

69685

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN REGIONAL  
PLAN OF ACTION ON YOUTH

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The African Regional Plan of Action on Youth was adopted by the Regional Meeting on the International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace (IYY), held in Addis Ababa, from 20 to 24 June 1983. Its main objective was to promote effective measures in African countries, for the active participation of youth in all aspects of national development, through comprehensive and well co-ordinated national youth policies and programmes.
2. High rates of population growth in African countries, combined with other factors such as declining infant mortality rates in some cases, are steadily producing a young population with high dependence ratios.<sup>1/</sup> Projections into the future indicate a fairly constant increase in Africa's youth population. This situation has vast implications for the socio-economic well-being of African countries. Rising rates of unemployment, underemployment, illiteracy, inadequate education and training opportunities, rural-urban migration and juvenile delinquency and crime are among the issues that need concerted efforts and an integrated approach, as called for in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery: 1986-1990, (APPER) and by the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, (UNPAAERD).
3. Available evidence indicates that measures taken so far towards solving the problems of young people in the region have been mainly palliative and isolated. Consequently they have made little impact on youth, particularly when considered in terms of their effective participation in development efforts of their countries. Since African youth are an integral part of African societies, and more significantly, since they constitute a huge reservoir of Africa's human resources, their needs, aspirations, and problems cannot be solved in isolation. They must be approached in an integrated, co-ordinated and intersectoral manner, particularly as regards policy formulation, planning and programming. In the light of this, representatives of African Governments at the Regional Meeting cited above, adopted the African Regional Plan of Action of Youth, in order to provide policymakers, planners and implementators with a more focussed and integrated strategy and framework for policies and measures that are needed to enlist the full and active participation of youth in national development, and thus maximizing their contribution to the region's development process.
4. The African Regional Plan of Action on Youth consists of three phases of implementation. During the first and initial phase, comprising the period prior to IYY up to the end of 1984, the basic elements required for long-term planning and co-ordination were established in some countries and reinforced in others. These elements included the establishment of co-ordinating structures, bodies or organizations where they did not exist; a diagnosis of the youth situation through studies, surveys and research; a restructuring of youth participation in development on the basis of data obtained during the diagnosis stage, and the formulating and development of youth policies and programmes. The second phase of the Plan consisted of a review and consolidation of progress made during the first phase as well as the celebration of the International Youth Year itself, through organized events and activities.<sup>2/</sup> The third and final phase of the Plan consists of youth policies and programmes, beyond the International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace. This phase, covering the period between 1986 to 1995, is a very important ten-year period of action, at the end of which it is expected that policies and programmes for young people in African countries will have brought a truly visible,

significant and sustained impact on the lives of young people, and on the development of African countries. Significantly, this long-term period coincides with the implementation period of APPER (1986-1990) and the UN-PAAERD (1986-1990), both of which underline the crucial role of youth in Africa's economic recovery and development.

5. This report first highlights the existing situation of youth in the region which provided the main basis for the adoption, by African countries, of the African Regional Plan of Action on Youth. It then examines the activities undertaken by African countries in the implementation of the first and third phases of the Plan. The report is based mainly on replies received from member States, to a questionnaire circulated in March 1986. Since only thirteen countries responded to the questionnaire, it was necessary to supplement the data provided in the replies with information obtained from other sources. Thus, some of the data used in the report have been extracted from various issues of the Youth Information Bulletin, published by the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, as well as from other national and regional reports and publications on youth activities in African countries. Those countries which responded, and on which information on youth activities could be obtained from other sources, have been cited in this report. However, those countries which did not reply to the questionnaire, and on which data on their youth activities could not be obtained elsewhere, have regrettably not been mentioned in this report.

## II. THE EXISTING YOUTH SITUATION IN AFRICA

6. For statistical and practical purposes, the United Nations defines youth as those persons falling within the age group of 15-24 years. The term youth is, however, elastic and should be used with some flexibility. In general terms, youth can be categorized as the period in life which forms a bridge between childhood and adulthood, with its associated world of work and independence. In many developing countries such a stage rarely exists, and if it does, it is short-lived, since children start to work in their tender age. In African countries, youth is traditionally considered not so much in terms of chronological age, but more in physiological maturity and socio-culturally acceptable norms and requirements.

7. Youth as a broad social category constitutes a heterogenous group, characterized by its vitality, creativity, receptivity, idealism and at times restlessness. It consists of sub-groups and sub-categories, each with some of its own distinct characteristics and needs, some of which may overlap different sub-groups. The broad sub-categories which have been generally recognized include rural youth, urban youth, in-school youth (students), out-of-school youth, working youth, unemployed youth, young workers, young women, handicapped youth, and young refugees and migrants.

8. Rural youth, a fairly homogenous group, constitute the largest of the sub-categories and their needs, aspirations, and problems stem largely from the general neglect and abject conditions of the rural sector. Urban youth constitute a major element in the ever-increasing flow of rural-urban migration. They are heterogenous and comprise some of the most vulnerable sub-groups such as the new migrants, the unemployed, young women

and refugees. All these sub-categories need to be taken into account by each individual country, when identifying priority areas to be addressed in policy formulation and in programme development and implementation.

9. The population of youth in individual African countries is presently estimated to range between 17 per cent to 23 per cent.<sup>3/</sup> Projections into the future indicate a significant rise in the youth population by the end of the century. By comparison, youth population in the African region has been growing at a faster rate than in other parts of the world. The vast socio-economic implications of this situation could not be under-estimated, particularly when examined from the viewpoint of the adverse social and economic conditions that this region has been experiencing in recent years.

