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Human  
Development



Human capital promises to be the key driver of African growth. With booming population and increased urbanization, the importance in education, healthcare, and housing becomes increasingly evident.

## 1.1 POPULATION

Over the last twenty years, Africa's population has increased by 2.5 percent per year and in 2011 the number of people living in the young continent exceeded the 1 billion mark. This is expected to rise to at least 2.4 billion by 2050, with some of the countries doubling or even tripling their numbers, making Africa the region with the largest population growth.

Sustained population growth has been driven by mortality rates falling faster than fertility rates, in large part due to improvements in access to clean water and a decline in the spread of preventable and communicable diseases. Not only will fertility rates continue to fall, so too will child mortality. How far the population increases will depend on how fast fertility falls.

Rapid population growth calls for governments, development agencies, and the private sector to collaborate on strategic

investments to power Africa's future. Africa has a young and growing workforce—from about 617 million today to 1.6 billion in 2060, providing an opportunity to reap a 'demographic dividend', if people can work productively. Seizing that opportunity depends on access to education and skills, the quality and scale of public investment in infrastructure, and the associated private investment in business and jobs.

Africa, a continent whose physical size is larger than China, India, United States, Japan, and most of Europe and United Kingdom combined and has what is soon-to-be the world's largest workforce, has an opportunity to transform into a global economic powerhouse.

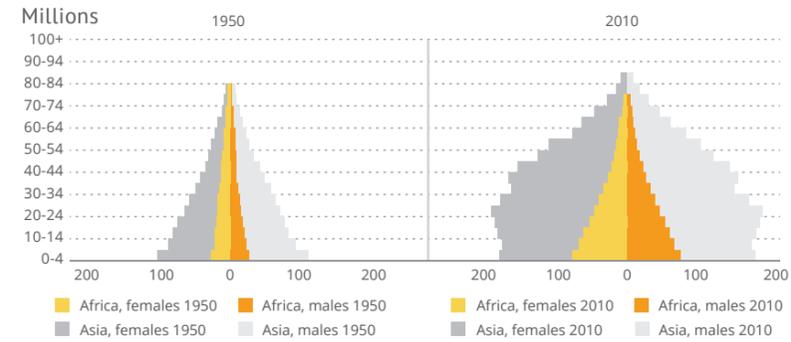
Africa—a continent larger than China, India, United States, Japan, and most of Europe combined—is becoming the next **frontier market**.

With rapidly growing population, increased urbanization, and what is soon-to-be the world's largest workforce, Africa has an opportunity to transform into a **global economic powerhouse**.



Source: African Development Bank

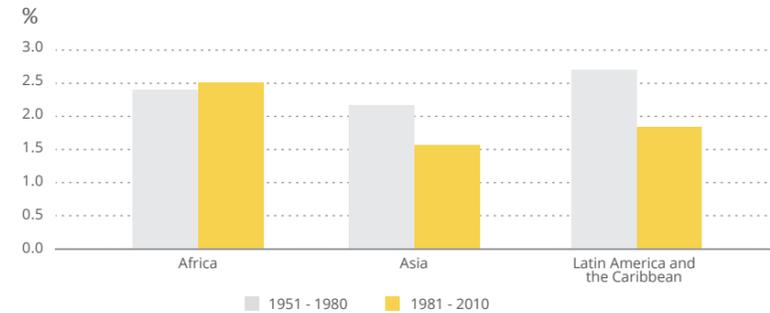
### Population by age group: Africa and Asia, 1950 vs 2010



Africa's population is young and growing rapidly.

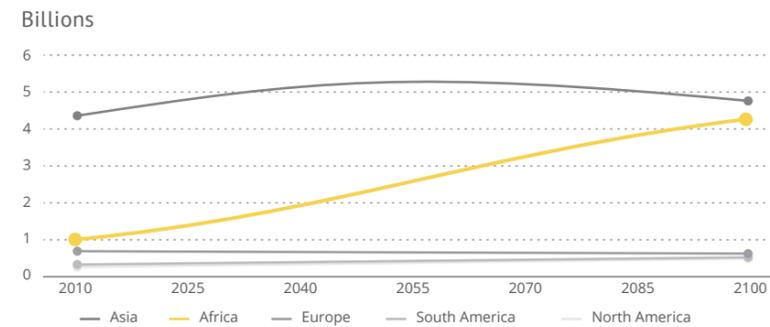
Just over 1 billion people live in Africa— $\frac{1}{2}$  of whom are under the age of 20.

