levels and trends in birth registration, 2024 update*, which is available at <https://data.unicef.org/resources/the-right-start-in-life-2024-update/>.

### **Child labour**

Country-level data are presented for two child labour indicators used for SDG reporting on 8.7.1. The first indicator measures child labour on the basis of the SNA production boundary and accounts only for involvement in economic activity. The second indicator measures child labour on the basis of the general production boundary and accounts for involvement in both economic activity and unpaid household services (i.e., household chores). Country estimates compiled in the global SDG database, and reproduced in previous editions of *The State of the African Children*, now *Africa's Children Statistical Compendium*, have been re-analysed by UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to align with the two indicator definitions mentioned above. This means that country values published here differ from those published in national survey reports. These recalculated country values have been verified by national statistical authorities.

The global and regional averages presented in this compendium include surveys within the reference period of 2020 to 2024 and include children in hazardous industries and occupations. These joint estimates are produced every four years by UNICEF and ILO as co-custodians of SDG 8.7.1. Details on the methodology are presented in the joint UNICEF and ILO 2025 report *Child Labour: Global estimates 2024, trends and the road forward*, which is available at <https://data.unicef.org/resources/child-labour-global-estimates-2024/>.

### **Child marriage**

This statistical table presents the share of individuals who were first married or in union before 18 years of age. While the practice is more widespread among girls, marriage in childhood is a rights violation for both sexes. Therefore, the prevalence of child marriage is shown for both males and females. A secondary indicator on child marriage, shown in the share of women married before 15 years of age, was featured in previous editions of *The State of the African Children*. In recent years, the indicator has been removed to allow space for data on other topics. The indicator continues to be monitored by UNICEF, and relevant data can be found at [data.unicef.org](https://data.unicef.org).

### **Female genital mutilation (FGM)**

Data on the prevalence of FGM among girls aged 0–14 years were recalculated for technical reasons and may differ from those presented in original DHS and MICS country reports. Beginning with the 2019 edition of *The State of the World's Children*, attitudes towards the practice are shown as the share of the population opposing (rather than supporting) FGM. This measure was shown for both males and females in previous editions of the report, but data for males have been removed in recent editions, to make room for data on other topics. The indicator continues to be monitored by UNICEF, and relevant data can be found at [data.unicef.org](https://data.unicef.org).

Regional estimates on the prevalence of FGM and attitudes towards the practice are based on available data only from practising countries with nationally representative data. Since each region includes some countries that do not practise FGM, the data reflect the situation among those living in specific countries where the practice is ongoing.

### **Violent discipline**

The reference age group for this indicator was revised, beginning with MICS5, to children aged 1–14 years. Therefore, estimates from MICS3 and MICS4 are not directly comparable since they refer to children aged 2–14 years.

### ***Children in residential care and children in detention***

Figures for these indicators are based on underlying data that rely on the strength of a country's data system and on the degree of coordination between the bodies and institutions that collect these data. Overall, there are several limitations in the availability, consistency and coverage of underlying country data based on administrative records. Therefore, data on these indicators are best interpreted as providing an indication, albeit approximate, of whether, and how well, a country's data system is able to generate and make available a count of these child populations. Accordingly, higher reported figures may actually reflect a more comprehensive system of identifying and monitoring such children and a greater capacity for the systematic collection of such data, rather than an indication of a larger population. Regional estimates should be interpreted with consideration of the wide variation in the number of children and the capacity of record-keeping and reporting systems among countries in the same region. The global and regional rates of children in detention apply a methodology that is described in the UNICEF 2025 global report, *Children Deprived of Liberty in the Administration of Justice: Global and regional estimates and trends*, which is available at <https://data.unicef.org/resources/children-deprived-of-liberty-in-the-administration-of-justice-report/>.

### ***Sexual violence in childhood***

Global and regional averages for females include data sources within the reference period of 2010 to 2022 and apply some statistical corrections and systematic adjustments to improve accuracy and comparability following a methodology that is detailed in the UNICEF 2024 global report, *When Numbers Demand Action: Confronting the global scale of sexual violence against children*, which is available at <https://data.unicef.org/resources/when-numbers-demand-action/>.

TABLE 12. CHILD PROTECTION

Countries and areas	Child labour (%) (H) (R)		Child marriage (%) (H) (R)		Birth registration (%) (H) 2014-2023 (R)				Female genital mutilation (%) (H) (R)			Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2015-2024 (R)			Violent discipline (%) (H) 2016-2025 (R)			Sexual violence in childhood (%) (H) (R)		Children in residential care (H) 2010-2024 (R)	Children in detention (H) 2021-2024 (R)
	Economic activity 2020-2024	Economic activity and/or household chores 2010-2025	Married by 18		Children under 1	Children under 5			Prevalence	Attitudes	Want the practice to stop (Fc) 2014-2023	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male 2012-2024	Female 2010-2022	Total per 100,000	Total per 100,000	
			Male 2015-2024	Female 2016-2025		Total	Total	Male													Female
									Women (Fa) 2004-2024	Girls (Fb) 2014-2023											
Algeria	2 x	3	-	4 y	99	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	25	84	85	83	-	-	-	-	
Angola	9 y	14 y	6	23	16	38	38	37	-	-	-	24	25	67	68	67	3	5	-	-	
Benin	16 y	20 y	5 y	28 y	90 y	93 y	93 y	92 y	9	0	86	14 y	26 y	88 y	88 y	88 y	-	5	-	3	
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	100 y	100 y	100 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	
Burkina Faso	18	21	2	51 x	81 y	85 y	85 y	85 y	56 y	9 y	87 y	28 y	39 y	76 y	78 y	75 y	-	2 y	32	4	
Burundi	54	57	1	19	73	84	84	83	-	-	-	48	63	90	91	89	0	4	110	3	
Cabo Verde	-	-	2	8	-	91 x	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	204	16	
Cameroon	33 x	39	3	30	56	62	62	62	1 x	-	84 x	34	28	85 x	85 x	85 x	2	7	37	10	
Central African Republic	18 x	27	17	61	41	45	46	44	22	1	69	38	61	90	90	90	-	-	-	-	
Chad	31 x	39	8	61	22	26	26	26	34	7	53	54	74	85	85	86	-	2	-	-	
Comoros	6	9	7	21	92	95	95	95	-	-	-	22	18	67	69	65	-	3	-	156	
Congo	11 x	14	6 x	27 x	94	96	96	96	-	-	-	45	56	83 x	83 x	82 x	-	-	-	-	
Côte d'Ivoire	13	13	2	26	95	96	95	96	37	10	79	25	28	75	76	75	-	4	26	10	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 y	12 y	6	30 y	33 y	34 y	34 y	33 y	-	-	-	52	60	89	90	88	-	7 y	-	1	
Djibouti	-	-	-	7	91 x	92 x	93 x	91 x	90	31	66	-	35 y	72 x y	73 x y	71 x y	-	-	-	-	
Egypt	9	11	0 x	16 y	98 y	99 y	99 y	99 y	87	14 y	38	-	27 y	83 y	84 y	81 y	-	-	28 y	-	
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	4 x	30 x	-	54 x	53 x	54 x	-	-	-	56 x	57 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eritrea	-	-	2 x	41 x	-	-	-	-	83 x	33 x	82 x	60 x	51 x	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
Eswatini	11	14	0	2	57	66	67	64	-	-	-	6	15	79	81	78	-	3 y	354	85 y	
Ethiopia	19	45 y	5	40	2	3	3	3	65	16	79	33	60	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Gabon	5	12	5	13	94	96	96	95	-	-	-	40	37	81	83	79	-	9	47	-	
Gambia	15	17	0	23	41	59	60	58	73	46	46	50	57	89	90	88	-	5	-	-	
Ghana	6	20	2	16	61	75	74	75	2	0	94	26	25	94	94	94	-	7	22	2	
Guinea	20 x	24	2	47	57	62	62	62	95	39	26	57	65	89	90	89	-	-	18	-	
Guinea-Bissau	30	31	2	26	36	46	47	45	52	30	76	30	34	76	75	76	-	-	42	-	
Kenya	4	-	2 y	13 y	74 y	76 y	76 y	76 y	15 y	2 y	94 y	33 y	37 y	-	-	-	3 y	5 y	222	0	
Lesotho	8 x	14	3	13	73	80	80	80	-	-	-	26	31	76	77	75	-	4	-	-	
Liberia	21	28	8	25	64	66	67	65	32	-	64	39	45	85	85	85	-	6	176	-	
Libya	3	3	-	4 y	99	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	78	79	77	-	-	-	-	
Madagascar	25	37	11	39	69	74	73	75	-	-	-	37	45	86	87	85	-	7	-	11	
Malawi	24	14	7	39	84	78	78	79	-	-	-	19	24	82	82	82	-	6	69	-	
Mali	21	23	2 y	49 y	88 y	89 y	90 y	88 y	89 y	73 y	18 y	50	74	73 x	73 x	73 x	1 y	6 y	8	-	
Mauritania	3 x	14	1 y	37 y	36	45	45	44	64	45	44	13	28	80 x	80 x	80 x	-	1	7	11	
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Morocco	-	-	-	14	-	97 y	97 y	97 y	-	-	-	-	64 x	-	-	-	-	-	102 y	15	
Mozambique	11	-	13 y	48 y	25 y	31 y	32 y	31 y	-	-	-	21 y	17 y	55 y	57 y	54 y	2 y	3 y	17 y	6 y	
Namibia	-	-	1 x	7 x	65 y	78 y	-	-	-	-	-	30 x	28 x	-	-	-	-	1	91	-	
Niger	42	43	6 x	76 x	-	66 y	67 y	65 y	2 x	-	82 x	28 y	30 y	82 x y	82 x y	81 x y	-	-	17	-	
Nigeria	28	32 y	2 y	33 y	31 y	40 y	40 y	39 y	14 y	8 y	77 y	27 y	29 y	90 y	90 y	90 y	-	2 y	-	-	
Rwanda	5	7	0	6	78	86	86	85	-	-	-	24	53	-	-	-	3	12	22 y	-	
Sao Tome and Principe	7 x	11	3	28	99	99	99	98	-	-	-	10	17	84	84	82	-	3 x	-	-	
Senegal	9	23	1	30	76	81	81	82	20	13	82	16	19	-	-	-	0	117	-	-	
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-
Sierra Leone	21 x	25	4	30	93	90	90	91	83	8	34	29	44	87	87	86	0	3	60	3	
Somalia	-	-	-	45 x	3 x	3 x	3 x	3 x	99 y	-	19 y	-	37 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South Africa	7 x	8	1	4	-	89 y	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	-	-	-	-	1 y	71	1	
South Sudan	-	-	-	52 x	34 x	35 x	35 x	36 x	-	-	-	-	72 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sudan	15	18	-	34 x	62	67	69	66	87	30	53	-	36 x	64 x	65 x	63 x	-	-	3	-	
Togo	26	27	3	25	79	83	84	82	3	0	95	22	25	92	92	91	-	4	57	3 y	
Tunisia	2	3	0	2	99	100	100	100	-	-	-	13	5	81	84	78	-	-	62	15 y	
Uganda	40	41	6	34	26	32	32	32	0	1 x	83 x	53	58	85	85	85	1	5	225	-	
United Republic of Tanzania	15	25	4	29	57	68	68	67	8	1	98	37	47	-	-	-	-	5	48	-	
Zambia	17	19	3	24	6	8	8	8	-	-	-	32	47	-	-	-	-	3	65	-	
Zimbabwe	26 x	28	2	34	30	49	48	49	-	-	-	49	54	64	65	63	-	2	-	-	

TABLE 12. CHILD PROTECTION

Countries and areas	Child labour (%) (H) (R)		Child marriage (%) (H) (R)		Birth registration (%) (H) 2014–2023 (R)				Female genital mutilation (%) (H) (R)			Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2015–2024 (R)		Violent discipline (%) (H) 2016–2025 (R)			Sexual violence in childhood (%) (H) (R)		Children in residential care (H) 2010–2024 (R)	Children in detention (H) 2021–2024 (R)
	Economic activity 2020–2024	Economic activity and/or household chores 2010–2025	Married by 18		Children under 1	Children under 5			Women (Fa) 2004–2024	Girls (Fb) 2014–2023	Want the practice to stop (Fc) 2014–2023	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male 2012–2024	Female 2010–2022	Total per 100,000	Total per 100,000
			Male 2015–2024	Female 2016–2025		Total	Total	Male												
<b>African Union</b>	20	-	4	28	51	56	-	-	41	13	70	33	39	84	85	83	-	25	68	-
Central Africa	21	-	5	33	43	47	-	-	-	-	-	48	56	88	89	88	-	40	-	3
Eastern Africa	21	-	5	31	39	44	-	-	43	12	78	37	51	-	-	-	-	25	113	-
Northern Africa	9	-	-	13	95	97	-	-	86	16	38	-	26	83	84	81	-	22	43	-
Southern Africa	14	-	5	25	41	48	-	-	-	-	-	23	24	66	67	65	-	20	59	-
Western Africa	25	-	2	32	57	63	-	-	26	13	74	29	33	88	88	88	-	23	-	-
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																				
Arab Maghreb Union	4	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	83	84	82	-	-	-	-
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	19	-	5	28	-	-	-	-	61	-	62	39	48	85	86	84	-	-	97	-
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	21	-	2	28	-	-	-	-	44	14	64	28	33	87	87	86	-	-	33	-
East African Community	21	-	4	25	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	44	52	88	88	87	-	-	141	-
Economic Community of Central African States	19	-	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	51	84	85	84	-	-	-	-
Economic Community of West African States	24	-	2	32	-	-	-	-	26	13	74	29	33	88	88	88	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	21	-	4	32	-	-	-	-	51	16	73	37	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern African Development Community	16	-	5	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	39	78	79	78	-	-	-	-
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	20	-	4	28	-	-	-	-	41	13	70	33	39	84	85	83	-	-	68	-
Central Africa	24	-	6	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	21	-	5	31	-	-	-	-	36	-	83	40	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Africa	11	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	86	21	42	-	26	83	84	81	-	-	32	-
Southern Africa	14	-	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	24	66	67	65	-	-	59	-
West Africa	25	-	2	32	-	-	-	-	26	13	74	29	33	88	88	88	-	-	-	-
<b>World</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>15</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- H A more detailed explanation of the methodology and the changes in calculating these estimates can be found in the note preceding the table.
- R Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
- Italicized** data are from older sources than data presented for other indicators on the same topic within this table. Such discrepancies may be due to an indicator being unavailable in the latest data source, or to the databases for each indicator having been updated as of different dates.
- y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

**Child labour (economic activity)** – Percentage of children 5–17 years old involved in child labour at the moment of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labour under the following conditions: (a) children 5–11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity, (b) children 12–14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity, (c) children 15–17 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 43 hours of economic activity.