#### Youth and family

10. In traditional African societies, the family and all its extended members, as well as the whole village community, play a significant role in the socialization and formation of youth, along culturally-prescribed and acceptable norms, with clearly defined goals. Indeed, passage rites are still performed in some places to make the end of youth and the beginning of adulthood. This system provides youth of a given community, with the needed social and psychological stability and a sense of belonging in a cohesive socio-cultural environment. Over the years, however, due to various socio-economic factors, the traditional African family and its social systems have been undergoing some transformation with both positive and negative results. Exposure to the outside world with all its new knowledge, technologies, communications systems, and other new infrastructures in spite of its many positive elements, has contributed to the gradual weakening and eroding of the traditional authority of the African family system. Schooling, urbanization, the mass media and new types of peer groups have introduced new dimensions in the socialization of youth, and as a result have replaced some elements of the traditional educational system. Changing values and attitudes of youth towards the role of older members of the family and the community as a whole are also reducing the impact of the family role in socializing and educating its young members. This role is increasingly being shared by other social institutions. This situation has at times created what is commonly termed as the 'generation gap' between youth attracted to a different way of life and their elders who still place more emphasis on the traditional system of value. Some of the problems attendant with the onset of adolescence arise out of the failure to close this generation gap.

11. It is therefore important that while considering relevant policies and programmes for African youth, concrete and practical measures should be devised on how to strengthen the role of the African family so that it could continue to play a central role in the socialization of young people. In this fast changing world, the African family should continue to exercise a sufficient grip on its youth, while at the same time allowing them to absorb those modern ways which are necessary for the betterment of their present and future lives. If a balance could be struck between the traditional way of life and the modern way of life, change will not sweep young people too abruptly, the generation gap could be easily narrowed, and the growing trend of juvenile delinquency and crime could be reversed.

### Youth and migration

12. Available data on rural and urban migration of African countries indicate that young people constitute the largest percentage of those with the likelihood to migrate to urban areas. Unrealistic high expectations and aspirations, not only of youth themselves, but also of their families and communities, for non-rural and particularly non-agricultural occupations, and the attractions of the urban centres, pull many of these young people away from the rural areas in search for better opportunities, which for the most part, do not exist or if they do, young people lack the required skills and experience.

13. Migration of young people has consequences in qualitative and quantitative terms for both the sending and receiving areas. It also has vast implications for the individual youth and his/her family. The separation from family and its socializing environment, weakens the traditional kinship ties, which can be a disruptive element in the character formation of a young person. Migration of young people deprives the rural areas of its able-bodied individuals with negative results on land utilization, agricultural output, and rural development in general. The presence of a large number of young people in the urban centres, with limited avenues and facilities for further education, training, and employment, creates problems for the receiving areas. Juvenile delinquency, crime, prostitution, unwed motherhood, pressure on existing facilities and services, the growth of slums and shanty towns are among the consequences. When the receiving areas are not able to provide these young migrants with better opportunities, the situation results in a general waste of vital human resources for their nations' development.

14. The wide disparity between rural and urban life in African countries is a great contributor to this phenomenon. Most of Africa's schools, health facilities, piped water, electricity, paved roads, places of entertainment and other leisure facilities are all concentrated in the cities and urban centres. Most of its educated personnel and experts are in the urban centres. Thus both the best physical infrastructure and human expertise necessary to enkindle the spirit of development among rural communities, are out of reach of the majority of Africa's rural populations. Therefore, the situation of African youth is extricably linked to the overall national situation of individual African countries, which in turn is shaped by the prevailing social, economic and political forces. Unless substantial improvement is made in the drab conditions of rural areas, unless the existing gap between rural and urban life is narrowed, the youth of Africa will continue to drift into the urban centres - a situation which African countries can ill-afford.

### Education in relation to youth employment

15. In efforts to provide educational opportunities to a large number of school-going children, many African countries have been revising their policies, with a view to providing higher budgetary allocations to increase and/or improve educational facilities. Others have called for the revision of school curricula to make them more relevant to African life, particularly to the needs of rural communities. Thus, the will to improve

education, particularly formal education, both in qualitative and quantitative terms, exists. However, these positive steps are also having their repercussions. The expansion of educational opportunities alone, without a corresponding expansion in the labour market, is not providing sufficient answers to the unemployment of youth. The nature of African economies is such that few of them grow at rates commensurate with the growing labour force. Thus their absorptive capacity is limited. The few available jobs in the modern sector are out of reach of most of the unqualified young people because of the prevailing traditional emphasis on educational attainment and certification as the main criteria for entrance into the job market. In addition, the informal sector of employment which could provide alternatives, is not receiving adequate attention from policymakers and planners. Thus it seems that the increasing output from the formal education systems in African countries, leaves African governments with even greater numbers of unemployed and untrained youth that could, in the long run, become potentially explosive and a source of social and political unrest.

#### Youth and population issues

16. There is growing evidence that young people today are progressively attaining biological and physical maturity earlier than their counterparts of a few decades ago. In most African societies, there are inbuilt traditional checks and balances governing sexual behaviour among unmarried young people, even though control of sexual behaviour is generally much more strictly applied to girls than boys. Pre-marital sex may be frowned upon for both sexes, but it is considered to be much more serious for the girl than for the boy. Unwed motherhood is considered almost taboo in many societies as it brings shame to the girl and her family, but in most cases has little consequences on her male counterpart, who may not even be revealed. Religious teachings have also helped to implant a sense of morality and responsibility in young people, even where traditional checks and balances are no longer applicable.

17. Progressively however, with fast changing socio-economic conditions, it is beginning to appear that some of the traditional checks and balances and religious teachings are losing grounds with youth. There are indications that cases of adolescent pregnancy, abortion, unwed motherhood and even prostitution are on the rise. In the urban areas, where young people are easily exposed to a variety of mass media, new types of peer groups, pressure to conform and particularly where the supporting mechanism of the family is absent, contact with the opposite sex and early sexuality tend to be more common and freer. Under these circumstances, fertility-related needs and problems of youth pose a great challenge not only to family planning movements, but to national policymakers, planners and all those who are involved with the development of young people.