### Population growth: Africa, Asia, and Latin America & the Caribbean, 1951-2010



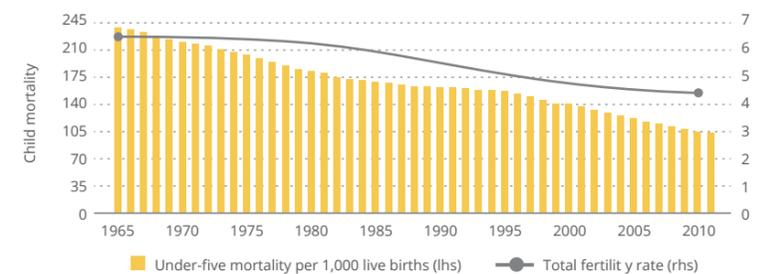
Whilst population growth in other regions has slowed, Africa's has increased by **2.42%** per year for the past 30 years.

### Population, world regions, 2010-2100



By 2050, the African population is forecast to rise to at least 2.4 billion and will continue to grow to 4.2 billion—**four times** its current size—in the next 100 years.

### Mortality and fertility rates, Africa, 1965-2010



Source: African Development Bank and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Sustained population growth results from mortality rates **falling** by more than fertility rates.

## 1.2 PEOPLE IN CITIES

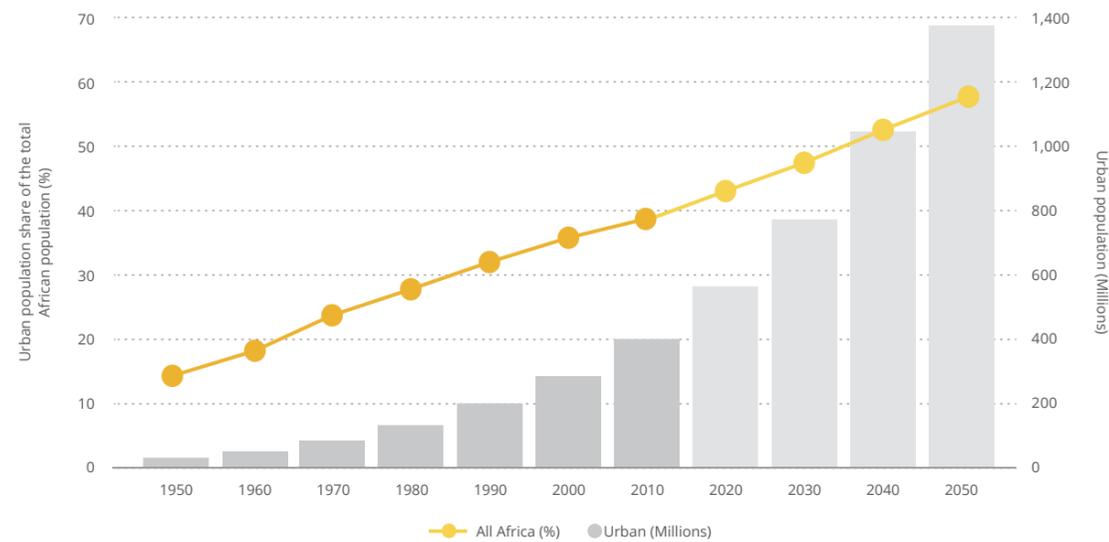
The shift toward cities has been a pan-African phenomenon. From 1960 to 2011, the urban share of Africa's population rose from 19 percent to 39 percent—equivalent to just above 416 million people in 2011. By 2040 half of Africa's population will live in a city. Several African cities, such as Dar es Salaam and Kinshasa, are now and will continue to be among the fastest-growing in the world.

African cities have been turning into centers of political and cultural life. Agglomerations of people make 'getting connected', the transfer of know-how, and learning easier, and they support clusters of firms doing similar things. With competition and spill-over effects, such clusters spur improvements in productivity, competence, and growth. The expanding share of industry and services in total gross domestic product (GDP) in Africa illustrates the

importance of urban agglomerations. The jobs that cities help create will also ensure greater financial returns from education and training.

While urban concentrations of population can prove to be the foundation of rapid economic growth, urban areas can also provide serious challenges to government, especially in the supply of food, jobs, housing, sanitation, transport facilities, education, health care, and services, including controlling pollution and crime. Migration also means that more diversity among urban populations will need to be well-managed. Proper strategies will ensure that benefits of urbanization are maximized while negative effects are minimized. This means good governance and urban investment. Progress in meeting these challenges would be shown by a fall in the proportion of slum-dwellers, who currently account for half of urban inhabitants.