**Child labour (economic activity and/or household chores)** – Percentage of children 5–17 years old involved in child labour at the moment of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labour under the following conditions: (a) children 5–11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity and/ or more than 21 hours of unpaid household services, (b) children 12–14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity and/ or more than 21 hours of unpaid household services, (c) children 15–17 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 43 hours of economic activity.

**Child labour (global and regional averages)** – Percentage of children 5-17 years old in economic activities at or above the age-specific hourly thresholds indicated above and/or in hazardous industries and occupations.

**Child marriage** – Percentage of women 20–24 years old who were first married or in union before they were 18 years old; percentage of men 20–24 years old who were first married or in union before they were 18 years old.

**Birth registration** – Percentage of children under age 5 and under age 1 who were registered at the moment of the survey. The numerator of this indicator includes children reported to have a birth certificate, regardless of whether or not it was seen by the interviewer, and those without a birth certificate whose mother or caregiver says the birth has been registered.

**Female genital mutilation (FGM)** – (Fa) Women: percentage of women 15–49 years old who have undergone FGM; (Fb) girls: percentage of girls 0–14 years old who have undergone FGM (as reported by their mothers); (Fc) want the practice to stop: percentage of women 15–49 years old who have heard about FGM and think the practice should stop.

**Justification of wife-beating among adolescents** – Percentage of girls and boys 15–19 years old who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons, i.e., if his wife burns the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children or refuses sexual relations.

**Violent discipline** – Percentage of children 1–14 years old who experience any violent discipline (psychological aggression and/or physical punishment) in the past month.

**Sexual violence in childhood** – Percentage of women and men 18–29 years old who experienced sexual violence by age 18.

**Children in residential care** – Rate of children 0–17 years old in residential care per 100,000. Residential care is defined in the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (para 29 (c) iv) as: 'care provided in any non-family-based group setting, such as places of safety for emergency care, transit centres in emergency situations, and all other short- and long-term residential care facilities, including group homes'.

## TABLE 12. CHILD PROTECTION

**Children in detention** – Rate of children aged 5-17 years in detention per 100,000. The definition of 'detention' includes the following three settings: police custody/detention, pre-trial detention and custodial sentence. The indicator specifically reflects the subset of children in conflict with the law who are deprived of liberty in the administration of justice.

### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Child labour (economic activity)** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys. Global and regional averages are modelled estimates from UNICEF and ILO. Last update: June 2025.

**Child labour (economic activity and/or household chores)** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys. Last update to the country data: March 2026.

**Child marriage** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update: Male - April 2025; Female - March 2026.

**Birth registration** – DHS, MICS, other national surveys, censuses and vital registration systems. Last update to the country data: March 2026.

**Female genital mutilation** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update: Women - March 2026; Girls and Want the practice to stop - March 2025.

**Justification of wife-beating among adolescents** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update: March 2025.

**Violent discipline** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update: March 2026.

**Sexual violence in childhood** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update to the country data: March 2026.

**Children in residential care** – Administrative records. Last update: March 2025.

**Children in detention** – Administrative records. Last update: June 2025.

### TABLE 13. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND EQUITY

This table provides information about social protection coverage and the magnitude of income inequality, both of which impact the context in which children live. Social protection indicators include mothers with newborns receiving cash benefits, the proportion of children covered by social protection, and the distribution of social protection benefits (among the 1st quintile, 5th quintile and bottom 40 per cent of households in terms of income). While the first two indicators capture the coverage of social protection, the third indicator reflects both incidence and distribution across quintiles. The table gives an overview of the social safety net that households – children in particular – have access to within each country.

Inequality indicators include the share of household income (1st quintile, 5th quintile, bottom 40 per cent), Gini coefficient, Palma index, the vast majority income ratio, and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. The first indicator captures the share of national income each quintile earns within a country. It illustrates the structure of income distribution per country, while the Gini coefficient expresses the extent of inequality and how it deviates from a perfectly equal income distribution. In contrast, the Palma index concentrates on the income difference between the richest 10 per cent and the poorest 40 per cent of a population. This indicator is more sensitive to the tails of distribution and extreme inequalities. Because changes in income inequality are mainly driven by changes in the income of the richest 10 per cent and the poorest 40 per cent, the Palma index offers insights on distributional changes of income inequality. The vast majority income ratio measures the income ratio of the first 80 per cent (vast majority) in the income ranking. GDP per capita complements those indicators as it measures the average standard of living in each country.

Data on social protection and equity indicators do not have an annual frequency and are extracted from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*, *The Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE)*, and the ILO's *World Social Protection Report*.

TABLE 13. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND EQUITY

Countries and areas	Mothers with newborns receiving cash benefit (%) 2015–2023 (R)	Proportion of children covered by social protection 2015–2023 (R)	Distribution of social protection benefits (%) 2015–2021 (R)			Share of household income (%) 2015–2023 (R)			Gini Coefficient 2015–2023 (R)	Palma Index of income inequality 2015–2023 (R)	VMIR (vast majority income ratio) 2010–2019 (R)	GDP per capita (current US\$) 2015–2023 (R)	Children in multidimensional material deprivation 2011–2019 (R,CS)			
			Bottom 40%	Top 20%	Bottom 20%	Bottom 40%	Top 20%	Bottom 20%					One deprivation	Two deprivations	Three deprivations	Four or more deprivations
Algeria	20	72	-	-	-	23	37	9	-	-	0.8	5,260	15.1	1.1	0.1	0.0
Angola	0	0	-	-	-	12	56	4	51	3.4	0.6	2,310	28.4	16.6	6.1	1.2
Benin	3	12	8	65	1	20	42	3	34	1.4	0.6	1,435	42.5	21.3	5.1	0.6
Botswana	9	2	22	36	7	11	59	4	53	3.8	0.5	7,250	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	5	9	2	72	0	19	45	8	37	1.6	0.7	874	-	-	-	-
Burundi	0	20	-	-	-	18	45	7	38	1.6	0.7	200	21.2	2.6	0.3	0.0
Cabo Verde	23	42	-	-	-	15	49	6	42	2.1	0.6	4,322	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	3	9	-	-	-	15	48	5	42	2.1	0.6	1,674	22.1	5.1	1.0	0.1
Central African Republic	0	5	-	-	-	15	49	-	43	2.2	0.5	445	-	-	-	-
Chad	1	1	-	-	-	18	45	5	37	1.6	0.6	719	39.2	29.6	10.3	1.4
Comoros	4	0	-	-	-	14	50	5	-	-	0.6	1,587	21.8	3.7	0.1	0.0
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	12	54	4	-	-	0.6	2,509	23.8	5.3	1.3	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	12	10	4	74	1	19	43	6	35	1.4	0.7	2,729	32.7	11.4	2.3	0.2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5	8	-	-	-	15	51	6	45	2.4	0.6	649	30.2	8.9	1.5	0.2
Djibouti	5	4	-	-	-	16	48	5	42	2.0	0.7	3,606	-	-	-	-
Egypt	8	24	-	-	-	22	41	9	32	1.3	0.7	3,513	11.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,067	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	14	16	47	13	23	11	60	4	55	4.1	0.5	3,797	25.1	6.5	1.2	0.1
Ethiopia	-	5	37	26	17	19	43	7	35	1.5	0.7	1,294	36.2	25.0	10.2	1.7
Gabon	-	37	17	33	6	17	44	6	38	1.6	0.7	8,420	17.1	2.3	0.1	0.0
Gambia	6	11	87	8	4	18	46	7	39	1.7	0.7	844	17.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
Ghana	69	30	-	-	-	14	49	5	44	2.3	0.6	2,238	36.9	9.8	2.0	0.1
Guinea	1	6	-	-	-	22	38	8	30	1.1	0.7	1,664	34.2	9.2	1.9	0.2
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	20	42	-	33	1.3	0.5	914	31.3	6.1	0.4	0.0
Kenya	6	3	38	24	20	18	47	6	39	1.7	0.7	1,950	31.3	11.0	3.7	0.5
Lesotho	-	67	27	35	13	14	50	5	45	2.4	0.5	878	35.3	11.9	0.9	0.0
Liberia	-	6	40	16	23	19	43	7	35	1.4	0.7	800	38.2	18.9	5.2	0.6
Libya	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,330	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	3	21	-	-	-	16	49	6	-	-	0.6	529	33.5	24.5	11.1	2.2
Malawi	2	33	39	16	19	18	46	6	39	1.7	0.6	673	21.1	3.4	0.3	0.0
Mali	2	16	4	67	0	19	44	-	36	1.5	0.7	897	34.2	7.2	1.0	0.1
Mauritania	0	5	-	-	-	20	40	8	32	1.2	0.7	2,149	32.5	26.1	5.8	0.3
Mauritius	34	11	29	27	12	19	45	7	37	1.6	0.7	11,417	-	-	-	-
Morocco	5	16	-	-	-	17	47	7	-	-	0.7	3,672	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	0	0	-	-	-	13	56	4	50	3.2	0.5	608	34.6	19.1	5.1	0.7
Namibia	22	39	35	26	18	9	64	3	59	5.5	0.5	4,743	47.5	13.4	1.1	0.0
Niger	-	4	-	-	-	21	42	8	33	1.3	0.7	618	40.6	34.1	8.6	0.2
Nigeria	2	11	40	18	19	19	42	7	35	1.4	0.6	1,621	34.4	12.9	2.6	0.3
Rwanda	1	5	-	-	-	16	51	6	44	2.3	0.6	1,000	22.9	3.1	0.3	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	4	17	0	98	0	17	48	4	41	2.0	0.8	2,602	43.5	11.3	1.4	0.1
Senegal	3	27	3	80	1	19	44	6	36	1.5	0.7	1,746	31.3	6.9	0.5	0.0
Seychelles	74	4	-	-	-	20	39	7	32	1.2	0.6	17,879	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	1	35	19	15	20	44	8	36	1.5	0.7	433	29.2	10.2	2.0	0.1
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	644	-	-	-	-
South Africa	9	66	-	-	-	7	68	2	-	-	0.4	6,253	15.5	1.6	0.2	0.0
South Sudan	-	18	-	-	-	15	50	-	44	2.3	0.6	1,072	-	-	-	-
Sudan	3	8	-	-	-	20	42	8	-	-	0.7	2,272	-	-	-	-
Togo	2	75	6	62	1	18	45	5	38	1.7	0.6	1,013	43.4	20.1	4.7	0.4
Tunisia	22	29	-	-	-	20	42	8	34	1.4	0.7	3,895	8.5	0.6	0.0	0.0
Uganda	7	-	10	79	3	16	50	6	43	-	0.6	1,014	28.3	6.0	0.9	0.1
United Republic of Tanzania	1	-	-	-	-	17	48	7	41	1.9	0.7	1,211	28.0	8.3	1.7	0.1
Zambia	4	23	9	59	1	11	56	3	52	3.5	0.5	1,369	30.5	7.9	1.1	0.1
Zimbabwe	13	7	61	16	49	15	51	6	50	2.3	0.6	1,592	29.7	9.3	1.6	0.1

**TABLE 13. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND EQUITY**

Countries and areas	Mothers with newborns receiving cash benefit (%) 2015–2023 (R)	Proportion of children covered by social protection 2015–2023 (R)	Distribution of social protection benefits (%) 2015–2021 (R)			Share of household income (%) 2015–2023 (R)			Gini Coefficient 2015–2023 (R)	Palma Index of income inequality 2015–2023 (R)	VMIR (vast majority income ratio) 2010–2019 (R)	GDP per capita (current US\$) 2015–2023 (R)	Children in multidimensional material deprivation 2011–2019 (R,C,S)			
			Bottom 40%	Top 20%	Bottom 20%	Bottom 40%	Top 20%	Bottom 20%					One deprivation	Two deprivations	Three deprivations	Four or more deprivations
			<b>African Union</b>	10	18	-	-	-					17	48	-	40
Central Africa	2	12	-	-	-	16	48	-	41	1.9	0.6	2,698	-	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	14	8	29	39	13	17	47	-	39	1.8	0.6	3,498	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa	11	33	-	-	-	21	41	-	33	1.3	0.7	4,303	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	8	25	-	-	-	12	57	-	50	3.3	0.5	2,947	-	-	-	-
Western Africa	12	18	23	48	6	19	44	-	36	1.6	0.7	1,477	-	-	-	-
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																
Arab Maghreb Union	12	35	-	-	-	20	41	8	-	-	0.7	4,461	-	-	-	-
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	12	15	-	-	-	17	48	-	41	2.0	0.6	3,311	-	-	-	-
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	8	16	21	52	5	18	44	-	36	1.6	0.7	1,965	-	-	-	-
East African Community	4	11	-	-	-	16	49	-	42	2.0	0.6	1,014	-	-	-	-
Economic Community of Central African States	2	10	-	-	-	15	49	-	42	2.1	0.6	2,509	-	-	-	-
Economic Community of West African States	12	18	23	48	6	19	44	-	36	1.6	0.7	1,477	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	-	8	28	43	13	17	46	-	40	1.9	0.7	1,693	-	-	-	-
Southern African Development Community	13	20	-	-	-	14	53	-	47	2.8	0.6	3,922	-	-	-	-
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>World</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>13,138</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>.

For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

## NOTES

- Data not available.

**CS** There are sex disaggregated data available in the UNICEF Datawarehouse.

**R** Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

## DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Mothers with newborns receiving cash benefit (%)** – Proportion of women giving birth covered by maternity benefits: ratio of women receiving cash maternity benefits to women giving birth in the same year (estimated based on age-specific fertility rates published in the UN's World Population Prospects or on the number of live births corrected for the share of twin and triplet births).

**Proportion of children covered by social protection** – Proportion of children covered by social protection benefits: ratio of children/households receiving child or family cash benefits to the total number of children/households with children.