18. In the face of the growing problem of adolescent sexuality, there is great need for a more integrated approach to information and education programmes on fertility --- related issues, with emphasis on the promotion of responsible and more informed decision-making on the part of youth. Since the African family is still an important institution in the socialization and education of youth, and since the issue itself is of a personal and sensitive nature, any fertility-related programmes might have better success if they started at the family and grassroot levels. More significantly, possibilities should be

explored to integrate modern approaches to the issue with traditional and culturally-acceptable approaches. This might forestall some of the resistance population programmes encounter. Greater emphasis should also be placed on educating male youth on fertility-related issues, on re-orientating their attitudes towards women and on their own responsibilities towards family life.

19. The foregoing has touched some of the important issues that affect youth. What is important to remember is that any policies and programmes for youth, to be meaningful, must be tackled within the context of the socio-economic environment in which they live. Given the difficult social and economic conditions facing many African countries today, attempts to meet the needs of young people and to find solutions to their problems, must be sought within the overall efforts to restructure existing socio-economic systems. In this connection, the declaration of International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace (IYY), by the United Nations in 1979, provided an opportunity for drawing to the attention of governments, non-governmental organizations, communities and individuals, to the needs, aspirations and problems of young people. To this effect the African Regional Plan of Action on Youth provides the framework within which member States could formulate relevant policies and implement appropriate programmes to meet these needs, aspirations and problems.

### III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE AFRICAN REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON YOUTH

#### A. At the national level

##### (1) Co-ordination

20. "Governments should establish (or reinforce existing) national co-ordinating structures for the development and implementation of national youth policy, within the national development planning process."<sup>4/</sup>

21. In most African countries some type of organizational structures or bodies have existed for some time, to co-ordinate or monitor activities concerning youth. These have included Ministries of Youth and Sports, which feature among the newest ministries in most countries of the region; departments of youth located in such ministries as social affairs, labour and employment or community development; youth wings of national political parties; and youth associations or national youth councils under whose umbrella the various national youth associations operate. Following the proclamation of International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace (IYY), by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979, and the adoption of the Specific Programmes of Measures and Activities to be Undertaken Prior to and During IYY, by General Assembly resolution 36/28 of 13 November 1981, most countries considered it appropriate to create specific national committees or similar bodies charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating activities for IYY and of publicizing the objectives of the Year. Available information indicates that a total number of thirty-six countries

established such committees, namely: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In some countries, especially where no other co-ordinating structures or bodies for youth affairs existed, the IYY committees later assumed permanent status, with full responsibility for coordinating and monitoring youth policies and programmes.

## (2) Diagnosis

22. "Governments should establish a diagnosis of the national situation.

The diagnosis should be based on all available data. Where data were not readily available, plans should be made for studies, surveys and research designed to provide such data, taking into account both short-term and long-term planning needs.

23. Pursuant to the above stipulations of the Plan, various African countries undertook the assessment of youth needs, problems and aspirations through studies, surveys or research. For example, Burundi initiated research and surveys with particular emphasis on some of the pressing problems of youth, including juvenile delinquency, rural-urban migration, drug addiction, alcoholism and unemployment. Kenya had planned to undertake research through the Youth Research and Training Centre at Karen, the Central Bureau of Statistics and with the assistance of the Institute of Development Studies. In Madagascar, a document entitled "The Analysis of Statistical Data on Youth" was published. In addition, research on various aspects of socio-economic life and on demography was reported to have been carried out. Prior to IYY, the Ministry of Youth and Co-operative Movement in Rwanda co-ordinated the collection of data with the objective of evaluating the various youth activities in the country as well as determining the problems confronting young people.

24. Through the auspices of the Directorate of Youth, Senegal also undertook research on various youth activities, on the basis of which a list of youth associations was established. Profile surveys were initiated in several villages in Tanzania, to determine the type of viable economic activities which unemployed and low-wage-earning youth could be engaged in. In Togo, a National Committee for studying the problems of youth was established and its work later continued as part of IYY activities. A national research project on the needs and aspirations of young people with particular reference to employment, education, culture and sports was completed in Algeria. Several countries continued the work on the assessment of youth needs, aspirations and problems as part of long-established programmes. In others, the declaration of IYY helped to bring into focus the situation of youth and thus led to new or renewed commitments.

(3) Elaborating the national youth policy

25. "On the basis of the diagnosis of the youth situation in the country, governments, working through the co-ordinating structures established for this purpose, should start elaborating their national youth policies and plans and programmes for the implementation of the youth policy within the framework of national development plans".6/

26. Some countries have had a national youth policy, enacted by legislation, presidential decree or by a ministerial act. Other countries however, have not had a pronounced national youth policy even though they have been implementing programmes affecting young people over a number of years. With the proclamation of International Youth Year, some of these countries felt encouraged to formulate a specific national youth policy which would provide the focus and the strategies for the development and implementation of specific youth programmes and activities. For example, in Algeria, the Central Committee of the national political party adopted a national youth policy in June 1982, which stipulated specific programmes of action and strategies for its implementation. In the Central African Republic, the national committee for the municipality of Bangui and the provincial committees, all created in November 1984 by a decree, were charged with the responsibility of ensuring the implementation of the three stages of the African Regional Plan of Action on Youth, including the formulation of a national youth policy. In Benin, a national youth policy had been pronounced by the President of the Republic as early as 1972. The declaration of IYY, however, provided the opportunity for a reaffirmation of the principles enshrined in the national policy thus: "Our conviction is that young people should play a key role in the transformation of society, by virtue of their numbers and their capacity to exert and bring about change". Similarly, in Burundi, the national youth policy which had been declared in 1979 by the first National Party Congress was reaffirmed in 1984, by the second Party Congress.