### Urban population trend, Africa, 1950-2050



Source: African Development Bank

Urban share of Africa's population has **doubled** from 19% to 39% over the last 50 years, which means more than 360 million new city dwellers.

By 2030 urban populations will increase by an additional **350 million** people.

Percentage of people living in cities is higher than in India and will reach **58%** by 2030.

### Growth of African cities

City	Country	Population (Thousands)					% change 2010–2025
		2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
Dar es Salaam	Tanzania	2,680	3,349	4,153	5,103	6,202	85.2
Nairobi	Kenya	2,814	3,523	4,303	5,192	6,246	77.3
Kinshasa	DRC	7,106	8,754	10,668	12,788	15,041	71.8
Luanda	Angola	3,533	4,772	6,013	7,080	8,077	69.3
Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	2,633	2,930	3,365	3,981	4,757	62.4
Abidjan	Côte d'Ivoire	3,564	4,125	4,788	5,500	6,321	53.2
Dakar	Senegal	2,434	2,863	3,308	3,796	4,338	51.5
Lagos	Nigeria	8,767	10,578	12,427	14,162	15,810	49.5
Ibadan	Nigeria	2,509	2,837	3,276	3,760	4,237	49.3
Accra	Ghana	1,985	2,342	2,722	3,110	3,497	49.3
Kano	Nigeria	2,993	3,395	3,922	4,495	5,060	49
Douala	Cameroon	1,767	2,125	2,478	2,815	3,131	47.3
Alexandria	Egypt	3,973	4,387	4,791	5,201	5,648	28.7
Algiers	Algeria	2,512	2,800	3,099	3,371	3,595	28.4
Casablanca	Morocco	3,138	3,284	3,537	3,816	4,065	23.8
Cairo	Egypt	10,565	11,001	11,663	12,540	13,531	23
Ekurhuleni	South Africa	2,824	3,202	3,380	3,497	3,614	12.9
Durban	South Africa	2,638	2,879	3,026	3,133	3,241	12.6
Johannesburg	South Africa	3,263	3,670	3,867	3,996	4,127	12.5
Cape Town	South Africa	3,091	3,405	3,579	3,701	3,824	12.3

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

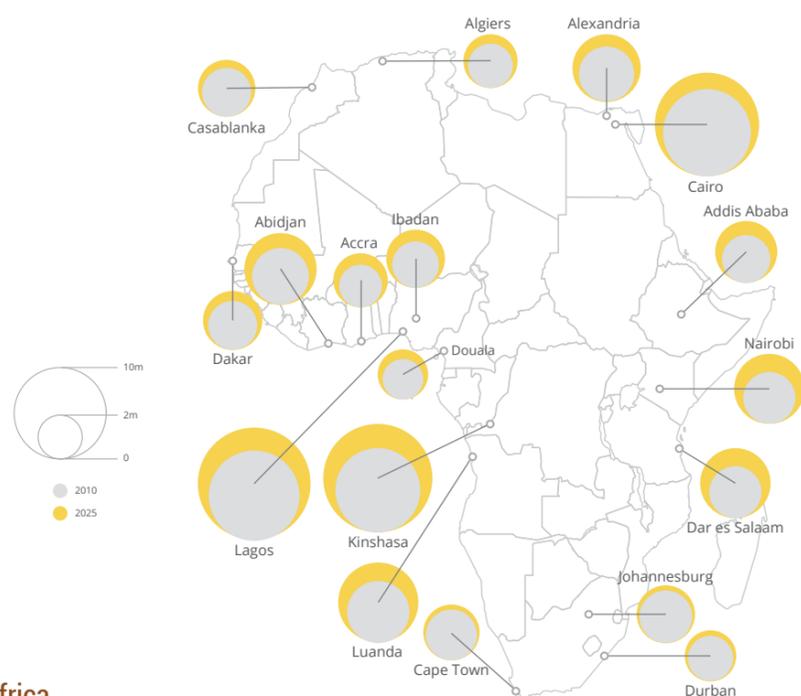
Africa has **52** cities with populations of **one million or higher**—the same number as for Europe.

Several African cities, such as Dar es Salaam and Kinshasa, are now and will continue to be among the **fastest-growing** in the world.