**Distribution of Social Protection Benefits** – Percentage of benefits going to the 1st quintile, bottom 40% and 5th quintile relative to the total benefits going to the population. social protection coverage includes: providing social assistance through cash transfers to those who need them, especially children; benefits and support for people of working age in case of maternity, disability; and pension coverage for the elderly.

**Share of household income** – Percentage of income received by the 20 per cent of households with the highest income, by the 40 per cent of households with the lowest income and by the 20 per cent of households with the lowest income.

**Gini Coefficient** – Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

**Palma Index of income inequality** – Palma index is defined as the ratio of the richest 10% of the population's share of gross national income divided by the poorest 40%'s share.

**GDP per capita (current US\$)** – GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current US dollars.

**VMIR (vast majority income ratio)** – The Vast Majority Income Ratio measures the income ratio of the first 80% (vast majority) in the income ranking.

**Child poverty profile** – Children in multidimensional material deprivation, measures exactly the same dimensions, exactly the same indicators, and exactly the same thresholds across all countries to assess deprivation among children (not a disaggregation of a household measure) in order to obtain an internationally comparable measure. The dimensions are: education, health, housing, nutrition, sanitation, and water.

**One deprivation** – Children experience deprivations in one and only one dimension out of education, health, housing, nutrition, sanitation, and water.

**Two deprivations** – Children experience deprivations in two and only two dimensions out of education, health, housing, nutrition, sanitation, and water.

**Three deprivations** – Children experience deprivations in three and only three dimensions out of education, health, housing, nutrition, sanitation, and water.

## MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Mothers with newborns receiving cash benefit (%)** – SDG Database. Last update: May 2021.

**Proportion of children covered by social protection** – SDG Database. Last update: May 2021.

**Distribution of Social Protection Benefits** – The Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity. Last update: May 2024.

**Share of household income** – World Development Indicators (World Bank). Last update: February 2021.

## TABLE 13. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND EQUITY

**Gini Coefficient** – World Development Indicators (World Bank). Last update: May 2020.

**Palma Index of income inequality** – Calculated from data in the World Development Indicators (World Bank). Last update: May 2020.

**GDP per capita (current US\$)** – World Development Indicators. Last update: February 2021.

**VMIR (vast majority income ratio)** – UNICEF estimates based on World Development Indicators. Last update: February 2021.

**Child poverty profile** – UNICEF estimates based on DHS and MICS surveys.

## TABLE 14 WASH

The WASH tables present a set of indicators on access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in households, schools and health care facilities, including indicators aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). All estimates in this section are produced by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), based on nationally representative data compiled from multiple official data sources.

The JMP follows a biennial data compilation cycle, with data collection undertaken in even years for households and in odd years for schools and health care facilities. Updated national, regional and global estimates are published in the subsequent year, typically between May and August. JMP estimates draw on a range of data sources, primarily official data sources such as censuses, surveys and administrative data (e.g. Education and Health Management Information Systems - EMIS and HMIS), as well as secondary datasets compiled by international or regional initiatives (e.g. Eurostat), studies conducted by research institutes, and technical inputs obtained through country consultations. The JMP produces internationally comparable estimates using statistical modelling techniques that draw on all available nationally representative data points. Prior to publication, all JMP estimates undergo a rigorous country consultation process facilitated by WHO and UNICEF country and regional offices. Often these consultations give rise to in-country visits or virtual meetings about data on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services and the monitoring systems that collect these data. The new estimates for each setting (published every two year) supersede all previous estimates and should not be compared.

The most recent data coverage is provided in each JMP global progress updates, which report the share of the population and the number of countries with available estimates for SDG WASH indicators across regional groupings. Further details on JMP indicator definitions, data sources, and estimation methodologies used to produce national, regional and global estimates as well as further disaggregated data (e.g. by rural/urban, type of institution) are available at the following resources:

- JMP website <<https://washdata.org>>
- JMP country files and inequalities files <<https://washdata.org/data/downloads#>>
- JMP regional snapshots: <<https://washdata.org/how-we-work/country-and-regional-engagement>>
- JMP reports: <<https://washdata.org/reports>>

The WASH indicators in this section are grouped by setting (households, schools and health care facilities) and presented for the most recent year with available estimates.

### TABLE 14.1. WASH in households

The WASH in households table presents a set of indicators on access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in households, including the SDG indicators 6.1.1, 6.2.1 and 1.4.1 on WASH.

The JMP uses service ladders to benchmark and compare progress across countries. These have been updated and expanded for SDG monitoring.

The drinking water ladder defines five levels of service, ranging from 'surface water' (no service) to 'safely managed', which is the global indicator for SDG target 6.1 (SDG indicator 6.1.1).

The SDG service ladder for sanitation defines five levels of service, ranging from 'open defecation' (no service) to 'safely managed' which is the global indicator on sanitation for SDG target 6.2 (SDG indicator 6.2.1.a).

The concept of hygiene is broad and can encompass many different aspects relating to the body, the environment and the community. Still, the main focus of global hygiene monitoring is on hand hygiene, and the SDG service ladder for hygiene defines three levels of service ranging from 'no facility' to 'basic' which is the global indicator on hygiene for SDG target 6.2 (SDG indicator 6.2.1.b).

The definitions of service ladders and indicators with their data sources are provided below the table.

TABLE 14.1. WASH in households

Countries and areas	Drinking water 2024					Sanitation 2024					Hygiene 2024		
	Safely managed (SDG 6.1.1)	At least basic (SDG 1.4.1)	Limited	Unimproved	Surface water	Safely managed (SDG 6.2.1.a)	At least basic (SDG 1.4.1)	Limited	Unimproved	Open defecation	Basic (SDG 6.2.1.b)	Limited	No facility
Algeria	69	92	5	1	2	62	86	11	3	0	85	11	4
Angola	-	68	11	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-
Benin	18	70	7	20	3	16	22	21	10	47	13	24	63
Botswana	63	92	4	4	0	-	72	17	5	5	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	50	32	18	0	25	32	31	7	30	26	33	41
Burundi	-	66	20	14	-	-	45	13	40	2	-	-	0
Cabo Verde	-	92	6	2	0	-	83	7	7	3	61	32	7
Cameroon	-	71	15	9	4	-	47	18	31	4	38	42	20
Central African Republic	6	37	27	33	3	14	14	17	45	25	22	16	61
Chad	6	52	13	28	7	11	13	6	19	62	26	31	42
Comoros	-	85	11	4	0	49	57	16	25	2	35	33	32
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	36	77	7	13	3	27	40	28	14	17	22	45	33
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12	36	24	32	8	13	16	18	54	12	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	80	16	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	51	22	27
Egypt	79	97	1	2	0	57	97	1	2	0	92	5	3
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	38	80	6	5	9	61	64	25	11	0	39	36	25
Ethiopia	14	56	28	13	4	8	10	9	65	16	6	52	42
Gabon	-	89	6	4	2	-	57	19	23	1	48	44	8
Gambia	48	87	6	7	0	28	48	12	40	0	13	78	9
Ghana	43	90	4	1	4	19	32	42	9	18	45	45	10
Guinea	-	74	12	8	6	-	33	30	33	5	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	24	62	15	22	1	23	29	18	45	8	20	14	66
Kenya	-	66	9	7	19	36	41	28	26	6	58	17	26
Lesotho	31	78	9	9	4	44	48	19	18	15	21	32	47
Liberia	-	79	9	4	8	-	23	27	16	34	3	24	73
Libya	-	96	3	0	0	22	88	7	4	1	96	-	-
Madagascar	22	55	5	30	9	13	15	23	35	27	24	59	17
Malawi	18	73	21	4	2	46	49	27	22	2	15	61	23
Mali	-	86	5	9	0	20	48	20	28	4	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	77	12	10	0	-	59	9	16	16	41	39	21
Mauritius	-	100	0	0	0	-	97	2	1	0	-	-	-
Morocco	80	92	4	4	0	8	88	2	11	0	-	-	-
Mozambique	28	67	9	17	8	34	39	6	40	16	16	65	20
Namibia	-	87	7	4	3	-	39	14	13	35	-	-	-
Niger	-	53	17	28	2	9	16	10	7	66	22	53	25
Nigeria	30	82	4	10	4	32	48	16	18	18	31	31	38
Rwanda	-	61	23	9	7	-	81	17	0	1	18	43	39
Sao Tome and Principe	37	78	20	1	1	35	49	6	12	33	58	17	25
Senegal	27	88	3	9	0	30	63	17	14	6	27	40	33
Seychelles	65	98	0	2	-	-	100	0	0	0	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	11	68	7	16	9	17	25	35	25	15	19	8	74
Somalia	-	75	8	14	3	16	44	19	22	14	16	14	69
South Africa	68	90	7	1	1	74	77	15	8	0	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	40	38	11	12	-	14	8	15	63	22	68	11
Sudan	-	65	29	2	5	-	66	4	14	16	11	-	-
Togo	21	65	17	12	6	13	25	23	19	32	-	-	-
Tunisia	65	97	2	1	0	80	99	1	1	0	93	6	1
Uganda	18	63	23	10	4	20	24	18	54	4	25	32	43
United Republic of Tanzania	31	65	13	12	11	28	37	20	36	7	17	83	0
Zambia	-	73	7	14	6	-	37	23	38	2	18	23	58
Zimbabwe	25	67	14	11	7	24	35	31	22	13	43	28	29

TABLE 14.1. WASH in households

Countries and areas	Drinking water 2024					Sanitation 2024					Hygiene 2024		
	Safely managed (SDG 6.1.1)	At least basic (SDG 1.4.1)	Limited	Unimproved	Surface water	Safely managed (SDG 6.2.1.a)	At least basic (SDG 1.4.1)	Limited	Unimproved	Open defecation	Basic (SDG 6.2.1.b)	Limited	No facility
<b>African Union</b>	40	71	12	11	5	30	45	15	27	13	38	35	27
Central Africa	16	47	21	26	7	17	24	16	45	16	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	28	61	20	11	8	21	31	15	40	13	29	44	27
Northern Africa	75	95	3	2	0	55	92	4	4	0	89	7	3
Southern Africa	43	76	10	9	5	43	49	17	26	8	27	-	-
Western Africa	30	78	7	11	3	27	41	21	17	21	29	35	36
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>													
Arab Maghreb Union	72	92	4	2	1	52	87	6	6	1	86	10	4
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	39	65	17	13	5	28	43	13	35	9	43	31	26
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	45	80	8	9	3	32	56	14	14	17	49	25	27
East African Community	26	54	19	17	10	24	30	20	41	9	31	45	24
Economic Community of Central African States	17	51	19	23	7	19	27	16	42	15	-	-	-
Economic Community of West African States	30	78	7	11	3	27	41	21	17	21	29	35	36
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	26	61	23	10	7	18	29	13	44	14	32	34	34
Southern African Development Community	36	62	14	17	7	31	36	18	36	10	27	-	-
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	40	71	12	11	5	30	45	15	27	13	38	35	27
Central Africa	22	61	15	19	5	20	31	14	30	25	33	36	31
Eastern Africa	25	55	20	17	8	19	25	17	46	12	23	47	30
North Africa	73	89	7	2	1	49	87	4	6	3	89	7	3
Southern Africa	43	77	10	8	5	44	49	17	26	8	27	-	-
West Africa	30	78	7	11	3	27	41	21	17	21	29	35	36
<b>World</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>.

For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

**Safely managed drinking water service (SDG 6.1.1)** – Percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source, which is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. Improved sources include piped supplies, boreholes and tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, water kiosks, and packaged and delivered water.

**At least basic drinking water service (SDG 1.4.1)** – Percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source, where collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round-trip including queuing (improved sources include: piped supplies, boreholes and tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, water kiosks, and packaged and delivered water).

**Limited drinking water service** – Percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source, for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.

**Unimproved drinking water service** – Percentage of the population using unimproved drinking water sources which include unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs, and surface water (rivers, reservoirs, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, and irrigation channels), all of which are by nature of their design and construction unlikely to deliver safe water.

**Surface water** – Percentage of the population using drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal.

**Safely managed sanitation service (SDG 6.2.1.a)** – Percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site. Improved facilities include wet sanitation technologies such as flush and pour flush toilets connected to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, and dry sanitation technologies such as dry pit latrines with slabs, ventilated improved pit latrines and composting toilets.

**At least basic sanitation service (SDG 1.4.1)** – Percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households. Improved facilities include wet sanitation technologies such as flush and pour flush toilets connected to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, and dry sanitation technologies such as dry pit latrines with slabs, ventilated improved pit latrines and composting toilets.

**Limited sanitation service** – Percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility that are shared with other households.

**Unimproved sanitation service** – Percentage of the population using pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines.

**Open defecation** – Percentage of the population dispose human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open places, or with solid waste.

**Basic hygiene service (SDG 6.2.1.b)** – Percentage of the population with a handwashing facility with water and soap available at home.

**Limited hygiene service** – Percentage of the population with a handwashing facility lacking soap and/or water at home.

**No hygiene service** – Percentage of the population with no handwashing facility at home.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

**Global progress update on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in households** – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). Last update: May 2025 (Next update mid-2027).

**TABLE 14.2. WASH in schools**

The WASH in schools table presents a set of indicators on access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in schools, including information essential for SDG target 4.a referring to inclusive, equitable, and quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all, and SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 referring to universal and equitable access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all, in which the term ‘universal’ implies all settings, including households, schools, health care facilities, workplaces and public spaces.

The JMP uses service ladders to benchmark and compare progress on WASH in schools across countries. The service ladder of each domain in WASH in schools defines three levels of service, ranging from ‘no service’ to ‘basic’ and is designed to track progress towards a basic service. The definitions of service ladders and indicators with their data sources are provided below the table.