27. In the Congo, a national youth policy was proclaimed by the Head of State in 1979, with emphasis on the integration and active participation of youth in the productive life of the country, in order to promote social, economic and cultural development. In this respect, the theme of the Congolese Workers' Party is "Productive Youth, A School, a Farm". To put this theme into practice, emphasis was placed on voluntary work by youth, implemented in three stages as follows: (a) a study was undertaken on how to integrate youth in the production process; (b) a census of the economic activities relevant to each ministry was carried out; (c) voluntary youth brigades were established in all institutions in the country, down to the grassroot level. To date, there are several such brigades all over the country, all actively involved in productive work

28. According to the charter of the Socialist Revolution of Madagascar, youth have been considered, since 1975, as one of the pillars of the Revolution. Hence, they have been called upon to play a very active role in national development. To this end, the national youth policy is oriented towards the promotion of youth, their social integration and their active participation in the founding of a new socialist society. In preparation for IYY, Kenya also prepared a sessional paper on Youth and Development, spelling out the type of national youth policy relevant to Kenya. In Rwanda, the national youth policy had been well enunciated by the country's President since 1973, when he called upon the then Ministry of Youth to ensure the integration of youth in national development. In January 1984, the Head of State redefined the national youth policy by pro-

nouncing that the Ministry of Youth and Co-operative Movement should have the full responsibility of meeting the needs of young people in Rwanda. In particular, he emphasized that the quickest and most effective solution to the growing problems of youth unemployment could be found in co-operative movements and in private associations. This way, young people could be mobilized to contribute effectively to national progress and to the improvement of the quality of their lives.

29. In Swaziland, a review of youth needs, problems and aspirations was undertaken with the objective of formulating a coherent national youth policy. A national youth policy, though not officially declared, has been in operation in Tanzania since the proclamation of IYY in 1979. The Ministry of Community Development, Culture, Youth, and Sports has the responsibility of reviewing it and submitting to the Parliament through the appropriate channels, for legislation. Other countries such as Togo and Senegal have had operational national youth policies for many years, but the declaration of IYY by the United Nations General Assembly provided an opportune time for a renewal of commitments to the situation of youth.

30. The Zambia national political party, the United Nations Independence Party (UNIP), provides the overall principles, guidance and policy directives for national development, which are then translated into specific annual, medium-term and five-year development plans. The role of youth in national development has been recognized for some time. In this respect UNIP's policy objective for youth is stated as follows:

"The National Youth Policy shall be an integral part of the overall national policies of the country, including the National Development Plan. This is so because the youth are an integral part of society. Further, the objectives of the policy must be clearly spelled out in order to attain balanced development and to facilitate evaluation of the successes scored and the failures encountered."7/

31. Accordingly, Zambia's Third National Development Plan (1980-1984), spelled out more specifically the objectives of a youth development policy and programme as follows: (a) to reduce unemployment through their direct participation in production schemes, especially agro-based industries, agricultural settlements, and small-scale industries, (b) to provide young people with opportunities to participate in cultural activities, sports, physical education and fine arts, (c) to enable youth to participate actively in rural reconstruction centres, (d) to conduct and promote research in youth development, (e) to mobilize funds from local and external sources and to provide material, financial and technical assistance to youth development programmes, and (f) to register governmental, non-governmental and international youth organizations and to co-ordinate their activities.8/

(4) Youth participation in development programmes

(a) Agricultural and rural development

32. "Rural development strategies (including agriculture) should focus on the youth group as the group holding in its hands the future of the rural areas. The gap between the time young people leave school

and the time rural society accepts to give them a meaningful role should be bridged through organized activities involving the whole community and the technicians of development, designed to meet young people's basic needs and aspirations. Income-generating activities for young people in the rural areas, either in agriculture, animal husbandry, in small-scale industries or services should be promoted. "9/

33. In implementation of the first phase of the Regional Plan of Action on Youth, some countries reported to have taken concrete steps to promote employment opportunities for young people in the rural areas, particularly in the agricultural sector. In this respect, the Government of Benin encouraged the creation of co-operatives for rural youth, in various rural enterprises, with the name "Club 4D", through which young people were able to gain access to the larger adult co-operatives in the rural areas. Kenya intensified its youth agricultural programmes through existing agricultural training institutes and Young Farmers' Clubs, all of which provided youth with the opportunity to actively participate in agricultural production. In collaboration with the national youth associations, the Government of Madagascar organized several youth production camps in the rural areas, provided youth with land for growing food, fruits and vegetables, and gave practical lessons in agriculture and animal husbandry to youth in communal villages. The voluntary youth brigades in the Congo were actively involved in agricultural activities, particularly in state farms and large agricultural complexes. Togo reported to have stepped up its training and placement of young agriculturalists. The country also restructured the National School of Agriculture at Cote by integrating it into the National Institute for Agricultural Training, with the objective of streamlining existing training facilities in agriculture and related rural fields.

34. In Senegal, youth production camps were organized in several rural areas. With the collaboration of the Ministries of Rural Development, Protection of Nature and Social Development, several rural projects were executed with the involvement of Senegalese youth. According to information provided by the Ministry of Youth and Co-operative Movement, young people constitute an estimated 50 per cent of the total rural population of Rwanda. Therefore, their participation in productive activities and in the overall development of the rural sector is considered of utmost importance. To this end, the Ministry of Youth and Co-operative Movement has been involving youth in agro-pastoral activities as well as in various crafts appropriate to rural life. Through the auspices of the Boy Scout Association, the Madala Scout Pilot Production Project was initiated in the outskirts of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, to provide self-employment to jobless school-leaver boys, through agriculture, rural-based small industries, animal husbandry, fishery and other rural activities. The project started in 1984 with a small group of boys who had been eking a living out of street peddling and even pick-pocketing in the City of Dar-es-Salaam. The group eventually increased to 80 boys aged between 16 and 24 years. If the projected plans are successfully implemented as envisaged, the project will be one of the few settlement schemes in the country to answer the national call for self-reliance and "Nguvu Kazi" (Work is Strength).

