

# explore key data on the P20

select your region:



**more developed  
regions**

**Asia**

**Africa**

**Oceania**

**Latin America  
& the Caribbean**

## Northern Africa

Algeria	>
Egypt	>
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	>
Morocco	>
Tunisia	>
Western Sahara	>

## Sub-Saharan Africa

## Eastern Africa

Burundi	>
Comoros	>
Djibouti	>
Eritrea	>
Ethiopia	>
Kenya	>
Madagascar	>
Malawi	>
Mauritius	>
Mayotte	>
Mozambique	>
Réunion	>
Rwanda	>
Somalia	>
Sudan <sup>a</sup>	>
Uganda	>
United Republic of Tanzania	>
Zambia	>
Zimbabwe	>

## Middle Africa

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

## Southern Africa

Botswana	>
Lesotho	>
Namibia	>
South Africa	>
Swaziland	>

## Western Africa

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

## Notes

<sup>a</sup> Sudan is included in Northern Africa for the analysis presented in Chapter 1 – Population and families, and Chapter 3 – Education.



# P20 profile:

# [COUNTRY NAME]

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

**This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in [COUNTRY NAME].**

## The P20 in [COUNTRY NAME]

[XX] people in [COUNTRY NAME] are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is [X]% of the total population and they live on less than \$2.54 a day.

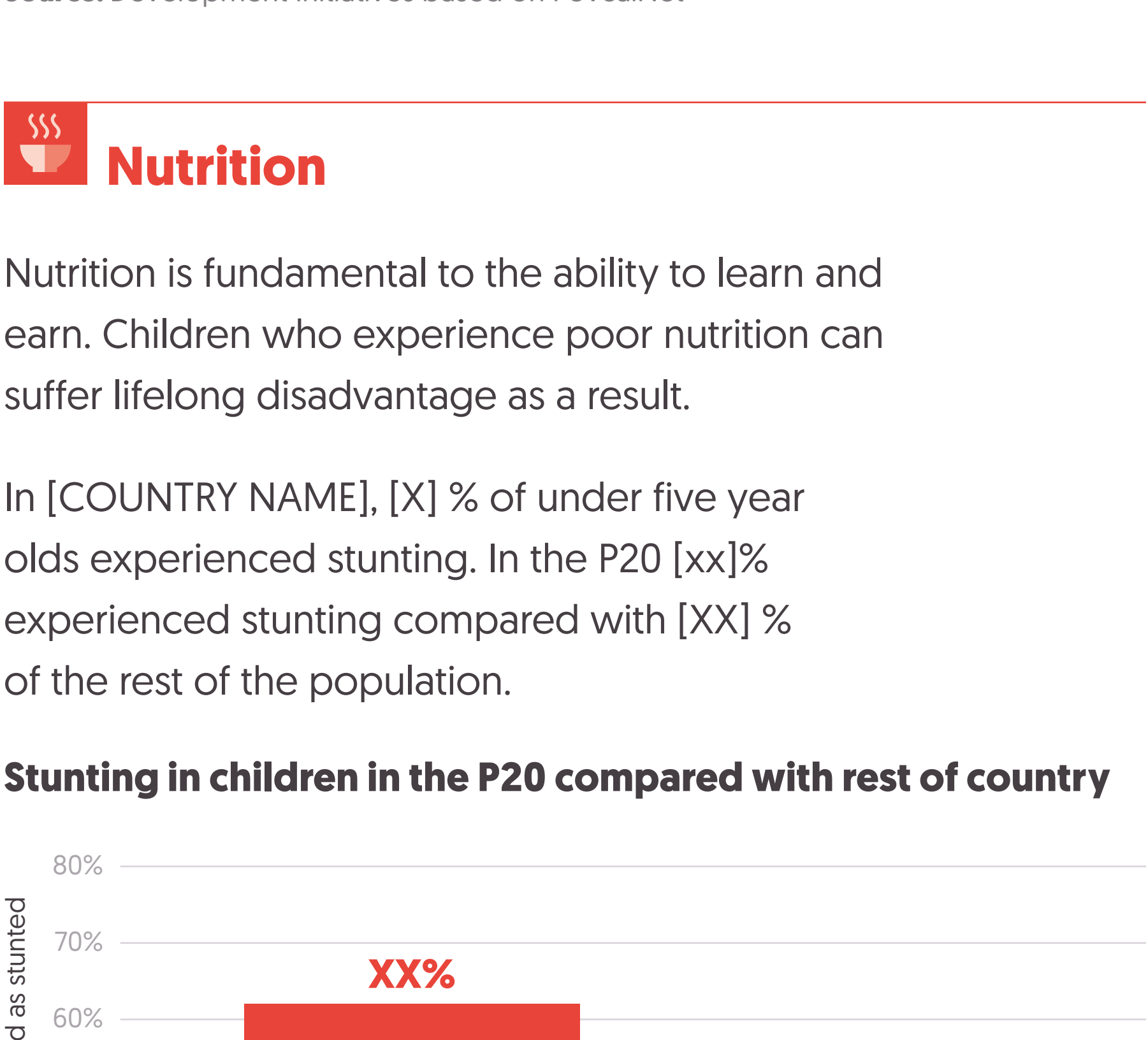
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within [COUNTRY NAME] – live on between \$[XX] and \$[XX] a day compared with an average \$[XX] for the rest of the population.

