

2012 Africa Reproductive & Sexual Health Scorecard – Highlighting Adolescent Health; Protection of Girl Child/Child ‘Marriage’; HIV; MM & Education

Summary Findings: Highlighting Interaction/Impact of Health & Non Health Issues on Reproductive & Sexual Health, HIV & Maternal Health - as part of APH/Afri-Dev RMNCH Multisectoral Strategy.

- African countries constitute 20 of the 25 countries globally with highest adolescent fertility of between 123 per 1,000, & 199 per 1,000 births amongst young women aged 15-19 years.
- Adolescents (15-19 yrs) constitute roughly a quarter of population in 44 out of Africa’s 54 countries, & women at least half or more in all countries, but with no targeted investment in their health.
- In the 10 countries globally with the least adolescent fertility, rate is only between 1 per 1,000, & 15 per 1,000 births amongst young women aged 15-19 years.
- In general, countries with highest adolescent fertility dominate the list of countries with biggest lifetime risk of maternal death.
- In general the number of countries with highest Child ‘Marriage’ are amongst countries with highest adolescent fertility & lifetime risk of maternal death.
- In 10 of the 15 countries with highest adolescent fertility, boys outnumber girls in secondary education, underlining the role of education in combating Child ‘Marriage’, & early childbirth.
- In general Child ‘Marriage’ is a bigger factor in maternal death of young girls in Central & West Africa; In general HIV & AIDS are a bigger factor in maternal death in Eastern & Southern Africa.
- Child ‘Marriage’ imposes poorer reproductive & sexual health on young girls, and exposes them to higher separate & combined risk of HIV, & lifetime risk of maternal death.
- Higher Adolescent fertility could also serve as a tracer indicator for early sexual debut, & unprotected sexual activity amongst young girls including forced sex through Child ‘Marriage’.
- The prevalence & absolute numbers of women living with HIV in countries must guide investment & policy interventions for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV.
- Underlining the need for special investment in women’s health - There are more HIV positive women in Nigeria & South Africa (about 5 million HIV positive women) with a combined population of just about 200 million - than there are in China & India (about 1.5 million HIV positive women) with a bigger combined population of 2.5 billion.
- The 10 African countries with highest lifetime risk of maternal death are closest to the risk level in Afghanistan, a country that has been in conflict for the better part of 30 years.
- Investment in girl’s education; Legislative, community and social protection of girls from Child ‘Marriage’; Investment in Reproductive & Sexual Health public education; Improved production and distribution of Commodities for Reproductive, Sexual & Maternal Health, & Prevention of HIV are crucial to current and future survival of young African women.

Ranking by Countries With Highest Adolescent Fertility Rate	Country Name	Adolescent Fertility Rate - births per 1,000 young women aged 15-19 years (2000-2010)	Adolescent Population as % of General Population	Actual Adolescent Population	Africa Ranking - Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death (1990 - 2010) <i>*Also affected by health workforce & health financing, etc</i>	Child ‘Marriage’ (2000-2010)		Secondary School Net Attendance Ratio %		No. of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (15 yrs. & Over) & as % of Adults Living with HIV		% Of AIDS Related Maternal Deaths (for populations with 5% HIV/AIDS Prevalence & Over (1990 - 2010))	Female Life Expectancy
						% Of Young Girls Married by Age 15	% Of Young Girls Married by Age 18	Male	Female	By %	Actual Numbers		
1.	Niger	199	23%	3,644,000	3 (1 in 23)	36%	75%	13%	9%	53%	28,000		58
2.	Chad	193	23%	2,618,000	1 (1 in 15)	35%	72%	20%	12%	61%	110,000		48
3.	Mali	190	23%	3,612,000	8 (1 in 28)	15%	55%	38%	24%	61%	40,000		56
4.	Mozambique	185	23%	5,402,000	20 (1 in 43)	17%	52%	21%	20%	63%	760,000	26.8%	51
5.	Liberia	177	22%	891,000	4 (1 in 24)	11%	38%	14%	14%	61%	19,000		57
6.	Malawi	177	24%	3,583,000	15 (1 in 36)	9%	50%	19%	20%	59%	470,000	29.3%	51
7.	Angola	165	24%	4,553,000	18 (1 in 39)	-	-	21%	17%	61%	110,000		53
8.	Uganda	159	24%	8,063,000	22 (1 in 49)	12%	46%	17%	17%	55%	610,000	25%	57
9.	Guinea	153	23%	2,286,000	11 (1 in 30)	20%	63%	27%	17%	59%	41,000		55
10.	Zambia	151	24%	3,087,000	16 (1 in 37)	9%	42%	38%	36%	57%	490,000	30.7%	50
11.	Madagascar	147	24%	4,920,000	37 (1 in 81)	14%	48%	27%	28%	32%	7,300		67
12.	Gabon	144	23%	344,000	41 (1 in 130)	11%	34%	34%	36%	58%	25,000	25.8%	64
13.	Sierra Leone	143	23%	1,322,000	4 (1 in 23)	19%	48%	31%	25%	61%	28,000		50
14.	Cameroon	141	23%	4,422,000	13 (1 in 31)	11%	36%	39%	37%	58%	320,000	10.1%	51
15.	Guinean Bissau	137	23%	343,000	6 (1 in 25)	7%	22%	27%	17%	60%	12,000		51

*3rd Quarter 2012 - Based on various cross agency estimates/indicators published through 2010-2012. Information time lag means Scorecard is indicative trend of immediate past & *not real time*. Indicators may change as updated.