(b) Youth and human resources development

35. "Governments should develop a human resources development policy (as recommended in the Lagos Plan of Action) with particular attention to the role of youth in such policy. The extension and relevance of the content and orientation of the various educational and training programmes to the policies, strategies and programmes of development of the various sectors of economy should be reassessed and their respective roles better coordinated." 10/

36. Pursuant to these stipulations of the Plan during its first phase of implementation, some countries made some modifications in their education and training systems. In this connection, Algeria reported to have made expansion in the teaching of technology in schools, reinforced technical training, and extended the teaching of biochemistry to more schools. In Tanzania the training of youth leaders and trainers was emphasized as well as the organization of various workshops on issues affecting youth. Cameroon continued to place emphasis on technical, scientific and practical education. In this connection, a new Ministry was created to replace the old Ministry of National Education, and more educational institutions providing technical and scientific education were established. In accordance with the National Economic and Social Development Plan, covering the period 1963-1967, Burundi embarked on a number of sweeping measures in its education system. At the primary level, it introduced Kirundi, the national language, as the language of instruction, and emphasized such practical subjects as agriculture and home economics in the curriculum, to prepare young people to be better integrated in their community life. At the levels of secondary, technical and vocational education government policy put emphasis on the development of adequate manpower, both in quality and quantity for the country's development, the provision of political education in order to raise the consciousness of young people, to national realities and needs, as well as encouraging the establishment of private schools. At the level of higher education, emphasis was placed on the development of highly qualified personnel in scientific and technical fields and the promotion of scientific research as a basis for social and economic development of the country.

37. In Rwanda, provision of education and training during the first phase of the Plan included organized meetings and seminars for youth, training courses through existing training centres of agriculture and crafts. In this connection, the Annual Report of the Ministry of Youth and Co-operative Movement indicated that up to December 1964 there were 63 such training centres in the country, catering for a total number of 5,000 young people. Among the subjects offered in these centres included agriculture, animal husbandry, masonry, carpentry, mechanics, and domestic science. In Senegal, a number of training programmes were offered to young people including the training of voluntary cadres for youth activities, instructors and directors of mass education, trainers in sports, as well as the training of young people as production managers in theater arts. The creation and popularization of the voluntary youth brigades in the Congo in itself constituted a major educational step in the orientation and effective involvement of young people in the productive life of their country. Kenya reported to have undertaken the expansion of formal education facilities, vocational training institutes, and colleges of science and technology.

(c) Youth and employment promotion

38. "... Governments should give top priority to revising their development strategies in order to give youth access to employment or income-generating activities in accordance with the Monrovia Strategy and the Lagos Plan of Action adopted by the African Heads of State and Government ...."<sup>11/</sup>
39. The proportion of youth aged 15 - 24 years to the total labour force is estimated to be less than 30 per cent in most African countries. Female youth are even much more seriously under-represented in this respect.<sup>12/</sup> Yet, youth underemployment and unemployment continue to rise in most African countries. Information received from member States on the promotion of employment opportunities for young people prior to IYY is rather scanty. There are, however, indications that some countries made efforts in this direction. For example, with the creation of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 1979, the Government of Zambia stepped up its efforts in the development and monitoring of the skill training/production centres and community-based employment programme for young people. The Ministry also doubled its efforts in the establishment of rural reconstruction centres to encourage young people to settle among their own communities and to participate in rural development, using the skills acquired. Other local authorities and voluntary organizations in the country also promoted youth self-employment. For instance, the Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ), designed a training programme for school leavers towards the goal of self-employment and self-reliance. The programme called "Twafane", which means "let us help each other", is problem-solving oriented, flexible, low cost and community-based. It takes into account the local needs and existing resources and puts emphasis on such skills as farming and carpentry. Since the inception of the programme in 1979, an estimated 8,200 young people have benefitted from "Twafane".<sup>13/</sup>
40. In Rwanda, skill-training for gainful employment was provided through centres specifically created for that purpose, namely "Les Centres de Formation Agricole et Artisanale". Following the acquisition of the required skills, the skilled youth join youth production groups created for the purpose of providing employment to young people in the country. In Senegal youth employment promotion was initiated through the departmental centres for popular education and sports which offer training courses in a variety of skills. To curb rural exodus of young people in Togo, training and employment opportunities were provided through the Regional Centre for Social and Educational Activities. The promotion of youth small-scale industries through industrial estates and through youth polytechnics constituted one of the major activities in Kenya. The creation of a new Ministry of Labour and Professional Training in Burundi made possible the promotion of employment opportunities for young people, through its appropriate structures. Youth co-operatives in crafts, arts, agriculture and other economic activities were also formed in Benin in order to provide productive employment to young people.
41. The voluntary youth brigades in the Congo provided the major operational structures for youth productive employment. These youth brigades have been an intervening force in the economic life of the country, as they have been instituted in all walks of life, including the public sector, state enterprises, parastatal and private enterprises, in

industries and in agricultural activities. Through these, young Congolese are effectively mobilized to participate fully in the productive life of their country. In Madagascar, youth employment promotion during the first phase of the Regional Plan was implemented through the creation of various structures and institutions as follows:

- a) training centres in various disciplines were created, which offered training in such skills as carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, typing, after which youth joined pre-cooperative groups;
- b) youth promotion centres where vocational information could be accessible to young people;
- c) pre-cooperatives for boys in various activities such as fishing, carpentry and furniture-making; and
- d) pre-cooperatives for girls in such activities as sewing, home-economics, basketry and weaving.

(d) Health, nutrition and population issues

42. "A policy on the needs and role of youth, within the national health development policy should be formulated as part of the national youth policy. A study on the particular health needs of adolescents should be undertaken in each country .... Health education, guidance and counselling programmes for young people should be planned.... A particular place should be given in these programmes to family life education, including sex education ...."<sup>14/</sup>
43. During the period prior to International Youth Year, and in implementation of the Plan, some countries stepped up their programmes relating to health, nutrition and population with the direct involvement of young people as a target group, or as change agents. In Algeria, these programmes included organizations of a national seminar on family planning, vaccination campaigns, publication of guidelines for personnel involved in public health and hygiene. The intensification of vaccination campaigns and organization of seminars in nutrition education were also reported to have been undertaken in Cameroon. In Rwanda, nutrition and sanitary education was taught to young people and the public at large, in youth training centres and in health centres throughout the country. Young people in Senegal were actively involved in a "World Health Day" and in national health and sanitation campaigns. Young people in Togo participated in such activities as the construction of public latrines and other sanitary facilities, and in seminars on hygiene and family life education.
44. Included in the structures of the Union of Socialist Youth in the Congo, and of the voluntary youth brigades, were committees specifically responsible for public health. Madagascar reported to have formed youth sanitation brigades to clean up their localities. In Kenya, the provision of school milk to primary school students was stepped up. In addition, health, nutrition and family-life education were introduced in the curricula of some of the educational institutions including family training