**Source:** Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet<sup>1</sup>

## Income

In 2000 the gap between the P20 and everyone else in [COUNTRY NAME] was \$[0.00] and in 2013 it was \$[0.00]

### Benin consumption trends



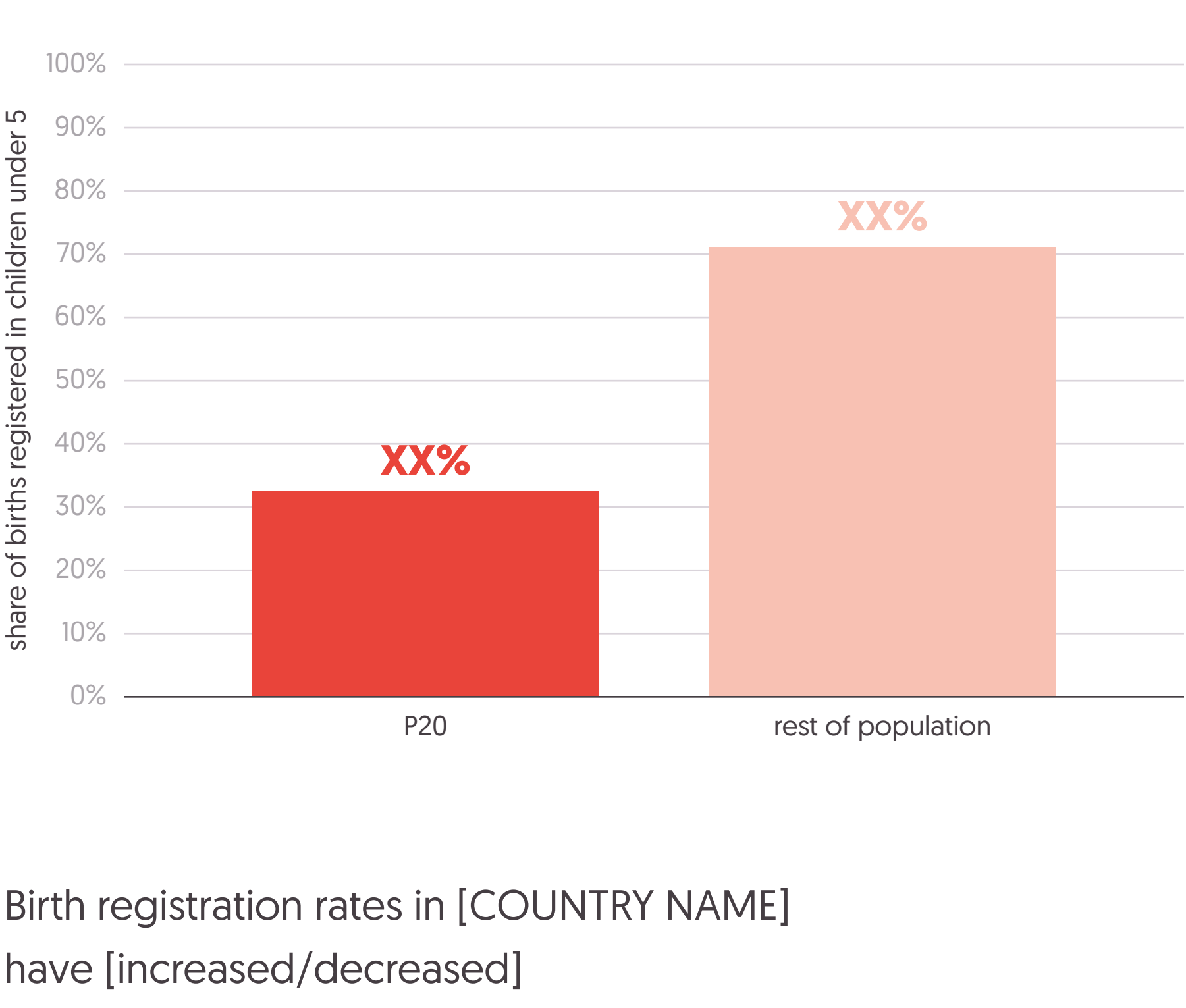
**Source:** Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

## Nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In [COUNTRY NAME], [X] % of under five year olds experienced stunting. In the P20 [xx]% experienced stunting compared with [XX] % of the rest of the population.

### Stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



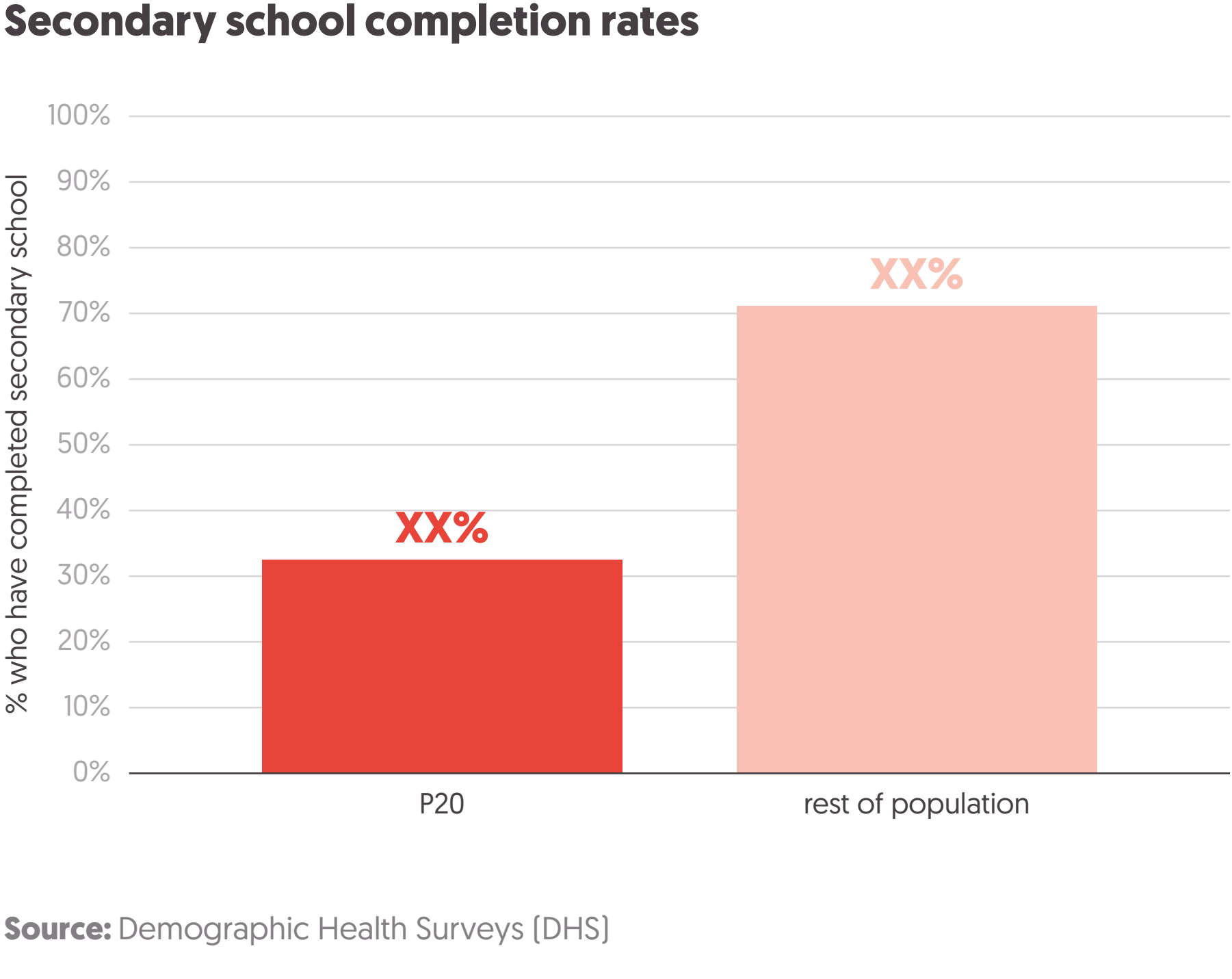
**Source:** Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates<sup>2</sup>

## Birth registration

If you are born into the poorest 20% of people, you are much less likely to have your birth registered, which can affect access to services, welfare, and rights. Globally about [XX] million people have not had their births registered.

In [COUNTRY NAME] [XX]% of births in the P20 are registered compared [XX] % in the rest of the population.

### Birth registration rates for children under 5



Birth registration rates in [COUNTRY NAME] have [increased/decreased]

**Source:** Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %<sup>3</sup>

## Education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In [COUNTRY NAME] [xx]% of people have completed secondary school education.

### Percentage who have completed secondary education



[XX]% of people in the P20 have completed a secondary education compared with [XX]% of the rest of the population.

### Secondary school completion rates



**Source:** Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

## Health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In [COUNTRY NAME] the Under Five Mortality rate is [XX] per 1,000 live births.

The under five mortality rate among the P20 is [XX] per 1,000 live births compared with [XX] per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

### Under 5 mortality rates



**Source:** Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

<sup>1</sup> Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 \$PPP)

<sup>2</sup> Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

<sup>3</sup> Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

**If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:**

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