TABLE 14.2. WASH in schools

Countries and areas	Drinking water 2023			Sanitation 2023			Hygiene 2023		
	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service
Algeria	91	-	-	100	0	0	95	95	-
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
Benin	66	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	-
Botswana	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	63	9	28	48	-	-	50	50	-
Burundi	46	16	39	45	-	-	17	17	-
Cabo Verde	-	-	0	93	6	1	86	86	-
Cameroon	24	32	44	56	19	25	78	78	-
Central African Republic	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	30	15	55	19	-	-	10	10	43
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	52	19	29	-	-	49	-	-	43
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	58	-	-	13	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	6	-	-	7	95	95	-
Egypt	-	-	-	100	0	0	100	100	0
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	72	-	-	37	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	33	-	-	5	5	-
Eswatini	-	-	14	-	-	0	-	-	-
Ethiopia	29	0	71	-	-	52	31	31	68
Gabon	66	11	23	-	-	37	66	66	12
Gambia	-	-	22	65	35	0	-	-	62
Ghana	78	4	18	59	24	17	54	54	38
Guinea	-	-	42	52	34	14	-	-	62
Guinea-Bissau	63	2	35	37	23	40	75	75	18
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	55	-	-	-	-	-	68	68	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	44	39	31	30	-	-	50
Malawi	92	1	6	74	-	-	44	44	-
Mali	-	-	6	30	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	100	-
Morocco	90	-	-	96	0	4	87	87	-
Mozambique	-	-	60	-	-	47	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	75	25	17	57	42	42	58
Nigeria	36	25	40	43	14	43	24	24	65
Rwanda	54	-	-	70	20	11	-	-	0
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	15	76	8	16	-	-	-
Senegal	73	20	7	78	7	15	22	22	49
Seychelles	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	100	0
Sierra Leone	39	10	50	49	40	12	22	22	47
Somalia	53	42	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	33	37	38	25	18	18	-
Sudan	43	17	40	-	-	-	8	8	75
Togo	65	-	-	17	32	51	17	17	83
Tunisia	-	-	6	-	-	0	-	-	0
Uganda	55	33	12	75	23	2	39	39	45
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	23	44	53	3	15	15	-
Zambia	79	5	16	-	-	17	97	97	3
Zimbabwe	70	20	10	94	6	0	77	77	7

TABLE 14.2. WASH in schools

Countries and areas	Drinking water 2023			Sanitation 2023			Hygiene 2023		
	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service
<b>African Union</b>	49	13	38	57	19	24	42	42	44
Central Africa	32	14	54	41	43	16	47	47	-
Eastern Africa	44	15	41	61	15	25	28	28	55
Northern Africa	76	-	-	97	1	2	88	88	11
Southern Africa	56	17	27	-	-	15	50	50	33
Western Africa	48	17	35	44	17	39	32	32	59
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>									
Arab Maghreb Union	84	-	-	93	2	4	85	85	-
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	49	10	41	66	14	20	48	48	39
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	52	13	35	58	14	28	42	42	48
East African Community	-	-	37	52	36	12	35	35	-
Economic Community of Central African States	33	13	54	42	44	14	-	-	24
Economic Community of West African States	48	17	35	44	17	39	32	32	59
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	41	14	45	-	-	29	30	30	59
Southern African Development Community	-	-	36	49	37	14	43	43	-
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	49	13	38	57	19	24	42	42	44
Central Africa	31	17	52	41	40	19	49	49	29
Eastern Africa	41	14	45	53	23	24	34	34	47
North Africa	70	-	-	97	1	2	75	75	24
Southern Africa	56	17	27	-	-	15	51	51	33
West Africa	48	17	35	44	17	39	32	32	59
<b>World</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>21</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>.

For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

## NOTES

- Data not available.

## DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Basic drinking water service** – Percentage of schools with drinking water from an improved source available at the school at the time of the survey.

**Limited drinking water service** – Percentage of schools with drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey.

**No drinking water service** – Percentage of schools with drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school.

**Basic sanitation service** – Percentage of schools with improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey.

**Limited sanitation service** – Percentage of schools with improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey.

**No sanitation service** – Percentage of schools with unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school.

**Basic hygiene service** – Percentage of schools with handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey.

**Limited hygiene service** – Percentage of schools with handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey.

**No hygiene service** – Percentage of schools with handwashing facilities with no handwashing facilities or no water available at the school.

## MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Global progress update on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools** – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). Last update: May 2024 (Next update mid-2026).

**TABLE 14.3. WASH in health care facilities**

The WASH in health care facilities table presents a set of indicators on access to water supply, sanitation, hygiene, waste management and environmental cleaning services in health care facilities, including information essential for SDG target 3.8 that aims to provide access to quality essential health care services for all as well as SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 referring to universal and equitable access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all, in which the term ‘universal’ implies all settings, including households, schools, health care facilities, workplaces and public spaces.

The JMP uses service ladders to benchmark and track progress on WASH services. For the purpose of global monitoring, the definition of WASH in health care facilities not only includes water supply, sanitation and hand hygiene, but also health care waste management and environmental cleaning, which in health care settings are closely related to sanitation and hygiene. The service ladder of each domain in WASH in health care facilities defines three levels of service, ranging from ‘no service’ to ‘basic’ and is designed to track progress towards a basic service. The definitions of service ladders and indicators with their data sources are provided below the table.

TABLE 14.3. WASH in health care facilities

Countries and areas	Water 2023			Sanitation 2023			Hygiene 2023			Waste management 2023			Environmental Cleaning 2023		
	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	74	23	4	-	-	16	-	-	3	15	84	0	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	9	48	48	4	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	29	-	-	2	87	11	-	-	-	28	-	-	13	-	-
Chad	79	0	21	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	27	36	37	-	-	50	-	-	28	14	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100	0	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	83	9	9	68	26	6	63	37	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	55	0	45	39	39	22	-	-	13	32	66	2	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	67	33	0	-	-	5	57	40	3	31	49	20	-	-	-
Guinea	-	-	68	-	-	30	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	72	20	9	9	77	14	34	64	2	13	58	29	4	20	76
Kenya	68	26	6	15	71	14	45	51	3	48	46	7	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	49	-	-	27	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	76	19	5	-	-	9	-	-	-	42	57	0	-	-	-
Mali	69	5	26	10	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	61	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	81	13	6	10	82	7	37	46	17	32	51	16	9	15	75
Mozambique	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Niger	58	17	24	6	75	20	40	49	11	29	71	0	-	-	-
Nigeria	55	25	20	29	57	14	27	57	17	5	76	20	-	-	-
Rwanda	81	5	14	11	41	48	46	54	0	42	49	9	11	39	50
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	82	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	25	74	0	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	57	24	19	45	48	7	22	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	42	51	6	20	76	4	43	13	44	12	50	37	14	23	63
South Africa	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	27	54	19	7	74	19	17	14	68	3	30	67	1	20	78
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Tunisia	56	44	0	3	-	-	60	40	0	-	-	-	26	39	35
Uganda	59	37	4	9	62	29	25	67	8	49	48	3	28	40	32
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	18	-	-	0	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	21	0	8	38	54

TABLE 14.3. WASH in health care facilities

Countries and areas	Water 2023			Sanitation 2023			Hygiene 2023			Waste management 2023			Environmental Cleaning 2023		
	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service	Basic	Limited	No service
<b>African Union</b>	62	20	19	25	60	15	37	49	14	25	66	10	-	-	-
Central Africa	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	93	0	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	56	22	23	24	59	18	35	47	18	33	54	13	18	34	48
Northern Africa	77	15	9	47	46	7	54	38	8	-	-	9	-	-	-
Southern Africa	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-
Western Africa	57	21	21	25	58	17	31	54	15	16	69	15	-	-	-
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>															
Arab Maghreb Union	71	21	8	24	67	9	44	40	16	22	60	18	12	19	69
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	63	18	20	28	56	16	40	46	14	27	64	8	-	-	-
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	61	23	16	29	57	14	37	46	17	15	68	16	-	-	-
East African Community	65	18	17	14	71	15	36	55	10	29	67	4	-	-	-
Economic Community of Central African States	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	91	1	-	-	-
Economic Community of West African States	57	21	21	25	58	17	31	54	15	16	69	15	-	-	-
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	53	23	24	23	57	20	34	45	21	32	53	15	18	34	49
Southern African Development Community	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	66	2	-	-	-
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	62	20	19	25	60	15	37	49	14	25	66	10	-	-	-
Central Africa	67	17	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Africa	61	15	24	22	62	17	-	-	12	30	65	5	-	-	-
North Africa	68	22	10	39	51	10	47	34	19	16	65	19	8	20	72
Southern Africa	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa	57	21	21	25	58	17	31	54	15	16	69	15	-	-	-
<b>World</b>	-	-	9	-	-	8	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>.

For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

## NOTES

- Data not available.

## DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Basic water service** – Percentage of health care facilities with water available from an improved source located on premises.

**Basic sanitation service** – Percentage of health care facilities with improved sanitation facilities that are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.

**Basic hygiene service** – Percentage of health care facilities with functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) available at points of care, and within five metres of toilets.

**Basic waste management service** – Percentage of health care facilities where waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.

**Basic environmental cleaning service** – Percentage of health care facilities where protocols for cleaning are available and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training.

## MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Global progress update on water, sanitation, hygiene, environmental cleaning and waste management in health care facilities** – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). Last update: October 2024 (Next update mid-2026).

## **TABLE 15. ADOLESCENTS**

The table on adolescents presents a selection of indicators on the well-being of adolescents across various domains of their lives: protection, education and learning as well as the transition to work. While adolescent well-being is broad and cannot be exhaustively captured in a small selection of indicators, the measures in Table 15 are meant to serve as an illustrative sample and to complement adolescent-relevant indicators that appear throughout the other statistical tables in this publication. Adolescent health indicators are now presented in Table 5.

### ***NEET and unemployment***

Data on the degree to which adolescents are able to effectively transition to work, illustrated through the measures of those not in employment, education or training (NEET) and the unemployment rate among adolescents aged 15–19 years, are drawn from the ILO. Metadata and further notes on interpretation of these indicators are available through the 'Metadata' section of <ilo.org/ilostat>. Some caution is warranted in interpreting these data since the standards for measuring labour statistics are in the midst of a revision that affects the comparability of the current dataset with previous versions. Data shown in this publication are drawn from the data series based on the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. For more details, see the technical note on this topic prepared by the ILO, which maintains these datasets: [Quick guide to understanding the impact of the new statistical standards on ILOSTAT databases](#).

TABLE 15. ADOLESCENTS

Countries and areas	Adolescent population 2024		Nutrition (%)		Protection (%)			Education and learning (%) 2014–2019 (R)				Transition to work (%) (R)					
	Aged 10-19 (thousands)	Proportion of total population (%)	Thinness 2022	Overweight 2022	Intimate partner violence 2016–2024 (R)	Bullying 2011–2023 (R)		Proficiency in math		Proficiency in reading		Not in education, employment, or training (H) 2016–2024		Unemployment (H) 2016–2024		Engagement in household chores 2015–2024	
						Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total	Total	Total	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Algeria	8,204	18	4	32	-	48	55	18	21	15	28	-	-	32 y	38 y	1	1
Angola	8,874	23	7	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	22	23	21	15	19
Benin	3,318	23	7	13	10 y	47	52	-	-	-	-	11	15	3	2	7 y	14 y
Botswana	492	20	11	15	-	53 x	52 x	-	-	-	-	26	30	45	74	-	-
Burkina Faso	5,819	25	13	7	7 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	34	5	7	21 y	36 y
Burundi	3,615	26	9	7	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	2	1	21	30
Cabo Verde	98	19	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	6,709	23	5	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	26	4	4	8 x	22 x
Central African Republic	1,449	27	9	14	32 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	23
Chad	4,817	24	11	10	15 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	44	3	-	20	40
Comoros	187	22	7	13	1 p	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	14	7	-	4	11
Congo	1,492	24	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9
Côte d'Ivoire	7,347	23	8	15	15	-	-	0	1	-	-	12	18	3	3	4	11
Democratic Republic of the Congo	25,262	23	7	14	36 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	30	-	-	7 y	12 y
Djibouti	228	20	8	10	11	44 x	36 x	-	-	-	-	17	24	88	85	-	-
Egypt	23,254	20	3	40	18 y	70	70	25	29	-	-	5	15	10	19	2 y	3 y
Equatorial Guinea	394	21	9	14	56 x,p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	868	25	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	264	21	4	19	28 y	33	31	-	-	-	-	16	23	47	54	4	5
Ethiopia	29,852	23	18	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	3	6	14	21
Gabon	517	20	6	17	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 x	38 x	10	14
Gambia	659	24	11	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	28	7	5	3	17
Ghana	7,444	22	8	14	25	-	-	6	4	-	-	22	24	3	3	13	19
Guinea	3,408	23	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	40	-	-	11	18
Guinea-Bissau	510	23	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	4	9
Kenya	13,351	24	10	9	25 y	57 x	57 x	-	-	-	-	8	13	14	19	-	-
Lesotho	509	22	6	13	31 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	30	10	35	11	16
Liberia	1,345	24	7	16	58	43	51	-	-	-	-	37	36	-	-	18	21
Libya	1,383	19	5	36	-	40 x	31 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	7,171	22	8	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	28	7	5	17	26
Malawi	5,372	25	4	8	28	43 x	47 x	-	-	-	-	10 y	16 y	-	-	5	12
Mali	6,079	25	11	15	21 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	34	1	5	2	8
Mauritania	1,220	24	11	21	8	48 x	46 x	-	-	-	-	29	44	18	23	13	23
Mauritius	153	12	10	29	-	29	22	50	49	45	61	14 y	15 y	23 y	36 y	-	-
Morocco	6,551	17	4	22	-	44	32	19	18	16	22	13 x	41 x	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,294	24	5	9	18 y	45	46	-	-	-	-	13	18	10	10	-	-
Namibia	616	20	10	13	52 x,p	48	45	-	-	-	-	17	20	37	39	-	-
Niger	6,716	25	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	21	-	-	18 x	25 x
Nigeria	55,868	24	16	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	4	5	17 y	19 y
Rwanda	3,234	23	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	17	19	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	56	24	5	14	28 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	47 y	52 y	9 y	9 y	4	11
Senegal	4,293	23	18	8	3	-	-	8	7	8	9	20	31	2	4	6	23
Seychelles	17	13	6	34	-	45	50	-	-	-	-	21	14	16	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1,975	23	4	11	43	60	57	-	-	-	-	24	28	-	-	12	20
Somalia	4,445	23	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	40	40	37	-	-
South Africa	10,669	17	4	22	12 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	66	79	1	2
South Sudan	3,182	27	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	11,447	23	17	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	55	11	-	4 x	8 x
Togo	2,161	23	6	11	13 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	-	-	19	31
Tunisia	1,925	16	5	29	-	37 x	24 x	27	24	23	33	15 y	10 y	43 y	34 y	2	4
Uganda	12,334	25	7	10	31	50 x	41 x	-	-	-	-	8	13	3	4	7	18
United Republic of Tanzania	15,860	23	9	8	32	25 y	28 y	-	-	-	-	8	14	1	2	4 x	7 x
Zambia	5,114	24	5	12	27	-	-	2	3	4	6	20	22	9	7	8 x	9 x
Zimbabwe	4,148	25	6	10	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	27	12	14	4	10

