

# Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators 2003



**T**he challenges facing sub-Saharan Africa as it strives to meet, or even closely approach, its development objectives are more daunting than those facing any other region in the world. These objectives include the goals and targets for 2015 set at the ICPD in 1994 and the ICPD+5 follow-up in 1999, and by the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000. The region will continue to need the highest per capita levels of technical and financial support of any region, along with renewed and sustained political commitment, if it is to make major progress towards reaching those goals by 2015.

Unfortunately, efforts to eradicate poverty, empower women, reduce child mortality and improve maternal health in the region continue to be severely undercut by the devastating HIV/AIDS pandemic and by massive human displacements in the wake of natural disasters, violent conflicts and debilitating political strife.

Halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, and addressing the closely related issue of improving the reproductive health of millions of women and adolescents currently at risk, must be among the region's highest priorities. In a region where one out of 16 women dies and many are disabled due to complications associated with pregnancy, safe motherhood must be a priority. Lack of access to emergency obstetric care is one of the key reasons for high rates of maternal mortality and morbidity. Other priorities are advocacy and programming to target the poorest of the poor in difficult-to-reach areas and to eliminate harmful traditional practices and gender-based inequities.

In the past three decades, sub-Saharan Africa's population has grown far faster than any other region; it doubled between 1975 and 2000, rising from 325 to 650 million, and is currently growing at 2.4-2.5 per cent a year. Even after taking into account the devastating ongoing effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the United Nations Population Division projects that sub-Saharan Africa's population will reach about 1.1 billion by 2025. Today over 47 per cent of Africa's population is between the ages of 5 and 24, indicating that the momentum for further population growth is considerable.

While continuing to rise, contraceptive prevalence rates for modern methods in most of the region's 45 countries remain quite low. There are a number of exceptions, however, including Botswana, Cape Verde, Kenya, Mauritius, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Surveys show that the percentage of sub-Saharan women in a marital or consensual union who have an unmet need for family planning is the highest in the world, totalling over 20 per cent in over 20 sub-Saharan countries and over 30 per cent in six of them.

Adversity has increasingly galvanized both African leaders and international assistance efforts. A new African consensus on population, reproductive health and gender equity has been forged, as articulated within the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). NEPAD is an African-led, integrated development plan that addresses social, economic and political priorities. It calls on African countries to join together to harness their natural and human resources, to be "architects of their own sustained upliftment". The newly reconstituted African Union (formerly the Organization of African Unity) has endorsed NEPAD's emphasis on governance and cooperation to achieve progress.

# Sub-Saharan Africa

Attitudes towards population and reproductive health issues have shifted markedly since the first World Population Conference in 1974 and especially since the ICPD in 1994. With the help of the Network of African Women Ministers and Parliamentarians as well as the Forum of Arab and African Parliamentarians on Population and Development and other like-minded groups, many policy makers are continuing efforts to keep these issues high on the policy agenda. As a result, almost all countries in the region now explicitly support reproductive health programmes, including family planning, and are integrating population issues into their development process and efforts to fight poverty. Several countries have passed laws banning female genital cutting and violence against women, and legal frameworks promoting the right to reproductive health have been passed in some countries and are under discussion in others. A number of countries have repealed or are in the process of repealing colonial laws banning the use of contraception.

Increasing moves towards democracy in the region during the past decade have facilitated the participation of civil society organizations in development, including in the delivery of reproductive health services to the poor.

Almost all countries have conducted at least one census and/or one demographic and health survey. Nonetheless, the lack of relevant and accurate data remains a serious problem in many sub-Saharan countries. Building and upgrading institutional capacity and human skill levels continues to be a major need throughout the region and especially in its 30 least-developed countries. The region has long faced a shortage of health professionals, managers, researchers, planners and technicians to implement programmes. And the HIV/AIDS epidemic has made matters considerably worse.

The United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods organizations, continues to be quite active in assisting sub-Saharan governments, at their request, to prepare United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other instruments designed to focus and increase the impact of domestic and internationally assisted social and development efforts. This includes efforts aimed at reducing debt levels under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Well over 20 sub-Saharan countries are taking part in the HIPC Initiative by implementing poverty reduction strategies (based on their PRSPs) and related structural and institutional reforms. Initiatives have included health-sector reforms and HIV/AIDS information campaigns.

It is imperative that governments address needs related to population and reproductive health, including family planning, during the remainder of this decade as poverty-reduction strategies gain momentum and the enhanced HIPC Initiative reduces the debt relief burden, freeing up funds for development.