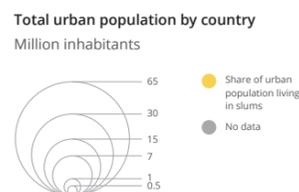
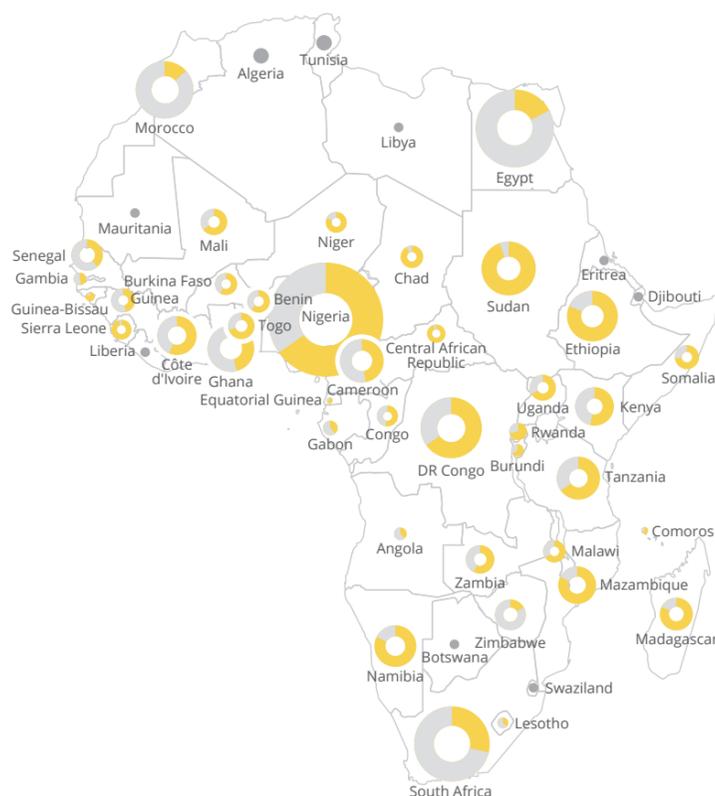
## City population in Africa

Africa is the **fastest urbanizing** continent in the world.

**Good governance and urban investment** will ensure that benefits of urbanization are maximized while negative effects are minimized.



## Slum population in urban Africa



Slum-dwellers currently account for **half** of urban inhabitants.

*“Competition, transfer of know-how, and spill-over effects can make cities a source of rapid economic growth.”*

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

## 1.3 HEALTH

The health landscape has transformed dramatically since the independence of African countries about 50 years ago, and this is expected to continue as the continent progresses over the next half-century. Africa has made considerable headway in improving the health outcomes of its populations, in spite of the challenges posed by pervasive poverty, epidemic diseases, and food insecurity. However, there remains an evident need to establish more robust health systems and to improve the availability and quality of health care services.

### LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy at birth reflects the overall mortality prevailing across all age groups of a population. Over the last 60 years, life expectancy in the continent has risen from 37 in 1950 to 58 in 2011. The increasing life expectancy in Africa is being partly driven by improved economic opportunities, with significant sub-regional variations: sub-regions and countries with higher GDP per capita tend to report higher life expectancy; the reverse is also true, with poverty associated with lower life expectancy. Though such sub-regional variations are likely to persist—with North and East Africa experiencing the highest expectancy and Central Africa most likely to be making the slowest progress—it is anticipated that life expectancy will steadily improve by 2060, with the continental average reaching 71 years.

### MORTALITY

Infant mortality on the African continent has improved by around 36 percent over the past 20 years, from 102 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 65 per 1,000 in 2011. Significant progress has been recorded for under-five mortality also, as shown by a decline of over 50 percent over the past 40 years, from 227 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 103 per 1,000 live births in 2011. Maternal mortality ratio—although still high in comparison to other world regions—decreased from 708 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 415 per 100,000 live births in 2010, supported by declining fertility rates and greater access to contraceptives.

While Africa has made steady, significant improvements over recent decades, it remains the global region with the lowest average life expectancy and highest mortality ratios. The overall population growth, conflict and civil emergencies, and the effects of HIV/AIDS have all contributed to this increase. However, the average masks massive variations between sub-regions and countries, whereby the impressive performance of certain countries are overshadowed by poor results of others. Madagascar, for example, stands out as a good performer, significantly

reducing its adult mortality rate from its 1990 level, while Liberia, Rwanda, Algeria, and Burkina Faso also performed remarkably well. However, Swaziland and Lesotho registered a twofold increase in their mortality rates between 1990 and 2011.

Over the coming decades, mortality rates will decline in most places as the strong focus on reducing the impact of preventable and communicable diseases continues. Inclusive economic growth and better access to water, sanitation, and health facilities will contribute to a projected two-thirds decline in average child and infant mortality, from 93 per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 32 per 1,000 live births by 2060.

### MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH

The traditional communicable diseases of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis remain the main drivers of mortality. Projections indicate that the number of people living with HIV/AIDS will be around 70 million by 2050; therefore combating HIV/AIDS will present an extraordinary challenge. Treatments for the major communicable diseases will continue to occupy a significant portion of national health budgets for the foreseeable future. The likelihood of an HIV vaccine coming onto the market in the coming decade is slim, but perhaps one will emerge over the next 50 years. HIV will continue to cause premature deaths in the working-age population, and will erode the social fabric of countries and the integrity of communities. A promising malaria vaccine is more likely to emerge, although ensuring the vaccine's affordability will need to be addressed. Outbreaks of polio and measles should cease to exist.

Concomitantly, chronic conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer—associated with a growing middle-class lifestyle—are also emerging as major killers on the continent. This is creating a double disease burden which African health systems are ill equipped to handle. In fact, it is the chronic, non-communicable conditions that will emerge as Africa's biggest health challenge over the next half century; these are expected to overtake communicable diseases as the most common cause of death. Scaling up interventions for the prevention and control of chronic diseases will be critical.

### ACCESS TO AND THE USE OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES

In Africa, on average there are only 17 hospital beds per 10,000 people, in comparison to the world average of 30. Improved sanitation systems and better access to safe water have lessened the risk of waterborne diseases and so have contributed to the decline in maternal and infant mortality.

A number of countries have increased the provision of maternal health services. On average, about 74 percent of pregnant women in Africa have recorded at least one visit for antenatal care. In Swaziland, Gambia, and Rwanda, 97 percent of pregnant women reported receiving some form of antenatal service. Ghana, Kenya, and Burundi introduced free healthcare services for pregnant women, and Burkina Faso followed suit with an 80 percent subsidy policy for deliveries. Morocco provides free transportation to obstetric facilities in rural areas. Nevertheless, over 18 million African women still do not give birth in a health facility.

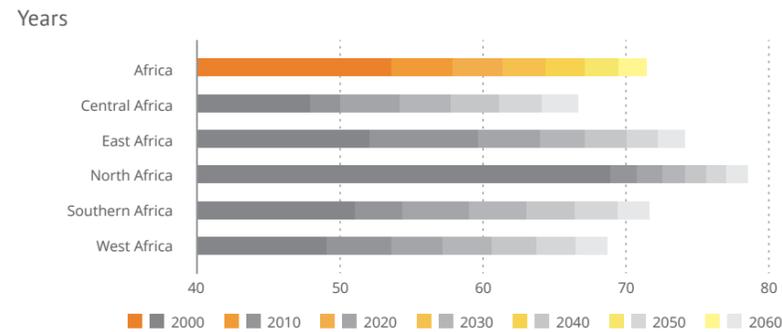
Family planning services have been neglected across the continent. Only 15 percent of women of reproductive age use modern family planning methods, while 25 percent of women report an unmet need for contraception. The relatively poor access to reproductive health services is reflected in the continent's high adolescent fertility rates. This is significant given the causal link between adolescent birth rates and maternal mortality.

High-profile campaigns have been launched in recent years to scale up childhood immunization. This has led to a dramatic increase in the number of children protected against key preventable diseases. Some countries have

introduced free services for children, including: Burundi, Ghana, Lesotho, Niger, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Uganda. Notwithstanding such positive developments, medical treatment for childhood illnesses remains sub-par across the continent. This is demonstrated by the low treatment rates for acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrhoea, which have shown scant improvement over time. There are wide sub-regional variations however, with 79 percent of children with ARI seeing a provider in Uganda, compared to only 27 percent in Ethiopia.

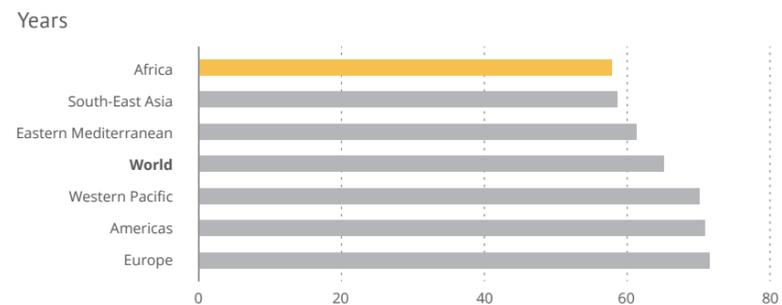
Good health is a precondition for development, and it is becoming clear that achievement of this goal is not reliant on the health sector alone; rather it is mediated by environmental, social, infrastructural, and regulatory systems. The next half-century will witness a more holistic approach to improving health, as systems move toward preventative as well as curative care. Improving access to and equity within health systems will require multisectoral interventions. It will also mean engaging the cooperation and participation of all stakeholders, including national and provincial governments, the private sector, and local communities. The international community and regional development institutions also have a role to play in assisting to build the capacity of national health systems, as well as in mobilizing financial support.