centres, and youth polytechnics. The training of young people in health professions through such centres as the medical training centres was also intensified. In implementation of the Plan, Burundi also carried out a number of relevant activities such as programmes for the protection of the mother and child (MCH), vaccination campaigns, education in family planning and balanced nutrition, supply of potable water, and sanitation campaigns. In Benin, the Red Cross trained a number of youth in first-aid, while the Ministry of Public Health trained a number of health agents to work in village health units. In addition, young people were involved in public campaigns such as sanitation and cleaning of urban centres.

(e) Youth and the environment

45. "In developing a national youth policy, environment aspects of youth development such as the role of youth in the protection and preservation of nature and the mobilization of the exuberant energy of youth in community services to improve the environment should be taken into account ...."15/

46. Some activities were undertaken in member States in the protection and conservation of the environment, during the first phase of the African Regional Plan of Youth. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports in Benin reported to have involved young people in reforestation campaigns and in the construction of various public facilities. Kenya reported to have established a National Environmental Secretariat for the purpose of co-ordinating all issues concerning the environment, including the participation of young people in environmental campaigns. The annual reforestation campaigns were also undertaken during this period in Madagascar, in addition to the creation of a special fund for reforestation in the country. One of the activities undertaken by the voluntary youth brigades in the Congo was active participation in the protection and conservation of the environment. The Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture of Togo reported to have organized a national conference on reforestation. Every year since 1976, Rwanda has had a National Tree Day, during which every young Rwandese is called upon to plant a fruit tree or any other plant providing human nutrients. The campaign has had a double purpose, that of protecting the environment, while at the same time providing better nutrition for the family and the population at large. Kenya, Cameroon and the Central African Republic also promoted the participation of young people in tree planting to combat desertification.

(f) Culture, sports and recreation

47. "A study of the past history of their people should be an important element of all formal and non-formal education programmes for young people ... Traditional leaders, scholars, leaders of youth organizations, cultural organizations and women's organizations should work together to clarify the concepts of "tradition" and "modernity", identify the essential features of their culture and translate them in dynamic elements of social progress.... Governments should promote physical and sports activities for young people within the concept of sports for all, giving priority to mass involvement and discouraging elites ....

Special efforts should be made to develop sports and recreation facilities in the rural areas as part of the rural development policy designed to improve rural life for young people.16/

48. Various cultural, sports and recreational activities were organized in a number of countries. In this connection, Cameroon reported to have involved youth in various regional and international sports competitions. The Ministry of Community Development, Culture, Youth and Sports in Tanzania encouraged both young and adults to participate actively in sports to improve their health and thus prolong their life expectancy. Burundi embarked on the promotion of its cultural heritage through the protection of artistic and literary works, national monuments and other historic cities, the collection and dissemination of oral tradition as well as the conservation of national archives, all with the active involvement of young people. Burundi also encouraged wider participation in sports by both youth and adults and promoted the expansion of sports facilities and the training of sports officers. Efforts to revive lost traditional arts and songs were made in Togo with the participation of young people and various cultural and sports activities were also organized. Sports and cultural activities in Algeria included the organizations of various leisure clubs, an international book fair, cultural exchange programmes, and various sports events involving educational institutions, party officials, workers and disabled persons. In Senegal a seminar on youth and culture, national sports festivals and youth holiday camps were organized.

49. A number of activities were undertaken in Madagascar including the granting of scholarships for external training in culture and sports, and participation in sports competitions with other island countries of the Indian ocean. During the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Workers' Party of Congo, held in March 1979, a resolution was adopted concerning the democratization of culture, arts and sports. In this respect a National Council of Culture and Sports was created in 1981, and charged with the responsibility of promoting culture, sports and recreation throughout the country. The Council is composed of representatives of the Workers' Party, and its various mass organizations, the different technical and administrative sports bodies, and the national army. Kenya also established the Department of Culture in 1979, within the structure of the Ministry of Culture and Social Services, and emphasis was placed on the development of sports and recreation by both the Government and local authorities. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports in Benin also actively promoted the diffusion of cultural, sports and recreational activities in schools, universities, the military and other places, throughout the country in order to actively engage the vitality of young people.

(g) Peace and international understanding

50. "The promotion of the ideals of peace and mutual understanding among young people should be an essential element of the national youth policy .... The focus should be on the eradication of all forms of prejudices and discrimination, whether radical, ethnic, cultural, religious or other which manifest themselves in society, through concrete information and education programmes and through actions of solidarity towards those who are victims of prejudice". 17/

51. Activities in the promotion of peace and international understanding included youth exchange programmes, youth work and holiday camps, goodwill visits, organization and/or participation in various regional and international seminars and meetings. Countries which reported to have organized or participated in such activities include Senegal, Algeria, Togo, Tanzania, Cameroon, Burundi, Rwanda, Benin, Kenya, Congo, Central African Republic, Swaziland and Ethiopia.

## B. Regional and International Levels

### At the regional and international levels

52. During the first phase of the African Regional Plan of Action on Youth, activities at the regional and international levels were primarily supportive and supplementary to policies and programmes undertaken at the national levels. To this end, the Regional Meeting on the International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace was organized in June 1983, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The main objectives of the meeting was to enable African countries to participate effectively in the preparations for IYY, to provide them with the opportunity to review and assess the situation of young people in the region, taking into account the similarities and differences among them, and to evaluate ongoing policies and programmes on youth in order to develop innovative approaches. The main working document for the meeting, entitled "The Situation of African Youth in the 1980s" reviewed the various issues and problems relating to youth in the region. Following an indepth examination of all the relevant issues, participants adopted the African Regional Plan of Action on Youth.