TABLE 15. ADOLESCENTS

Countries and areas	Adolescent population 2024		Nutrition (%)		Protection (%)			Education and learning (%) 2014–2019 (R)				Transition to work (%) (R)					
	Aged 10-19 (thousands)	Proportion of total population (%)	Thinness 2022	Overweight 2022	Intimate partner violence 2016–2024 (R)	Bullying 2011–2023 (R)		Proficiency in math		Proficiency in reading		Not in education, employment, or training (H) 2016–2024		Unemployment (H) 2016–2024		Engagement in household chores 2015–2024	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>African Union</b>	340,655	23	10	13	20	-	-	15	17	13	21	14	21	10	13	11	16
Central Africa	44,312	23	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	29	-	-	10	18
Eastern Africa	102,328	23	12	8	26	-	-	50	49	45	61	14	22	7	9	12	20
Northern Africa	42,623	19	4	34	17	61	60	22	25	16	26	7	16	17	25	2	3
Southern Africa	44,353	22	5	13	21	-	-	2	3	4	6	16	19	31	34	7	11
Western Africa	107,040	24	13	10	15	-	-	4	3	8	9	12	19	3	4	14	19
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																	
Arab Maghreb Union	19,282	18	5	28	-	46	45	19	20	16	26	-	-	33	36	2	4
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	153,624	23	10	14	24	-	-	22	25	12	17	15	23	10	13	8	14
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	159,963	23	11	16	15	-	-	15	17	14	18	13	22	7	9	12	17
East African Community	76,837	24	8	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	6	8	8	14
Economic Community of Central African States	56,420	23	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	27	-	-	11	17
Economic Community of West African States	88,427	24	13	10	15	-	-	4	3	8	9	12	19	3	4	14	19
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	75,708	23	14	8	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	23	8	11	12	20
Southern African Development Community	93,001	22	7	12	23	-	-	4	4	5	9	17	22	20	23	8	13
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	340,569	23	10	13	20	-	-	15	17	13	21	14	21	10	13	11	16
Central Africa	15,435	23	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	33	-	-	16	29
Eastern Africa	119,605	23	11	9	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	20	7	9	11	18
North Africa	53,984	20	7	30	-	61	60	22	25	16	26	14	28	17	25	2	3
Southern Africa	44,506	22	5	13	21	-	-	4	4	5	9	16	19	30	34	7	11
West Africa	107,040	24	13	10	15	-	-	4	3	8	9	12	19	3	4	14	19
<b>World</b>	<b>1,336,490</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	-	-

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- H A more detailed explanation of the methodology and the changes in calculating these estimates can be found in the note preceding the table.
- R Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
- p Based on small denominators (typically 25–49 unweighted cases). No data based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are displayed.
- y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

- Thinness** – Percentage of adolescents aged 10–19 years with BMI < -2 standard deviations of the median according to the WHO growth reference for school-age children and adolescents.
- Overweight** – Percentage of adolescents aged 10–19 years with BMI > 1 standard deviations of the median according to the WHO growth reference for school-age children and adolescents.
- Intimate partner violence** – Percentage of ever-partnered girls aged 15–19 years who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner during the last 12 months.
- Bullying** – Percentage of students aged 13–15 years who reported being bullied on one or more days in the past 30 days.
- Proficiency in math** – Percentage of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in math.
- Proficiency in reading** – Percentage of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading.
- Not in education, employment or training (NEET)** – Percentage of adolescents aged 15–19 years not in education, employment or training.
- Unemployment** – Percentage of adolescents aged 15–19 years in the labour force who are unemployed.
- Engagement in household chores** – Percentage of adolescents aged 10–14 years who, during the reference week, spent at least 21 hours on unpaid household services.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

- Adolescent population data are from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024), World Population Prospects 2024. Indicators for 2024, derived from the World Population Prospects 2024 revision, are projections based on the medium-fertility variant. Data for 2023 and earlier are estimates.
- Thinness and overweight** – NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC), based on Worldwide trends in underweight and obesity from 1990 to 2022: a pooled analysis of 3663 population-representative studies with 222 million children, adolescents and adults. Lancet 2024. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(23\)02750-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(23)02750-2).
- Intimate partner violence** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update: March 2025.
- Bullying** – Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Study (HBSC), Global School-based Student Health Surveys (GSHS) and other national surveys. Last update: March 2025.
- Proficiency in math and reading** – United Nations Statistics Division. Last update: April 2019.
- NEET** – International Labour Organization. Last update: January 2025.
- Unemployment** – International Labour Organization. Last update: June 2025.
- Engagement in household chores** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys. Last update: October 2025.

## **TABLE 16. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES**

This table presents a selection of indicators on child well-being across various domains: child protection, early childhood development, education, nutrition, social protection and equity as well as WASH. For each indicator, data are presented for children with and without disabilities. While measuring well-being is broad and cannot be exhaustively captured in a small selection of indicators, the data in Table 16 are meant to be illustrative of whether disparities exist between these two population groups. Some of the data in this table must be interpreted with caution due to caveats in the tools used to gather the information, as explained below. The values for some countries may differ from previously published values due to the re-calculation of indicators according to standard definitions.

### ***Stunting and overweight***

Collecting data on the growth of children with disabilities presents challenges. Anthropometric measurements in surveys are typically carried out by trained measurers and under uniform conditions, which include the use of standardized digital scales and measurement boards. Children with certain types of impairments may not grow in the same way as children who develop more typically. This may mean that their health and development cannot be properly measured by standard tools used in the context of household surveys. Moreover, measuring and weighing children with specific types of impairments may lead to larger measurement errors. Finally, it should be noted that the WHO Child Growth Standards were calculated based on children without physical impairments. Therefore, even when a child's height and weight can be collected, standard nutrition indicators (used to measure stunting and overweight) may be inappropriate to assess growth for children with certain disabilities, making findings more difficult to interpret.

### ***Early childhood education and never attended school***

A relevant consideration is the limitation of the data in providing a comprehensive account of all factors affecting a child's learning experience. While the indicators used here measure education uptake, they fall short in fully capturing the experiences of children with disabilities in obtaining an education and the barriers they face.

Another data limitation is the inability to distinguish between children who are in mainstream education and those who are in disability-specific educational settings. This is significant since many countries have highly segregated school systems for children with disabilities. For example, what is considered progression in a special education school may be significantly different from that in a mainstream school, fundamentally altering responses to what is considered 'at level' for the child. If this distinction could be captured, then the reported inequities between children with and without disabilities would likely be even greater.

### ***Foundational learning skills***

Data on foundational reading and numeracy skills are only generated for children who can complete three reading tasks and four numeracy tasks. Non-completion observations include children who started but were unable to finish the assessment tasks, who refused to take the assessment (or whose mothers did not permit them to take the assessment) or who could not participate in the assessment due to illness or an impairment. Inaccessibility could thus be a barrier to participation for some children (for example, if a child is blind or requires assistive technology or reasonable accommodations to participate and these could not be provided). Therefore, the results that show differences in foundational learning skills for children with and without disabilities should be interpreted with the understanding that children with certain difficulties are less likely to have been part of such an assessment.

### ***Basic sanitation services on premises***

The indicator provides information on the percentage of children aged 2–17 years living in a household with improved sanitation services not shared with other households and located in their own dwelling or in their own yard/plot. The definitions used for service levels and type of facilities are established by the JMP.

In assessing and measuring sanitation services, it is important to consider not only the types of facilities available to households but also whether they are easily accessible and/or shared with other households. The distinction between availability and access is particularly significant for children with disabilities since they often face unique and disproportionate barriers to access even when

services are available. However, for indicators on the services, the key metric assessed is the type of facility used and whether it is in the household, shared with other households, or a distance away from the household. Therefore, while the data can demonstrate the availability of WASH services for households with children with disabilities, it is not possible from the current data to assess whether that translates into a usable facility and full accessibility for the children themselves. Further work is required to develop an international standard for measuring the accessibility of WASH facilities for children with disabilities. Moreover, the data do not offer insights into non-household settings in which children with disabilities may find themselves, such as schools, residential care or health-care facilities and other public buildings.

### ***Social transfers***

While social protection encompasses a host of interventions beyond social transfers, there is a dearth of internationally comparable data about many, if not most, non-cash interventions. Also, for most countries, it is not possible to know whether the social transfer was in any way related to disability or was provided to the household based on other factors.

TABLE 16. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Countries and areas	Children with disabilities (%) 2017-2023 (R)			Child nutrition (H) 2017-2023 (R)				Early childhood development 2017-2023 (R)				Education (H) 2017-2023 (R)				Child protection 2017-2023 (R)		WASH (H) 2017-2023 (R)		Social protection and equity (H) 2017-2023 (R)	
	2-17	2-4	5-17	Moderate and severe underweight (%)		Moderate and severe stunting (%)		Early stimulation and responsive care (%)		Early childhood education (%) (H)		Never attended school (%)		Foundational learning skills (%)		Severe physical punishment (%)		Basic sanitation services on premises (%)		Social transfers (%)	
				Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities
Algeria	17	3	21	7	2	14	10	46	62	7	15	3	1	-	-	23	17	86	86	39	33
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	13 y	9 y	14 y	22 y	20 y	41 y	39 y	-	-	13	13	15	18	8	10	24 y	18 y	19 y	19 y	45 y	44 y
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	27	15	31	30	23	54	47	34 y	40 y	4	7	13	10	0	1	48	35	8	10	40	36
Chad	24	10	29	36	29	48	42	55	55	1	1	48	41	4	3	35	31	9	10	7	7
Comoros	22	7	25	11	9	18	16	71	65	26	31	3	3	22	18	11	8	55	57	10	10
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16	7	20	32	25	57	47	33	45	4	5	7	5	0	1	47	42	14	13	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	13	14	13	6	4	25	21	20	33	8	10	1	0	18	26	7	5	59	62	32	32
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	9	5	10	20	14	31	20	8	17	20	24	18	15	4	5	21	16	41	45	-	-
Ghana	19	11	21	8	11	19	20	27	35	72	71	4	3	5	9	24	16	16	16	-	-
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	14	5	16	16	17	37	29	47	43	12	15	17	11	1	4	20	21	12	13	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	8	8	8	9	10	40	34	28	28	52	45	2	0	9	11	12	7	50	49	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	13	10	14	32	29	49	46	27	25	13	15	13	11	3	6	16	9	9	11	30	30
Malawi	12	5	14	19	13	43	38	37	35	27	34	2	1	5	7	20	17	42	45	57	56
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	14	8	16	-	-	-	-	38	55	27	36	24	16	11	21	43	29	32	36	29	25
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	18	5	20	5	5	11	12	34	43	24 p	35	2	0	16	27	17	14	36	44	9	8
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	20	7	23	13	11	38	30	11	19	10	12	13	12	7	8	30	26	16	15	26	22
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	19	8	21	20	15	28	27	14	19	14	21	3	3	3	6	30	21	18	16	-	-
Tunisia	17	4	19	0	2	10	12	53	81	29 p	48	3	0	21	29	23	12	95	94	23	19
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	9	4	10	13	9	30	25	31	38	19	29	1	0	15	22	12	6	33	35	49	44

TABLE 16. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Countries and areas	Children with disabilities (%) 2017–2023 (R)			Child nutrition (H) 2017–2023 (R)				Early childhood development 2017–2023 (R)				Education (H) 2017–2023 (R)				Child protection 2017–2023 (R)		WASH (H) 2017–2023 (R)		Social protection and equity (H) 2017–2023 (R)	
				Moderate and severe underweight (%)		Moderate and severe stunting (%)		Early stimulation and responsive care (%)		Early childhood education (%) (H)		Never attended school (%)		Foundational learning skills (%)		Severe physical punishment (%)		Basic sanitation services on premises (%)		Social transfers (%)	
	2–17	2–4	5–17	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities	Children with disabilities	Children without disabilities		
<b>African Union</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Central Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Eastern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Northern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Western Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																					
Arab Maghreb Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Economic Community of Central African States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Economic Community of West African States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Southern African Development Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>																					
Central Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Eastern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
West Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>World</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- H** A more detailed explanation of the methodology and the changes in calculating these estimates can be found in the note preceding the table.
- R** Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
- p** Based on small denominators (typically 25–49 unweighted cases). No data based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are displayed.
- y** Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

- Children with disabilities** – Children aged 2 to 17 years who have one or more difficulties in at least one functional domain.
- Moderate and severe underweight** – Percentage of children aged 24 to 59 months who are below minus two standard deviations of the median weight-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards.
- Moderate and severe stunting** – Percentage of children aged 24 to 59 months who are below minus two standard deviations of the median height-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards.
- Early stimulation and responsive care** – Percentage of children aged 24 to 59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more of the following activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the past three days: a) reading books to the child, b) telling stories to the child, c) singing songs to the child, d) taking the child outside the home, e) playing with the child, and f) spending time with the child naming, counting or drawing things.
- Early childhood education** – Percentage of children aged 36 to 59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme.
- Never attended school** – Percentage of children aged 10 to 17 years who have never attended school.
- Foundational learning skills** – Percentage of children aged 7 to 14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills and foundational reading skills.
- Severe physical punishment** – Percentage of children aged 2 to 14 years who experienced severe physical punishment by caregivers in the past month.
- Basic sanitation services on premises** – Percentage of children aged 2 to 17 years living in a household with improved sanitation facilities not shared with other households and located in their own dwelling or in their own yard/plot.
- Social transfers** – Percentage of children aged 2 to 17 years living in a household that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last three months.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

**For all indicators in the table** – Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys. Last update: July 2025.

## **TABLE 17. WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

This table presents a selection of indicators measuring women's economic empowerment given its importance to the well-being of children as well as the intrinsic importance of women's economic empowerment as articulated in SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

### ***Social institutions and gender index (SIGI)***

Discriminatory laws, attitudes and practices affect the life course of women and girls, restricting their ability to accumulate human, social and productive assets and to exercise agency and voice over choices that affect their well-being. The SIGI, a composite measure of gender discrimination in social institutions, produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, combines qualitative and quantitative data on discriminatory social institutions in four areas: discrimination in the family, restricted physical integrity, restricted access to productive and financial resources, and restricted civil liberties.