### Life expectancy, Africa



Life expectancy in the continent is expected to rise to **over 70 years** by 2060, though not without sub-regional variations.

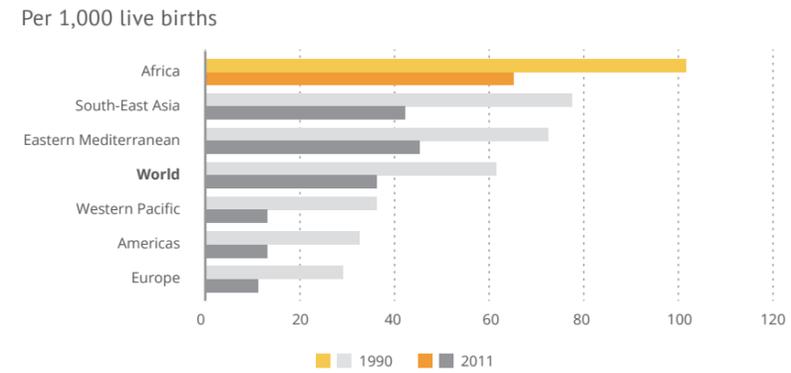
### Life expectancy compared to other world regions



While Africa has made steady **improvements** over recent decades, it remains the global region with the lowest average life expectancy and highest mortality ratios.

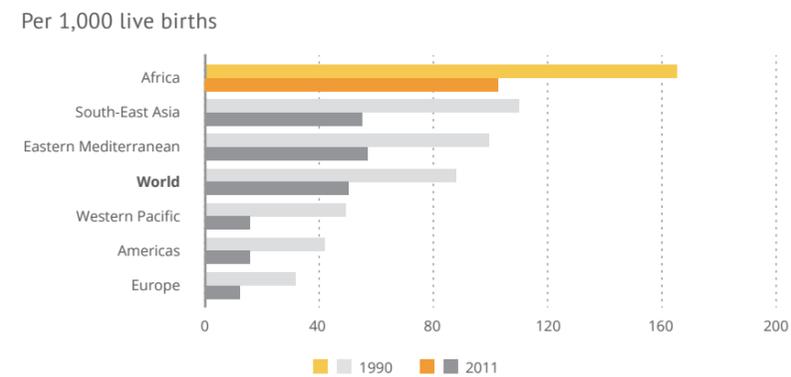
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

### Infant mortality rate, Africa, 1990 vs 2011



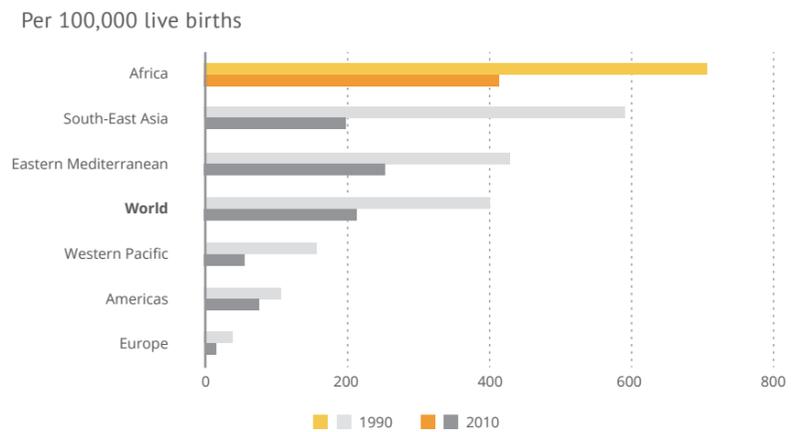
Africa's **reduction** in child mortality over the past decade is one of the biggest and best stories in development.

### Under-five mortality rate, Africa, 1990 vs 2011



Average child and infant mortality will reduce from **93 per 1,000** live births in 2015 to **32 per 1,000** live births by 2060.