53. To ensure effective preparation and co-ordination of the activities of the International Youth Year, the United Nations General Assembly, at its 35th session in 1980, established the Advisory Committee for IYY composed of twenty-four members appointed on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The African members of the Advisory Committee were: Algeria, Guinea, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria and Rwanda. The major responsibility of the Advisory Committee was to provide overall direction and guidance in the planning and implementation of policies, programmes and activities for the International Youth Year. To this effect, it held four sessions between 1981 and 1984, the final session of which culminated in the adoption of the Guidelines for Further Planning and Suitable Followup in the Field of Youth, later endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 40/14 of 18 November 1985.

54. Other types of activities undertaken at the regional and international levels included the organization and sponsorships of seminars, workshops, study tours and exchange programmes for youth and youth workers, research and data collection on various youth issues, information and publicity as well as the provision of advisory services to member States on the strengthening of their national youth policies and programmes.

#### IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THIRD PHASE OF THE PLAN 1986 - 1995

55. As stated in the African Regional Plan of Action on Youth "this is the phase of long-term implementation, evaluation and reorientation of all the policies, strategies, plans and programmes developed during the first two phases..." 18/ Since this phase started only in 1986, it is thus too early to report on its implementation in member States. It is, however, gratifying to see that already some countries in the region have drawn up long-term plans for the implementation of the third phase. For example, in the Central African Republic, the Ministry of Information, Arts, Culture, Youth and Sports has prepared a Plan of Action covering the period 1986-1990, with detailed activities which the country envisages for the youth. Senegal declared the observance of a Youth Decade 1985-1995 during which a ten-year plan of action will continue to be highlighted. Swaziland and Burkina Faso also formulated ten-year plans for the youth, while Kenya created a National Council of Youth and the Kenya Association of Youth Organizations which will continue to promote and monitor youth affairs in the country.

56. It is expected that the future will see more deliberate efforts by African countries to put youth in the forefront of their national policies and programmes, in implementation of the African Regional Plan of Action on Youth, and as they also set out to implement the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD). The Guidelines for Further Planning and suitable Followup in the Field of Youth were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly with the objective of promoting sustained policies, programmes and appropriate follow-up in the field of youth, by national governments, the United Nations system, and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations at all levels, so that the objectives of the International Youth Year, and its themes of Participation, Development and Peace could make a visible impact on youth and their countries. As stated in the introduction to the guidelines, "they are intended to support local and national initiatives by focussing and directing the expertise and assistance of the United Nations system and other inter-governmental as well as non-governmental organizations to appropriate activities." For the African region, the guidelines are complementary to the Regional Plan of Action on Youth, as they do spell out the major areas that require focus and priority in terms of concrete policies, programmes and measures for the effective mobilization and participation of young people in development. African governments are therefore urged to continue the implementation of the long-term phase of the Plan taking into consideration the proposals made in the Guidelines.

NOTES

1. See "Selected Statistical Indicators on African Youth", Annex, as extracted from Statistical Indicators on Youth, prepared by the United Nations, New York, 1985.
2. A report on the implementation of the second phase, with a detailed account of IYY activities appears in document ECA/OAU/AMSA.V/15a entitled Report on the International Youth Year Activities in African Countries.
3. See United Nations: Statistical Indicators on Youth, 1985, an extraction of which appears in the annex to this report.
4. The African Regional Plan of Action on Youth, page 12.
5. Ibid., page 12.
6. Ibid., page 14.
7. ECA, Youth and Social Welfare Section, Report of Mission to the Republic of Zambia, 22 March - 4 April 1986, page 1.
8. Ibid., page 1-2.
9. The African Regional Plan, page 16.
10. Ibid., page 15.
11. Ibid., page 16.
12. See "Selected Statistical Indicators on African Youth," in annex.
13. All Africa Conference of Churches, the "Baobab", Vol. II No. 3, Sept. 1986, page 11.
14. The African Regional Plan, page 17.
15. Ibid., page 17.
16. Ibid., pages 18 and 20.
17. Ibid., page 20.
18. Ibid., page 30.

STATISTICAL AFRICAN INDICATORS ON YOUTH - 1985

United Nations Statistical Indicators on Youth, New York, 1985.