Adolescent Fertility Rate	Country Name	Adolescent Fertility Rate	Adolescent Population %	Actual Adolescent Population	Ranking Maternal Death Risk	% Girls Married by 15	% Girls Married by 18	Secondary Educ Male%	Secondary Educ Male %	Women LWHA %	Women LWHA Absolute No's	% Of AIDS Related Maternal Deaths	Female Life Expectancy
16.	Dem Rep Congo	135	24%	15,877,000	10 (1 in 30)	8%	39%	35%	28%	-	-		51
17.	Cent. African Rep.	133	23%	1,012,000	7 (1 in 26)	21%	61%	12%	9%	61%	67,000	10.9%	48
18.	Congo	132	22%	888,000	19 (1 in 39)	7%	33%	39%	40%	58%	40,000	8.2%	57
19.	Burkina Faso	128	22%	3,880,000	29 (1 in 55)	5%	48%	17%	15%	60%	56,000		56
20.	Equatorial Guinea	128	22%	151,000	39 (1 in 88)	-	-	23%	22%	61%	11,000	21.8%	54
21.	Nigeria	123	22%	35,326,000	9 (1 in 29)	17%	39%	45%	43%	59%	1,700,000		54
22.	Somalia	123	22%	2,078,000	2 (1 in 16)	8%	45%	12%	8%	47%	15,000		51
23.	Tanzania	116	23%	10,198,000	17 (1 in 38)	7%	37%	26%	24%	61%	730,000	18%	58
24.	Benin	114	23%	2,042,000	24 (1 in 53)	8%	34%	34%	23%	58%	32,000		60
25.	Cote d'Ivoire	111	23%	4,563,000	25 (1 in 53)	8%	35%	32%	22%	58%	220,000	17.4%	52
26.	Swaziland	111	26%	303,000	40 (1 in 95)	1%	5%	31%	41%	59%	100,000	67.3%	50
27.	Sao Tome & Principe	110	24%	40,000	46 (1 in 330)	5%	34%	30%	31%	-	-		70
28.	Ethiopia	109	25%	20,535,000	33 (1 in 67)	24%	49%	30%	23%	-	-		56
29.	Kenya	106	23%	9,135,000	30 (1 in 55)	6%	26%	40%	42%	58%	760,000	20.2%	62
30.	Gambia	104	24%	409,000	31 (1 in 56)	7%	36%	34%	36%	57%	9,700		61
31.	Zimbabwe	101	26%	3,223,000	23 (1 in 52)	4%	30%	45%	45%	62%	620,000	38.8%	50
32.	Senegal	96	24%	2,941,000	28 (1 in 54)	10%	39%	20%	16%	59%	32,000		63
33.	Comoros	95	21%	155,000	32 (1 in 67)	-	-	10%	11%	-	-		62
34.	Cape Verde	92	23%	115,000	49 (1 in 480)	3%	18%	-	-	-	-		75
35.	Lesotho	92	24%	531,000	26 (1 in 53)	2%	19%	26%	40%	62%	160,000	41.5%	50
36.	Togo	89	23%	1,393,000	36 (1 in 80)	6%	25%	52%	41%	61%	67,000		61
37.	Mauritania	88	22%	776,000	21 (1 in 44)	15%	35%	21%	17%	-	4,000		60
38.	Eritrea	85	22%	1,144,000	38 (1 in 86)	20%	47%	23%	21%	59%	13,000		68
39.	Namibia	74	23%	526,000	44 (1 in 160)	2%	9%	47%	62%	59%	95,000	59.4%	62
40.	Sudan & South Sudan	72	23%	9,804,000	14 (1 in 31)	12%	34%	17%	22%	56%	140,000		59
41.	Ghana	70	22%	5,327,000	34 (1 in 68)	5%	25%	42%	42%	58%	140,000		64
42.	Seychelles	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		77
43.	South Africa	54	20%	9,956,000	43 (1 in 140)	1%	6%	-	-	62%	3,300,000	59.9%	55
44.	Botswana	51	22%	437,000	45 (1 in 220)	-	-	36%	44%	57%	170,000	56.4%	62
45.	Egypt	50	20%	15,926,000	50 (1 in 490)	2%	17%	70%	70%	24%	2,400		73
46.	Rwanda	43	22%	2,314,000	27 (1 in 54)	1%	13%	5%	5%	63%	88,000	3.5%	60
47.	Mauritius	34	16%	213,000	53 (1 in 1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	2,500		77
48.	Burundi	30	23%	1,947,000	12 (1 in 31)	3%	18%	8%	6%	60%	90,000	6.7%	51
49.	Djibouti	27	23%	201,000	42 (1 in 140)	2%	5%	45%	37%	57%	7,400		62
50.	Morocco	18	19%	6,168,000	47 (1 in 400)	3%	16%	39%	36%	32%	8,100		75
51.	Tunisia	6	17%	1,757,000	52 (1 in 860)	-	-	-	-	-	<1,000		77
52.	Algeria	4	19%	6,571,000	48 (1 in 430)	0%	2%	57%	65%	31%	5,200		74
53.	Libya	4	17%	1,105,000	51 (1 in 560)	-	-	-	-	-	-		75

*Main sources for study summarised in scorecard: Trends in Maternal Mortality WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA & World Bank 2010 & 2012; WHO World Health Statistics 2011 & 2012; UNICEF State of the Worlds Children 2011 & 2012, WHO, World Bank & UN DESA/Populations Division; UNAIDS, 2010 & 2011 AIDS Epidemic Update; UNESCO Institute of Statistics; And latest available comparable information from - WHO Statistical Database & Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group; UNFPA, UN Population Division; Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation;

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