### ***Legal frameworks that promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality in employment and economic benefits***

Equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex are core principles enshrined in international legal and policy frameworks, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Removing discriminatory laws and putting in place legal frameworks that advance gender equality in employment are prerequisites for increasing women's paid and decent work and, in turn, their economic empowerment. The term 'legal frameworks' is defined broadly to encompass laws, mechanisms and policies/plans to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. Data derived for this indicator, SDG 5.1.1, come from an assessment of a country's legal frameworks completed by national statistical offices and/or national women's machinery, and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality.

### ***Maternity/paternity leave benefits***

Parental leave benefits are critical for supporting the health and well-being of children and women's economic empowerment, including infants' survival and healthy development as well as increased labour force participation and earnings for women. ILO Convention No. 183 provides for 14 weeks of paid maternity benefits to those women for whom the instrument applies. While no ILO standard exists specifically on paternity leave, paternity benefits permit working fathers to be more involved in the care of their children and the sharing of household responsibilities. It is important to note, however, that even in countries with legal rights to parental leave, not all workers will have access, such as those employed part-time or working in the informal economy.

### ***Educational attainment***

While primary education provides children with the foundation for a lifetime of learning, secondary education equips them with the knowledge and skills needed to become economically empowered adults. Compared to girls with only a primary education, girls with secondary education are less likely to marry as children and become pregnant as adolescents. And, while women with a primary education earn only marginally more than women with no education, women with secondary education earn twice as much, on average, than women who have not gone to school (see Wodon et al., 'Missed Opportunities: The high cost of not educating girls', *The Cost of Not Educating Girls Notes Series*, The World Bank, Washington D.C., 2018).

### ***Labour force participation and unemployment rates***

Equal access to the labour market is critical for women's economic empowerment. The labour force participation rate is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force during a given reference period as a percentage of the working-age population (usually aged 15 years and older) in the same reference period. The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons (usually aged 15 years and older) in the labour force who are unemployed. This reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. Information on unemployment by sex highlights the greater difficulty, in many cases, that women have in entering the labour market, which can be directly or indirectly linked to a country's gender norms.

### ***Mobile phone ownership***

Mobile phone ownership provides individuals with access to information, financial services, employment opportunities and social networks, and is an important asset for fostering women's economic empowerment as recognized in SDG5. In SDG5.b.1, an individual is considered to own a mobile phone if she/he has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) are included. Individuals who have only an active SIM card(s) and not a mobile phone are excluded. Individuals who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name are also included. An active SIM card is a SIM card that has been used in the last three months.

### ***Financial inclusion***

Measuring women's access to financial services, such as savings, insurance, payments, credit and remittances, is essential to understanding their economic empowerment. Access to financial services can also increase women's bargaining power in the household, with potential benefits for the well-being of children. As measured by SDG 8.10.2, having an account at a financial institution includes respondents who report having an account at a bank; who have an account at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative or the post office (if applicable); or who have a debit card in their own name. It also includes respondents who report receiving wages, government transfers or payments for agricultural products into an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months. In addition, it includes respondents who report having paid utility bills or school fees from an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months or received wages or government transfers into a card in the past 12 months. Users of mobile money accounts include respondents who report personally using GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money. In addition, it includes respondents who report receiving wages, government transfers or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months.

### ***Time use***

This indicator measures discrepancies in how much time women and men spend on unpaid domestic and care work, which has implications for their labour force participation and overall well-being. Data presented for this indicator are expressed as a proportion of time in a day, with the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work calculated by dividing the daily average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work by 24 hours for the total relevant population. While own-use production work can be differentiated based on whether goods or services are produced, the indicator only considers the own-use production work of services or, in other words, the activities related to unpaid domestic services and unpaid caregiving services undertaken by households for their own use. Examples include food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of the dwelling, laundry, shopping, childcare and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household and family members, among others. Comparisons across countries should be made with caution given that international comparability of time-use statistics is limited by a number of methodological considerations.

TABLE 17. WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Countries and areas	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2023	Legal frame-works on gender equality in employment 2018–2022 (R)	Maternity leave benefits 2024	Paternity leave benefits 2024	Educational attainment (%) 2014–2023 (R)		Labour force participation rate (%) 2019–2023 (R)						Unemployment rate (%) 2019–2023 (R)						Mobile phone ownership (%) 2014–2023 (R)		Financial inclusion (%) 2014–2022 (R)		Time use (%) 2014–2023 (R)		
					Upper secondary		Male			Female			Male			Female			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
					Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total							Rural
					Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Algeria	-	-	Yes	Yes	23	25	74	65	68	13	19	17	8	11	10	19	21	20	93	83	57	31	-	-	
Angola	-	-	No	Yes	30	15	85	73	78	85	68	75	3	26	16	2	28	16	78	80	36	22	-	-	
Benin	34	-	Yes	Yes	11	3	81	73	77	79	69	74	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	-	58	40	-	-	
Botswana	-	-	No	No	46	44	78	75	76	63	67	65	13	15	14	20	21	21	-	-	64	54	-	-	
Burkina Faso	25	-	Yes	Yes	10	3	49	65	54	39	47	42	4	6	5	4	9	6	-	-	42	31	-	-	
Burundi	-	-	No	Yes	8	4	80	69	79	81	58	78	1	5	1	0	9	1	25	12	7	7	-	-	
Cabo Verde	-	70	No	Yes	20	20	61	71	67	40	60	53	9	14	13	8	13	12	73	71	-	-	-	-	
Cameroon	67	50	Yes	Yes	19	10	78	72	74	63	53	58	0	4	2	1	7	4	-	-	54	49	5	16	
Central African Republic	49	-	Yes	Yes	8	3	85	68	80	69	55	65	2	8	4	3	9	4	-	-	18	10	-	-	
Chad	45	-	Yes	Yes	8	2	82	66	77	68	55	64	1	4	2	1	4	2	-	-	25	23	-	-	
Comoros	-	-	Yes	No	27	19	64	63	64	48	46	47	3	6	4	4	8	5	-	-	40	29	-	-	
Congo	-	-	Yes	No	27	14	78	67	71	77	61	68	3	14	9	3	17	10	-	-	51	44	-	-	
Côte d'Ivoire	17	80	Yes	Yes	16	8	85	68	75	69	53	59	0	4	2	1	4	3	66	61	64	37	-	-	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	47	-	Yes	Yes	36	16	73	54	67	70	40	60	0	6	2	0	4	1	-	-	34	20	-	-	
Djibouti	-	-	Yes	Yes	22	10	72	65	69	53	48	51	9	13	11	9	14	11	61	52	-	-	-	-	
Egypt	55	-	No	No	57	47	71	66	69	13	18	15	3	7	5	13	24	19	99	96	31	24	-	-	
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	No	Yes	-	-	64	69	67	52	56	55	6	9	8	6	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eritrea	-	-	No	No	-	-	92	74	86	76	62	72	4	13	6	4	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eswatini	-	-	No	No	15	15	47	65	53	41	59	47	36	27	33	36	35	-	-	62	69	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	31	50	Yes	Yes	6	3	80	76	79	59	53	58	1	8	3	2	14	5	-	-	55	39	-	-	
Gabon	32	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	59	64	62	12	45	43	12	15	14	27	28	28	-	-	71	61	-	-	
Gambia	48	-	Yes	Yes	36	24	51	49	50	51	42	45	4	9	7	2	9	6	-	-	38	28	-	-	
Ghana	38	60	No	No	21	11	69	63	65	65	60	62	1	4	3	2	4	3	-	-	74	63	-	-	
Guinea	34	50	Yes	No	37	24	64	51	60	67	54	63	3	11	5	2	7	3	86	69	37	24	-	-	
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	No	No	26	12	81	58	70	73	44	60	1	7	3	0	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kenya	33	90	No	Yes	43	33	70	77	73	63	62	63	3	6	4	3	17	8	48	47	83	75	4	19	
Lesotho	38	-	No	No	7	6	79	72	76	63	58	60	18	23	20	26	30	28	80	83	65	62	-	-	
Liberia	38	90	Yes	No	35	17	89	73	80	83	63	72	1	6	4	1	4	2	-	-	59	44	-	-	
Libya	-	-	Yes	No	-	10 x	62	67	65	32	35	34	13	16	15	23	25	24	-	-	71	60	-	-	
Madagascar	41	40	Yes	No	11	7	83	75	82	71	61	69	2	7	3	2	8	3	-	-	27	25	-	-	
Malawi	32	70	No	Yes	18	8	75	70	74	66	51	63	1	2	1	0	5	1	-	-	48	38	-	-	
Mali	53	-	Yes	Yes	8	3	81	67	78	44	37	42	1	5	2	1	11	3	-	-	46	41	-	-	
Mauritania	67	-	Yes	Yes	9	3	63	63	63	26	30	28	6	12	10	8	15	12	-	-	32	16	-	-	
Mauritius	-	100	Yes	Yes	56	46	67	73	71	43	46	45	3	5	4	7	11	9	85	81	92	89	-	-	
Morocco	49	70	Yes	Yes	-	-	83	62	70	26	19	22	6	10	9	8	13	11	97	96	56	33	-	-	
Mozambique	19	70	No	Yes	16	12	83	72	79	86	63	77	1	7	3	1	11	4	37	26	61	39	-	-	
Namibia	28	70	No	No	34	32	54	71	63	49	61	56	16	24	21	13	22	19	-	-	74	69	-	-	
Niger	60	-	Yes	Yes	4	2	92	70	87	80	44	73	0	2	1	0	2	0	77	55	13	10	-	-	
Nigeria	44	40	No	No	72	60	90	82	86	79	79	77	1	4	2	4	7	5	49	32	55	35	-	-	
Rwanda	19	90	No	Yes	12	12	68	75	70	57	60	58	10	11	10	13	18	14	-	-	56	45	-	-	
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	Yes	No	-	32 x	78	71	74	43	40	42	7	11	9	18	23	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Senegal	40	-	Yes	Yes	11	5	70	64	67	38	39	38	1	4	2	2	5	3	-	-	62	50	-	-	
Seychelles	-	80	Yes	Yes	-	44 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sierra Leone	48	-	No	Yes	19	7	51	63	58	48	63	58	11	3	5	6	3	4	-	-	33	25	-	-	
Somalia	51	-	Yes	No	16	4	79	63	74	24	19	22	10	18	16	16	27	24	-	-	44	34	-	-	
South Africa	23	-	Yes	Yes	43	42	51	66	61	40	40	49	36	28	30	41	32	35	77	80	85	86	-	-	
South Sudan	38	80	No	Yes	-	11 x	79	63	74	75	61	71	8	20	11	9	24	13	-	-	8	4	-	-	
Sudan	65	0	No	No	-	1 x	61	63	62	12	19	14	5	9	6	7	23	14	70	54	20	10	-	-	
Togo	37	-	Yes	Yes	20	6	77	68	73	73	64	69	1	3	2	1	4	2	49	39	55	44	-	-	
Tunisia	47	40	No	Yes	34	30	68	63	65	22	29	27	15	12	13	25	19	20	83	77	45	29	-	-	
Uganda	27	80	No	Yes	46	32	86	80	84	78	68	75	2	6	3	2	10	4	-	-	67	65	8	15	
United Republic of Tanzania	50	80	No	Yes	6	2	87	80	85	80	68	76	1	4	2	2	9	4	-	-	59	46	-	-	
Zambia	31	-	Yes	No	47	30	68	63	65	62	46	54	2	10	6	2	13	6	44	45	52	45	-	-	
Zimbabwe	19	70	Yes	No	68	61	75	73	74	67	54	62	5	16	9	4	21	10	46	48	66	54	-	-	

TABLE 17. WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Countries and areas	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2023	Legal frameworks on gender equality in employment 2018–2022 (R)	Maternity leave benefits 2024	Paternity leave benefits 2024	Educational attainment (%) 2014–2023 (R)		Labour force participation rate (%) 2019–2023 (R)						Unemployment rate (%) 2019–2023 (R)						Mobile phone ownership (%) 2014–2023 (R)		Financial inclusion (%) 2014–2022 (R)		Time use (%) 2014–2023 (R)				
					Upper secondary		Male			Female			Male			Female			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
					Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>African Union</b>	41	-	-	-	32	24	78	71	75	60	53	58	3	8	5	6	13	8	66	56	50	37	-	-			
Central Africa	50	-	-	-	27	12	76	60	71	69	46	62	1	6	2	1	6	2	-	-	34	25	-	-			
Eastern Africa	39	-	-	-	17	11	78	75	77	59	54	58	3	8	4	4	15	7	-	-	53	43	-	-			
Northern Africa	54	-	-	-	44	38	73	65	69	16	20	18	5	9	7	14	21	18	97	92	42	28	-	-			
Southern Africa	24	-	-	-	34	26	72	70	72	67	55	64	11	17	13	11	20	15	63	62	59	49	-	-			
Western Africa	41	-	-	-	45	35	82	74	79	70	66	68	1	4	2	3	7	4	55	39	52	36	-	-			
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																											
Arab Maghreb Union	-	-	-	-	22	22	75	64	68	20	22	22	8	11	10	16	18	17	93	87	55	32	-	-			
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	41	-	-	-	30	20	75	68	73	53	44	50	3	8	4	5	14	8	-	-	46	36	-	-			
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	46	-	-	-	40	31	79	71	76	54	51	52	3	6	4	6	12	8	67	54	46	32	-	-			
East African Community	40	-	-	-	29	17	78	69	75	72	56	67	2	6	3	2	10	4	-	-	51	41	-	-			
Economic Community of Central African States	48	-	-	-	27	13	77	63	72	71	51	64	1	9	5	2	10	5	-	-	36	25	-	-			
Economic Community of West African States	41	-	-	-	45	35	82	74	79	70	66	68	1	4	2	3	7	4	55	39	52	36	-	-			
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	38	-	-	-	20	13	76	73	76	54	50	53	3	9	5	4	16	8	-	-	54	43	-	-			
Southern African Development Community	38	-	-	-	28	18	76	67	73	71	53	65	5	11	7	6	13	8	-	-	50	39	-	-			
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	41	-	-	-	32	24	78	71	75	60	53	58	3	8	5	6	13	8	66	56	50	37	-	-			
Central Africa	56	-	-	-	15	7	79	69	75	64	54	61	1	6	3	2	8	5	-	-	41	37	-	-			
Eastern Africa	38	-	-	-	22	13	79	71	77	67	54	63	2	7	4	3	11	5	-	-	50	40	-	-			
North Africa	57	-	-	-	34	29	70	65	67	15	20	17	5	9	7	13	22	17	90	83	37	24	-	-			
Southern Africa	24	-	-	-	34	26	72	70	72	67	55	64	11	17	13	11	20	15	63	62	59	49	-	-			
West Africa	41	-	-	-	45	35	82	74	79	70	66	68	1	4	2	3	7	4	55	39	52	36	-	-			
<b>World</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>68</b>	-	-			

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- R Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

**Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)** – Level of gender discrimination in social institutions defined as discrimination in the family, restricted physical integrity, restricted access to reproductive and financial resources, and restricted liberties. 0 = no discrimination; 100 = absolute discrimination.

**Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in employment and economic benefits** – Measures as a percentage of achievement from 0 to 100 with 100 being best practice, government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in the area of employment and economic benefits.

**Maternity leave benefits** – Whether the law provides for 14 weeks or more of paid maternity leave in accordance with the International Labour Organization standards.

**Paternity leave benefits** – Whether the law provides for paid paternity leave (of any length).

**Educational attainment** – Percentage of the population aged 25 years and older that completed at least upper secondary education (ISCED 3).

**Labour force participation rate** – The proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work.

**Unemployment rate** – The percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.

**Mobile phone ownership** – Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone.

**Financial inclusion** – The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

**Time use** – Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work among individuals aged 15 years and older.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

**Social Institutions and Gender Equality Index (SIGI)** – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

**Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in employment and economic benefits** – UN Women, World Bank Group, OECD Development Centre. Last update: September 2024.

**Maternity leave benefits** – World Bank Women Business and the Law. Last update: March 2024.

**Paternity leave benefits** – World Bank Women Business and the Law. Last update: March 2024.

**Educational attainment** – UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). Last update: September 2024.

**Labour force participation rate** – International Labour Organization (ILO). Last update: June 2024.

**Unemployment rate** – International Labour Organization (ILO). Last update: June 2024.

**Mobile phone ownership** – Global SDG Indicators Database, 2022. Last update: September 2024.

**Financial inclusion** – Global SDG Indicators Database, 2022. Last update: September 2024.

## TABLE 17. WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**Time use** – Global SDG Indicators Database, 2022. Last update: September 2024.

## TABLE 18. MIGRATION

This table was added in 2021 due to the significance of migration and displacement for children's well-being and the attention they have received recently. This attention culminated in the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, both endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2018.

The data on international migration are based on the International Migrant Stock 2024, published by the UN Population Division. The data provide the number of persons residing outside of their country of birth (for some countries, citizenship was used instead of country of birth, depending on data availability) at mid-year of the reference year. Refugees and asylum seekers are included in this population. The number of children under 18 years of age is not available. For more details on the definition and methods for estimating the international migrant stock, see the UN Population Division's publication, *International Migrant Stock 2024: Key facts and figures*.

The data on refugees (including both refugees and persons living in refugee-like situations) and asylum seekers are based on the Refugee Population Statistics Database of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (see: <[www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics](http://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics)>). The term 'refugee' is defined in the 1951 Convention amended by the 1967 Protocol. These numbers are stock numbers and refer to the end of the reference year. Data for refugee children are estimated jointly with UNCHR and account for the lack of complete age coverage in many countries. Values for countries with high uncertainties around the point estimate are not shown but are included in the regional age-related aggregates.

Data on internally displaced persons are based on the Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD) maintained by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). They refer to the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the end of the reference year and the number of new internal displacements during the reference year (see: <<https://www.internal-displacement.org/database>>). The IDP numbers are stock data counting the number of persons living in internal displacement. The number of new displacements refers to the aggregate number of independent displacement events during the year; it can also include subsequent displacements of the same persons (during distinct events). For this reason, the number of 'new' displacements cannot be equated with the number of persons displaced. Due to the lack of age-disaggregated data, the number of IDP children and of new displacements of children are estimated using the age structure of the national population. This makes the implicit assumption that internal displacement happens randomly in terms of age and sex. Contrary to this, case studies have shown that women and children tend to be over-represented in the displaced population. As a consequence, the presented child-related data on internal displacement are likely to be an underestimation. Considering these issues, the age-disaggregated data on internal displacement are rounded to the second significant figure. Unrounded numbers are used to calculate regional aggregates.

TABLE 18. MIGRATION

Countries and areas	International migrant stock 2024		Refugees by asylum country 2024				Refugees by origin country 2024		Internally displaced persons (IDPs) 2024				New internal displacements 2024			
	Total	Total as share of national population (%)	Total	Under 18	Per 1,000 population	Per 1 US\$ GNI per capita	Total	Under 18	Total (T)	Under 18 (Ru)	Share due to conflict and violence (%) (Sd)	Share due to disaster (%) (Sd)	Total (T)	Under 18 (Ru)	Share due to conflict and violence (%) (Sd)	Share due to disaster (%) (Sd)
Algeria	259,458	<1	183,368	62,000	4	34	8,820	2,100	25	9	0	100	14,986	5,300	0	100
Angola	676,507	2	25,275	13,000	<1	9	12,558	3,700	75,308	38,300	0	100	84,983	43,300	0	100
Benin	418,202	3	16,232	7,000	1	11	1,075	270	12,501	6,000	100	0	3,679	1,800	0	100
Botswana	116,402	5	816	380	<1	0	250	65	-	-	-	-	1,043	400	0	100
Burkina Faso	739,820	3	39,915	23,700	2	47	150,101	76,500	2,065,358	1,000,000	100	0	383,988	188,000	99	1
Burundi	387,101	3	89,075	47,500	6	343	322,468	160,000	92,174	47,700	7	93	60,397	31,400	1	99
Cabo Verde	16,515	3	-	-	-	-	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	642,948	2	427,706	238,000	15	252	109,881	49,500	1,058,405	508,000	97	3	353,979	170,000	26	74
Central African Republic	94,556	2	45,108	26,400	8	88	693,498	367,000	469,342	265,000	100	0	113,111	63,900	83	17
Chad	1,269,673	6	1,278,866	697,000	63	1,360	14,635	6,100	1,542,532	812,000	25	75	1,388,376	733,000	5	95
Comoros	12,449	1	5	3	<1	0	2,331	590	38	17	29	71	1,028	450	1	99
Congo	385,589	6	62,052	28,200	10	27	14,118	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2,880,839	9	2,377	820	<1	1	29,461	8,200	-	-	-	-	2,629	1,300	0	100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,085,090	<1	517,404	288,000	5	772	1,060,090	536,000	6,895,648	3,620,000	90	10	6,083,319	3,200,000	88	12
Djibouti	125,996	11	23,987	10,100	21	7	2,064	520	-	-	-	-	430	150	0	100
Egypt	1,139,820	<1	238,014	89,100	2	68	23,750	6,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	248,930	13	5	1	<1	0	429	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	12,512	<1	119	66	<1	-	551,309	174,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	33,268	3	1,295	400	1	0	153	41	56	22	0	100	417	170	0	100
Ethiopia	1,168,455	<1	1,008,826	523,000	8	917	164,445	52,000	3,134,600	1,430,000	76	24	614,380	281,000	63	37
Gabon	449,746	18	179	40	<1	0	955	260	8	3	0	100	18	8	0	100
Gambia	236,137	9	3,964	1,500	1	5	8,149	1,800	7,462	3,500	0	100	7,462	3,500	0	100
Ghana	532,286	2	7,479	1,700	<1	3	15,093	4,200	4,937	2,100	64	36	1,813	760	0	100
Guinea	117,416	<1	2,171	540	<1	2	42,114	13,000	5,160	2,400	0	100	5,160	2,500	0	100
Guinea-Bissau	15,064	<1	24	10	<1	0	1,900	440	-	-	-	-	1,043	470	0	100
Kenya	992,536	2	604,257	310,000	11	289	11,706	4,200	284,886	124,000	35	65	352,512	155,000	11	89
Lesotho	15,039	<1	419	140	<1	0	27	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	72,423	1	1,167	470	<1	2	5,111	1,300	-	-	-	-	22,059	10,300	0	100
Libya	897,751	12	200,335	80,600	27	29	17,244	5,600	139,305	45,600	77	23	12,986	4,300	3	97
Madagascar	38,625	<1	83	31	<1	0	616	130	9,868	4,500	2	98	59,256	27,200	0	100
Malawi	186,719	<1	35,510	18,900	2	62	577	170	135,728	64,800	1	99	65,710	31,600	1	99
Mali	545,323	2	135,533	69,200	6	132	354,087	182,000	378,363	201,000	95	5	160,142	85,200	82	18
Mauritania	195,937	4	155,193	84,300	30	73	38,115	13,800	-	-	-	-	12,500	6,200	0	100
Mauritius	29,142	2	10	2	<1	0	268	75	39	8	0	100	2,319	430	0	100
Morocco	111,069	<1	7,470	2,700	<1	2	10,625	2,700	256	79	0	100	271	83	0	100
Mozambique	353,143	1	5,370	1,600	<1	10	121	27	718,154	367,000	81	19	825,547	423,000	29	71
Namibia	116,035	4	5,258	2,600	2	1	659	230	1,399	600	0	100	1,407	600	0	100
Niger	449,236	2	369,836	212,000	14	544	44,131	24,700	891,565	477,000	46	54	1,271,862	683,000	8	92
Nigeria	1,403,281	<1	96,387	49,600	<1	57	467,619	253,000	3,709,022	1,770,000	91	9	1,539,987	738,000	19	81
Rwanda	513,316	4	114,368	52,200	8	110	249,103	135,000	21,948	9,600	0	100	57,704	25,400	0	100
Sao Tome and Principe	1,955	<1	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	281,867	2	11,836	4,700	<1	7	12,964	3,300	5,922	2,700	100	0	56,564	25,500	0	100
Seychelles	13,261	10	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	49,997	<1	-	-	-	-	8,049	2,200	-	-	-	-	1,131	510	0	100
Somalia	77,972	<1	19,503	6,600	1	31	894,128	404,000	3,869,345	2,060,000	81	19	472,618	252,000	67	33
South Africa	2,631,100	4	71,171	11,100	1	12	1,186	460	7,385	2,300	0	100	36,510	11,300	0	100
South Sudan	914,001	8	514,794	292,000	43	-	2,290,636	1,310,000	1,359,795	630,000	69	31	692,628	324,000	39	61
Sudan	2,397,113	5	793,395	404,000	16	1,117	2,094,395	1,090,000	11,559,970	5,440,000	100	0	3,977,625	1,870,000	95	5
Togo	281,994	3	47,494	26,400	5	44	12,704	3,900	18,429	8,500	100	0	9	4	0	100
Tunisia	63,201	<1	2,955	1,000	<1	1	3,598	820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,057,759	4	1,759,492	965,000	35	1,725	10,399	1,700	22,209	11,200	8	92	100,131	50,800	2	98
United Republic of Tanzania	462,371	<1	176,859	94,900	3	146	1,274	240	75,117	36,900	0	100	91,185	44,900	0	100
Zambia	249,205	1	79,275	32,800	4	65	353	83	131,349	63,300	0	100	169,092	81,900	0	100
Zimbabwe	429,108	3	9,240	4,400	<1	4	8,011	1,300	32,675	15,600	1	99	92,430	44,300	0	100