### Maternal mortality ratio, Africa, 1990 vs 2010

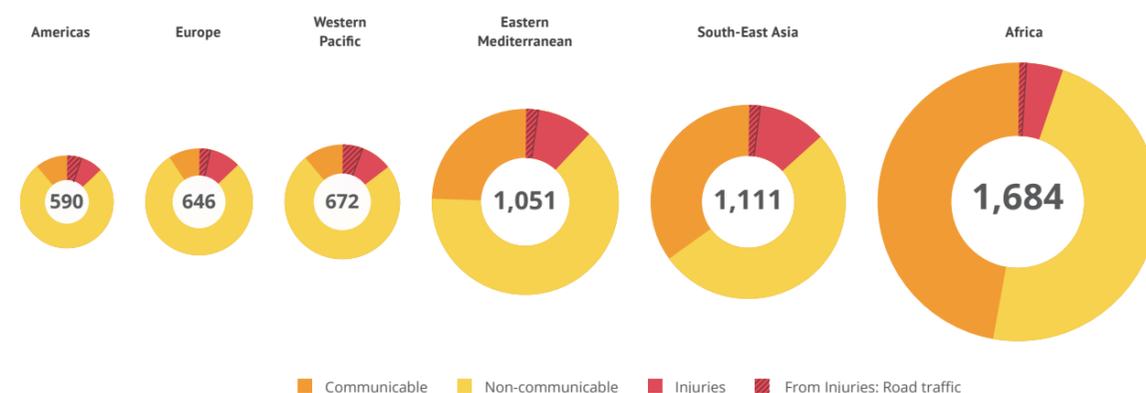


Maternal mortality ratio—although still high in comparison to other world regions—decreased from **708 per 100,000** live births in 1990 to **415 per 100,000** live births in 2010, supported by declining fertility rates and greater access to contraceptives.

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

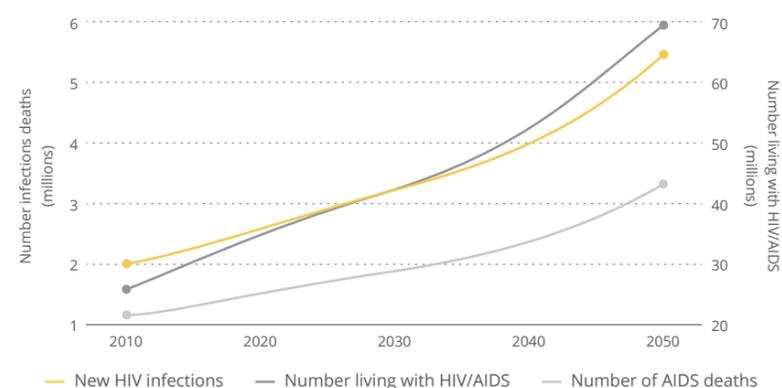
## Mortality ratios and major causes of death, world regions, 2010

Deaths per 100,000 population



## Communicable diseases, Africa, 2010-2030

Millions



Africa will continue to be challenged by high HIV/AIDS burden.

People needing antiretroviral treatment: **7.5 million** today, **~30 million** by 2022.

## Chronic (non-communicable) disease, Africa

People with **Diabetes**: **12.1 million** patients today, **24 million** by 2030.

People with **Cancer**: **681,000** new cases in 2008, **1.6 million** new cases a year by 2030.

Source: World Health Organization

“Sustained improvements in health and education will help economic growth become more inclusive.”

## 1.4 EDUCATION

Good quality education is a solid investment with high rates of return for both economic growth and employment creation. Over the last two decades, Africa has made unprecedented progress in the development of education. Sixty million more children in Sub-Saharan Africa are enrolled in primary school today, with (net) enrollment rates rising from 52 percent in 1990 to 77 percent in 2011. The percentage of girls to boys enrolled in primary schools had, too, increased from 83 percent to 100 percent over the same period of time. Enrollment in secondary education more than doubled from 20.8 million to 46.3 million as well. Nonetheless, enrollment rates for tertiary education in Africa are currently just 6 percent for female students and 10 percent for males.

While the prospects are positive for universal primary education and gender equality, challenges remain for early childhood care and education, youth and adult skills, adult literacy, and the issue of quality. At present, 30 million children are still out of school, 35 percent of the youth

have no access to secondary education or technical skills development, and 82 million adults are illiterate.

To achieve the projected 96 percent rate of adult literacy in 2060, enrollment and completion rates need to rise. Moreover, the education system needs to help youth and adults develop a solid foundation of literacy and computational skills, along with transferable skills, as well as technical and vocational skills, to join a productive workforce. More teachers will also be needed: pupil-teacher ratios have not improved over the last decade as countries struggle to keep pace with the rising school-age population.