Pop. Aged 15-24, 1985 (thousands)	Pop. Aged 15-24 as % of Total 1985 (%)	Change in Pop. Aged 15-24, 1985 (% yrs.)		Rural Youth 1980 (each sex as % of Total Youth)		Illite- rate 1980-1984 (%)		Ever- Attended Secondary School 1980-84 (%)		En- rollees Aged 18-23, 1980 (per100)		Percent- age Total Labour Force Aged 15-24, 1985		Youth in Agriculture 1975-84 (%)		Youth in Manual Service Jobs, 1975-84 (%)		Fertility Aged 15-24 % of Total Fertility		Life Expec- tancy (yrs.) 1975-84		Deaths per 100,000 from External Causes 1975-1984	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
M F	TOT	80-85	95-00	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	F	M F	M F									
2.3	2.2a	20	4.1 3.3	20 19	15 41	22 10j	15 8	32 2	- -	- -	78 35k	26	- -	- -									
802	818	19	2.6 2.8	35 41	- -	- -	- -	26 4	- -	- -	- -	40	- -	- -									
366	381	19	3 3.6	35 35	54 82i	- -	10 3	17 12	- -	- -	- -	39	- -	- -									
106	110	20	3.4 4.2	30 33	46 36j	18 19	12 9	15 13	- -	- -	93 74j	40	- -	- -									
652	655	19	2.6 2.9	44 44	77 93i	- -	2 1	16 14	- -	- -	87 28i	38	- -	- -									
417	432	18	3 3.6	48 49	- -	- -	3 1	16 13	- -	- -	50 44k	41	- -	- -									
885	894	18	2.2 3.2	28 30	20 41i	24 13i	13 5	15 11	29 31i	11 2i	- -	41	38 35k	- -									
36	36	22	1.1 -0.9	46 46	- -	- -	- -	25 3	- -	- -	- -	41	- -	48 3j									
226	239	18	2.1 3.1	27 29	- -	- -	11 3	15 14	- -	- -	- -	41	- -	- -									
468	471	19	2.3 2.8	39 41	- -	- -	3 .4	19 7	- -	- -	- -	41	- -	- -									
43	43	19	3.1 3.3	40 41	- -	- -	- -	16 10	- -	- -	- -	41	- -	- -									
161	163	19	2.8 3	25 29	- -	- -	- -	14 8	- -	- -	- -	41	- -	- -									
	310b	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -									
4.8	4.5a	20	2.3 4	26 24	37 62i	16 10i	31 20	22 3	- -	- -	86 58ei	34	- -	36 28i									
35	36	18	2.1 2.7	16 19	- -	- -	- -	25 1	- -	- -	- -	41	- -	- -									
3.4	3.5a	19	2.6 2.9	40 42	88 99j	- -	7 3	20 10	- -	- -	76 23	39	- -	- -									
98	99	17	1.4 3.1	28 28	- -	- -	- -	13 7	- -	- -	- -	41	- -	- -									
60	61	19	1.7 2.6	39 40	- -	16 6j	5 2	14 13	- -	- -	- -	38	- -	- -									
1.3	1.3a	19	3.4 3.8	29 30	31 60j	66 38j	16 4	17 12	- -	- -	- -	39	- -	- -									
508	517	19	2.5 2.9	38 40	- -	- -	17 4	17 11	- -	- -	- -	40	- -	- -									
76	82	18	2 2.6	39 38	40 82i	- -	0.2	25 1	- -	- -	- -	41	- -	- -									
920	890	18	3.8 3.4	24 26	- -	- -	11 3	16 13	- -	- -	- -	39	- -	- -									
1.9	1.9a	19	4.3 4.5	40 42	- -	29 20i	18 7	20 9	- -	- -	86 44x	39	47 50k	- -									
139	144	19	2.5 3	49 47	- -	1 1k	8 8	14 9	- -	- -	92 53k	28	- -	- -									
196	199	18	3 4.1	29 31	- -	- -	16 7	17 8	- -	- -	88 33j	39	44 47j	- -									
	333	18	4.4 3.5	24 22	9 63j	23 7j	- -	24 2	5 2j	16 0j	85 39j	30	- -	- -									
	900	18	2.8 3.4	39 40	- -	- -	8 5	16 13	- -	- -	74 50i	39	- -	- -									
	643	19	3.5 3.7	29 33	- -	6 3i	5 1	18 10	- -	- -	75 29i	41	- -	- -									

STATISTICAL AFRICAN INDICATORS ON YOUTH (cont'd...)

Countries	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14			
	M	F	TOT	80-85	95-00	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Algeria	744	782	19	3.6	3.2	38	40	73	87i	3	1i	9	3	16	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	176	178	19	2.8	3.5	32	32	-	-	-	-	10	3	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Angola	121	119	23	1.1	2.2	24	23	-	-	46	29j	13	9	21	6	17	2j	22	6j	93	69j	42	52	56j	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.4	2.4a	20	2.9	3.3	30	26	47	77j	21	9j	25	14	25	6	-	-	-	-	85	45j	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Benin	1.3	1.3a	18	3.3	3.1	44	44	36	75	-	-	7	2	21	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	60	13k	-	-	-	
	569	567	19	3	3.4	41	43	-	-	-	-	4	1	28	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Botswana	9	9.1a	19	3.8	3.7	37	40	-	-	-	-	12	6	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	43	41k	-	-	-	-	-	
	66	65	23	1.4	1.3	24	23	6	2	-	-	-	-	20	9	-	-	-	-	88	75j	41	48	55k	58	28k	-	-	-	
Cape Verde & Principe	572	581	19	3.4	3.9	47	48	40	55i	-	-	2	1	16	15	-	-	-	-	75	52j	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	7	4.6i	18e	-	-	-	-	9	26	29	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cote d'Ivoire	600	611	19	2.6	3.2	37	37	-	-	-	-	10	5	17	11	-	-	-	-	94	45i	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7.8	7.4	24	-	-	-	-	28	18j	49	60j	-	-	-	-	13	5j	50	22j	94	84j	-	54	60i	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRC	332	336	19	1.6	2.4	38	38	-	-	-	-	5	1	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	512	525	19	4.5	5	31	35	-	-	-	-	16	7	22	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2	2.0a	19	2.8	3.3	36	37	-	-	-	-	11	5	27	4	-	-	-	-	85	37j	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60	61	19	3.1	3.7	44	44	24	25i	34	28i	20	13	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	275	278	19	3	3.4	37	40	51	83j	6	1j	46	12	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	795	763	22	3.5	1.8	21	23	10	37	36	19	17	9	27	5	-	-	-	-	94	70i	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1.5	1.5a	19	3.6	4.1	40	42	-	-	-	-	5	2	20	9	-	-	-	-	77	32k	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.1	2.1a	19	3.8	3.9	42	42	19	46i	-	-	.3	1	19	10	-	-	-	-	78	29k	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	3.1	3.0a	19	2.9	-	24	28	-	-	-	-	9	4	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	631	626	19	3.4	3.7	25	29	-	-	9	4k	10	2	21	9	-	-	-	-	83	34k	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	828	832	19	3.6	3.9	34	39	-	-	-	-	4	3	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	94	81i	-	-	-	-

- a. Millions
- b. Total population
- c. Age 15-29
- d. Age 16-29
- e. Males/age 18-24, Females/age 16-24
- f. Age 20-24
- g. Percentage which entered Second Cycle of Second level
- h. Note Currently married
- i. 1975-1979
- j. 1970-1974
- k. 1975-1969
- l. 1960-1964

United Nations, Statistical Indicators on Youth, New York, 1985.