TABLE 18. MIGRATION

Countries and areas	International migrant stock 2024		Refugees by asylum country 2024				Refugees by origin country 2024		Internally displaced persons (IDPs) 2024				New internal displacements 2024			
	Total	Total as share of national population (%)	Total	Under 18	Per 1,000 population	Per 1 US\$ GNI per capita	Total	Under 18	Total (T)	Under 18 (Ru)	Share due to conflict and violence (%) (Sd)	Share due to disaster (%) (Sd)	Total (T)	Under 18 (Ru)	Share due to conflict and violence (%) (Sd)	Share due to disaster (%) (Sd)
<b>African Union</b>	28,900,886	2	9,191,472	4,780,000	6	4,373	9,941,973	4,970,000	38,736,283	19,100,000	86	14	19,196,426	9,620,000	60	40
Central Africa	4,565,588	2	2,420,395	1,330,000	13	2,388	2,216,080	1,120,000	10,058,109	5,250,000	81	19	7,999,200	4,200,000	70	30
Eastern Africa	8,815,508	2	5,015,698	2,660,000	11	3,850	6,272,686	3,180,000	20,337,815	9,740,000	89	11	6,421,816	3,030,000	75	25
Northern Africa	2,672,864	1	787,335	320,000	3	194	276,734	90,200	139,586	45,700	77	23	40,743	15,800	1	99
Southern Africa	4,806,526	2	233,629	85,100	1	75	23,895	6,100	1,102,054	552,000	53	47	1,277,139	637,000	19	81
Western Africa	8,040,400	2	734,415	397,000	2	456	1,152,578	575,000	7,098,719	3,480,000	88	12	3,457,528	1,740,000	26	74
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>																
Arab Maghreb Union	1,527,416	1	549,321	231,000	5	119	78,402	25,000	139,586	45,700	77	23	40,743	15,800	1	99
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	11,910,399	2	5,497,148	2,830,000	8	3,443	5,417,020	2,580,000	26,329,838	12,900,000	89	11	12,122,354	6,060,000	81	19
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	14,232,095	2	3,496,027	1,800,000	5	1,712	5,451,025	2,640,000	24,674,347	12,100,000	89	11	9,409,254	4,660,000	55	45
East African Community	6,412,174	2	3,776,249	2,050,000	12	2,967	3,945,676	2,150,000	8,751,777	4,480,000	83	17	7,437,876	3,830,000	76	24
Economic Community of Central African States	5,755,411	2	2,560,038	1,390,000	11	1,966	2,477,741	1,260,000	10,155,365	5,300,000	80	20	8,141,887	4,260,000	69	31
Economic Community of West African States	6,306,021	2	189,131	92,700	<1	107	604,259	292,000	3,763,433	1,800,000	90	10	1,641,536	785,000	18	82
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	7,746,344	2	4,724,373	2,510,000	15	3,555	6,019,082	3,040,000	20,230,805	9,690,000	90	10	6,210,324	2,940,000	77	23
Southern African Development Community	6,447,464	2	927,990	468,000	2	469	1,088,486	543,000	8,082,764	4,220,000	84	16	7,514,246	3,910,000	74	26
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	28,895,258	2	9,191,472	4,780,000	6	4,373	9,767,391	4,910,000	38,736,283	19,100,000	86	14	19,196,426	9,620,000	60	40
Central Africa	3,093,397	5	1,813,916	990,000	28	1,038	833,522	426,000	3,070,287	1,580,000	61	39	1,855,484	967,000	13	87
Eastern Africa	7,861,444	2	4,828,772	2,590,000	9	4,108	5,560,581	2,780,000	15,765,628	7,970,000	81	19	8,585,588	4,390,000	74	26
North Africa	5,064,349	2	1,580,730	723,000	6	459	2,196,547	1,130,000	11,699,556	5,480,000	100	0	4,018,368	1,890,000	94	6
Southern Africa	4,835,668	2	233,639	85,100	1	74	24,163	6,200	1,102,093	552,000	53	47	1,279,458	637,000	19	81
West Africa	8,040,400	2	734,415	397,000	2	456	1,152,578	575,000	7,098,719	3,480,000	88	12	3,457,528	1,740,000	26	74
<b>World</b>	<b>304,021,813</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36,833,559</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>36,594,261</b>	<b>14,900,000</b>	<b>83,310,426</b>	<b>34,400,000</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>65,785,830</b>	<b>23,300,000</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>70</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- Refugees with origin listed as 'other', 'unknown', 'various' or 'stateless' are not included in the aggregates, making the global totals smaller than the comparable total of refugees by host country. Regional and global values are based on more countries and areas than listed here. Therefore, country values do not add up to the corresponding regional and global values.
- Ru** Under 18 estimates rounded to second significant figure (e.g., '1 234' is rounded to '1 200').
- Sd** Share refers to total displacements.
- T** Totals are the sum of unrounded numbers related to conflict and violence, and disasters, respectively, as published by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

- International migrant stock** – The number of people born in a country other than that in which they live, including refugees.
- Refugees** – Persons who are forced to flee their home country to escape persecution or a serious threat to their life, physical integrity or freedom. Numbers in this table refer to refugees under UNHCR mandate only. Additional Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA are present in State of Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan but are not listed here.
- Internally displaced persons (IDPs)** – Persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border at a given point in time.
- New internal displacements** – Number of movements of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border in a given period.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

- International migrant stock** – United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. International Migrant Stock 2024.
- Refugees** – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Refugee Population Statistics Database, 2025.
- Internal displacement** – Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD), IDMC, 2025.

## TABLE 19. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

This table provides a macroeconomic overview of the context affecting children's well-being and development. The indicators serve two purposes: they reflect the government's fiscal capacity to fund welfare programs, as shown by government revenue and Official Development Assistance (ODA) inflows, and they illustrate the allocation of government expenditure across key sectors such as health, education, social protection and, for DAC member countries, foreign aid. Government expenditure is presented as a proportion of each country's GDP and overall public budget, highlighting the relative importance and size of each sector in social policy.

A distinction is made for ODA between inflows/outflows in million US\$ and inflows/outflows as a proportion of each country's Gross National Income. The Economic Indicators data are updated annually and primarily sourced from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*, with the exception of ODA data, which come from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Due to limited data coverage, government expenditure on social protection as a percentage of the government budget is calculated from the other indicators by taking ratio of government expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP to government revenue as a percentage of GDP.

**TABLE 19. ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

Countries and areas	Government revenue as % of GDP 2015–2023 (R)	Government Expenditure 2015–2023 (R)							Official development assistance 2015–2023 (R)			
		As % of GDP				As % of government budget			Inflow in millions US\$	Inflow as a % of recipient GNI	Outflow in millions US\$	Outflow as a % of donor GNI
		Total	On health	On education	On social protection	On health	On education	On social protection				
Algeria	-	16.9	3.3	6.3	2.3	8.8	13.3	13.5	233	0.1	-	-
Angola	21.8	6.4	1.7	2.3	0.5	8.8	7.7	7.7	97	0.1	-	-
Benin	-	9.5	0.3	3.2	0.4	1.6	19.0	4.2	874	4.9	-	-
Botswana	29.5	28.9	4.8	8.1	3.0	14.6	21.5	10.3	89	0.5	-	-
Burkina Faso	19.7	20.0	2.7	5.3	1.4	9.8	20.3	7.0	1,447	7.7	-	-
Burundi	17.6	30.5	2.2	4.8	2.1	7.3	20.6	7.0	600	17.2	-	-
Cabo Verde	21.6	20.4	4.7	6.0	-	15.8	15.1	0.0	87	3.6	-	-
Cameroon	13.7	11.3	0.5	2.6	0.0	2.9	13.1	0.3	1,229	2.8	-	-
Central African Republic	9.2	8.3	1.3	2.1	2.0	6.4	10.0	24.6	701	27.2	-	-
Chad	-	4.2	0.9	2.5	-	4.9	16.5	0.0	726	5.7	-	-
Comoros	-	9.3	0.9	2.4	0.4	4.7	10.5	4.3	147	11.0	-	-
Congo	20.1	13.1	1.9	3.0	0.4	8.2	15.7	3.2	739	4.8	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	12.2	10.3	1.0	3.5	0.2	5.1	12.8	1.5	2,091	2.9	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14.2	7.9	0.6	3.0	0.7	4.3	18.4	8.6	3,330	5.2	-	-
Djibouti	-	14.5	1.0	3.8	0.3	4.2	14.0	2.0	66	1.6	-	-
Egypt	-	6.8	1.7	3.9	2.9	6.8	12.0	43.1	6,080	1.3	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	26.8	26.0	0.7	-	-	5.4	-	0.0	12	0.1	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	0.9	-	-	2.4	-	-	57	-	-	-
Eswatini	24.9	17.6	3.7	6.3	-	12.3	16.6	0.0	94	1.9	-	-
Ethiopia	5.1	6.3	1.0	3.7	0.7	7.1	23.0	11.0	4,993	3.9	-	-
Gabon	14.5	11.6	1.6	2.2	-	9.6	13.6	0.0	146	0.7	-	-
Gambia	-	8.8	1.6	2.7	-	7.5	17.5	0.0	285	12.7	-	-
Ghana	15.6	5.9	2.2	2.9	-	8.2	12.0	0.0	1,077	1.4	-	-
Guinea	-	12.3	0.7	2.0	0.9	4.5	10.0	7.3	526	2.7	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	12.0	19.0	1.1	-	0.0	4.6	-	0.1	156	8.5	-	-
Kenya	18.0	12.3	2.2	4.6	0.4	9.3	17.9	3.0	2,733	2.4	-	-
Lesotho	37.0	34.2	4.2	6.7	5.6	8.0	11.3	16.3	153	5.7	-	-
Liberia	-	-	1.1	2.4	-	3.7	12.4	-	495	12.9	-	-
Libya	-	31.8	-	-	2.7	-	-	8.5	274	0.5	-	-
Madagascar	10.2	18.7	0.7	3.1	0.2	5.3	14.1	0.8	1,043	6.7	-	-
Malawi	13.4	-	1.4	3.3	-	5.8	15.8	-	1,368	10.5	-	-
Mali	15.0	17.1	1.3	4.0	0.6	5.0	19.1	3.6	1,233	6.7	-	-
Mauritania	-	18.1	1.6	2.3	2.3	8.3	10.4	12.8	343	3.4	-	-
Mauritius	23.4	14.2	3.1	3.6	3.3	10.2	12.2	22.9	82	0.6	-	-
Morocco	26.9	18.7	2.2	5.8	2.0	7.2	23.9	10.6	1,507	1.1	-	-
Mozambique	25.2	16.7	2.6	7.0	1.9	8.2	18.8	11.5	2,624	15.1	-	-
Namibia	31.3	21.8	4.5	9.0	2.8	11.2	25.0	12.9	332	2.7	-	-
Niger	-	17.3	2.1	4.1	0.4	8.7	12.8	2.4	2,107	14.5	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	0.5	-	-	4.1	-	-	4,545	1.0	-	-
Rwanda	18.5	16.6	3.0	4.1	0.7	9.5	12.2	4.2	1,121	8.3	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	3.4	5.2	0.0	13.1	18.3	-	57	9.6	-	-
Senegal	21.3	14.7	1.1	5.6	0.9	4.4	22.5	5.9	1,522	5.4	-	-
Seychelles	29.4	21.3	4.0	4.7	2.6	10.2	6.7	12.1	0	1.0	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	8.8	1.9	8.8	1.0	6.9	29.4	11.1	546	11.0	-	-
Somalia	0.0	7.0	-	0.3	0.2	-	4.2	2.9	1,969	18.7	-	-
South Africa	28.8	19.7	5.0	6.6	4.6	15.3	18.5	23.4	1,030	0.3	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	0.9	1.5	-	2.1	8.1	-	2,061	15.9	-	-
Sudan	8.8	16.2	0.8	-	0.9	7.9	-	5.7	1,575	3.1	-	-
Togo	15.1	12.6	0.6	3.8	0.1	2.6	14.8	0.9	450	5.2	-	-
Tunisia	-	20.6	4.1	6.2	0.5	12.4	22.7	2.3	1,290	2.8	-	-
Uganda	13.8	9.5	1.1	2.6	0.4	4.9	8.6	4.3	2,147	4.7	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	14.0	8.1	0.9	3.3	0.2	5.1	13.7	1.9	2,729	3.6	-	-
Zambia	22.0	14.3	2.8	3.6	0.2	9.3	13.9	1.4	1,865	6.7	-	-
Zimbabwe	8.1	16.7	0.9	2.1	0.3	5.2	15.7	2.1	789	2.9	-	-

TABLE 19. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Countries and areas	Government revenue as % of GDP 2015–2023 (R)	Government Expenditure 2015–2023 (R)							Official development assistance 2015–2023 (R)			
		As % of GDP			As % of government budget				Inflow in millions US\$	Inflow as a % of recipient GNI	Outflow in millions US\$	Outflow as a % of donor GNI
		Total	On health	On education	On social protection	On health	On education	On social protection				
<b>African Union</b>	18.3	15.3	1.9	4.1	1.3	7.3	15.3	7.1	1,183	5.9	-	-
Central Africa	16.6	14.1	1.4	3.2	0.9	6.9	15.8	5.5	838	8.1	-	-
Eastern Africa	14.1	12.8	1.6	3.1	0.8	6.4	12.1	6.3	1,480	6.3	-	-
Northern Africa	-	18.8	2.6	4.9	2.1	8.7	16.4	15.1	1,621	1.5	-	-
Southern Africa	24.2	19.6	3.2	5.5	2.4	9.9	16.5	9.5	844	4.6	-	-
Western Africa	-	-	1.5	-	-	6.2	-	-	1,163	6.7	-	-
<b>Regional Economic Communities</b>												
Arab Maghreb Union	-	21.2	2.8	5.1	2.0	9.2	17.6	9.6	729	1.6	-	-
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	15.1	15.4	1.9	3.7	1.1	7.3	14.4	7.7	1,506	5.5	-	-
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	-	13.6	1.5	3.9	1.0	6.1	16.0	7.0	1,294	6.9	-	-
East African Community	16.0	14.1	1.6	3.4	0.7	6.1	14.2	4.8	2,103	8.2	-	-
Economic Community of Central African States	17.4	13.6	1.6	3.2	0.8	7.3	14.6	5.6	796	7.4	-	-
Economic Community of West African States	-	-	1.5	-	-	6.2	-	-	1,163	6.7	-	-
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	9.1	11.0	1.1	2.7	0.5	5.4	12.6	4.8	1,950	7.2	-	-
Southern African Development Community	22.2	17.1	2.6	4.7	1.9	8.6	15.0	9.1	986	4.6	-	-
<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>	18.3	15.3	1.9	4.1	1.3	7.3	15.3	7.1	1,183	5.9	-	-
Central Africa	16.9	12.4	1.5	2.9	0.6	7.2	14.5	4.7	516	7.3	-	-
Eastern Africa	14.1	13.5	1.5	3.2	0.7	5.9	13.2	5.2	1,643	7.7	-	-
North Africa	-	18.5	2.3	4.9	1.9	8.6	16.4	13.8	1,615	1.7	-	-
Southern Africa	24.1	19.0	3.2	5.3	2.5	9.9	16.1	10.8	775	4.3	-	-
West Africa	-	-	1.5	-	-	6.2	-	-	1,163	6.7	-	-
<b>World</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>190,068</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page on Regional Classifications or visit <<https://data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>>. For accurate and comparable data across different years, please refer to the UNICEF Data Warehouse <[https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)> where latest vintage of standardized datasets and regional classifications are available for download.

While it is possible to analyze the impacts of government revenue and expenditure data on gender equality, there are insufficient data points available to present.

ODA outflow columns have been retained to maintain structural consistency with the global SoWC report.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.

R Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

**Government revenue as percentage of GDP** – Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.

**Government expenditure** – General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defence and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.

**Government expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP** – Total government expenditure as well as the specific expenditures on health, education and social protection.

**Government expenditure expressed as a percentage of Total government expenditure** – Specific expenditures on health, education and social protection.

**ODA (Net official development assistance)** – Official development assistance flows are defined as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions which are: (a) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; (b) each transaction of which is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and (c) is concessional in character.

**ODA (Net official development assistance) for donor countries** – Expressed as an outflow of resources (in US\$ and as percentage of Gross National Income).

**ODA (Net official development assistance) for recipient countries** – Expressed as an inflow of resources (in US\$ and as percentage of Gross National Income).

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

**ODA** – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Last update: September 2023.

**Government revenue as percentage of GDP** – World Development Indicators. Last update: May 2024.

**Government Expenditure** – World Development Indicators. Last update: April 2024.