The experience of the last several decades shows that increasing the financing of education can go a long way. More than ever, now is the time to invest in the future. For Africa to meet its vision of becoming a dynamic, diversified, and competitive economic zone, a blend of public resources and reform to support the delivery of education and training will be required.

## Education progress for Sub-Saharan Africa from 1990 to 2011

	1990	2011
<b>Gross enrollment rate in pre-primary education, %</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>
Male, %	9.9	17.8
Female, %	9.5	17.9
<b>Net enrollment rate in primary education, %</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>77.1</b>
Male, %	57.5	79.1
Female, %	47.3	75.1
<b>Gross enrollment rate in secondary education, %</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>41.1</b>
Male, %	25.6	45.0
Female, %	19.4	37.1
<b>Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education, %</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Male, %	4.0	9.5
Female, %	1.9	5.8

Source: World Bank and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Africa has made good progress toward achieving universal primary education. More needs to be done to improve primary completion rates, the quality of education, and secondary and tertiary enrollments.

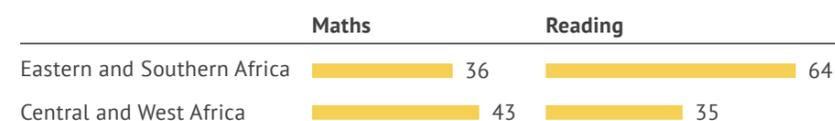
**30 million** children are out of school.

**35%** of the youth have no access to secondary education or technical skills development.

**Half** of all children reach adolescence without achieving literacy or numeracy.

## Children reaching the minimum required level of competences at the end of primary education, Africa

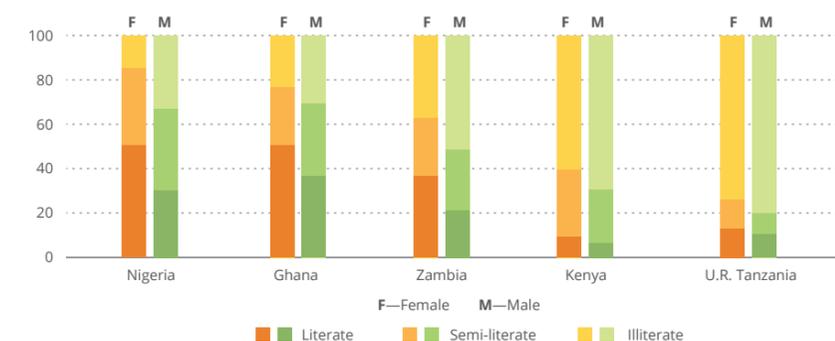
% of children



Urgent action is needed to **improve** the quality of education in Africa.

## Adult literacy status in selected African countries

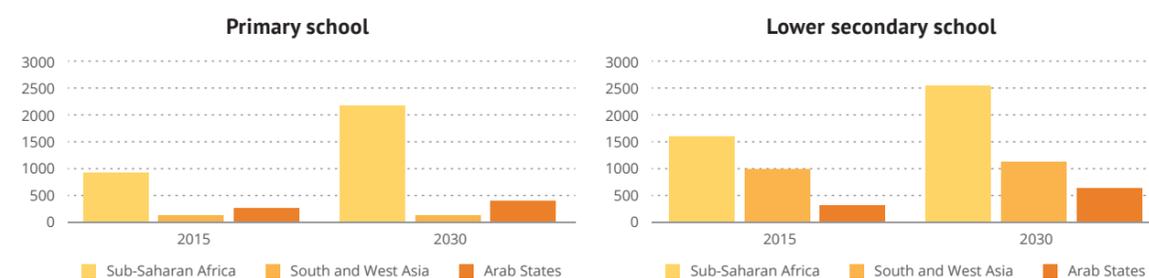
Men and Women aged 15 to 29 who completed only six years of school, 2005 to 2011 (%)



For many young people, six years of school are **insufficient** to build literacy skills.

## New teaching posts required to close the education gap, Africa

Thousands



Source: EFA Global Monitoring Report team analysis (2012) based on Demographic and Health Survey data

Population growth, higher demand for education and attrition of resources to hire and train teachers are driving demand in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Public spending in education currently averages around 5% of Africa's GDP—from just over 1% in Central African Republic to 12% in Lesotho.

*“Africa must begin to provide comprehensive and quality education in order to break the poverty chain.”*