# Angola



## Overview

Constant political and military instability has led to the deterioration of the socio-economic and health care infrastructure in Angola, leaving large parts of the population vulnerable to displacement, hunger, violence and forced migration. Less than 35 per cent of the population has access to basic health services, sanitation and potable water. The unstable environment in the country has led donors to contribute more to emergency aid and less to sustainable, long-term programmes in population, development and reproductive health — where there is a significant need.

Angola has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, as well as a relatively high annual population growth rate. High adolescent fertility rates are considered to be a significant problem. National attention, reflected in the UNFPA country programme, is focused on reproductive health, population and development strategies, and advocacy. To this end a policy statement, National Norms and Policies for Reproductive Health, was approved by the Ministry of Health in 2000. A national youth project, JIRO (Youth Informed, Responsible and Organized), promotes awareness-raising activities and education in reproductive health and encourages the use of youth-friendly counselling and reproductive health centres.

The number of people infected with HIV/AIDS in Angola continues to rise rapidly. The pandemic is a matter of higher political attention and concern.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

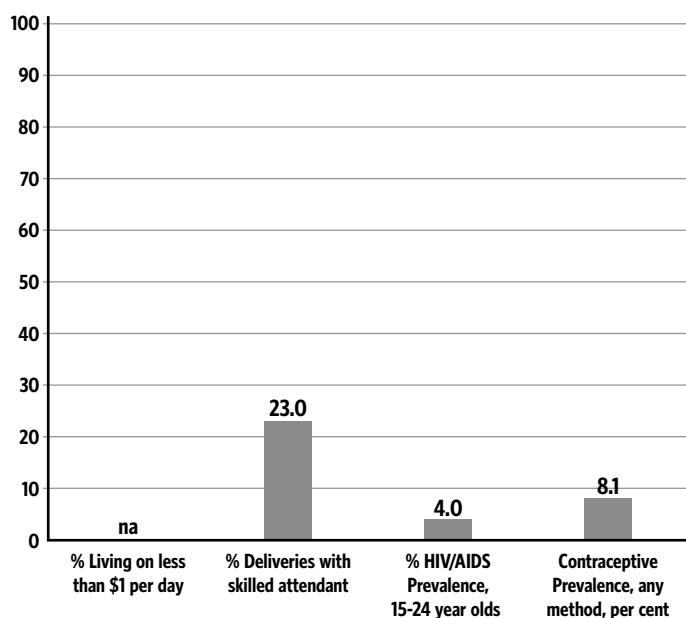
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	6,900.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	7,035.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	51.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	35.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,011.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	42.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 8.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,300
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 600
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 126.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 201
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 191
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 211
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 44.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 46.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 43.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.3

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	49.87	61.88	80.01

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,187
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 38
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 23
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 60
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 69
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 18
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 13
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	229.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 7.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.9

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	90.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	75.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	15.5

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,702.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	60.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

### Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	148.0
Rural	155.0
No Education/Primary	162.0
Highest Level of Education	116.0
Provincial Low	123.0
Provincial High	181.0
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	52.8
Rural, Per Cent	25.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.3
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	81.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	36.9
Provincial High, Per Cent	50.2
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	6.0
Rural, Per Cent	0.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.3

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	18.3
Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.9
Provincial High, Per Cent	11.5
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	29.7
Rural, Per Cent	32.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	34.0
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	70.0
Provincial Low, Per Cent	22.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	39.5
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	8.0
Rural, Per Cent	9.2
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.8
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	11.7
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Benin



## Overview

Benin's Population Policy Declaration (PPD), adopted in 1996, aims to address population issues and reduce poverty. It calls for expanded access to quality reproductive health services, as well as increased educational and employment opportunities for girls and women. The PPD programme of action will be elaborated by the first quarter of 2003 by the newly created Population and Human Resources General Bureau.

Despite trends toward economic growth and increased democratization, socio-demographic indicators remain poor. Infant, child and maternal mortality rates are high, early childbearing is common, and pregnancies tend to be frequent and closely spaced. The overall prevalence of HIV/AIDS climbed dramatically over the past decade, with some regions experiencing infection rates of well over 10 per cent. Although the 1990 Constitution affirms that men and women are equal according to the law, gender equity has yet to be realized in practice.

Successes include the adoption of the Family Code and the National Policy of Women's Promotion and its Plan of Action. A National Programme of Reproductive Health has been elaborated. Another positive development was the carrying out of the third population census in March 2002.

The Government is working to expand the preventive and curative services that are available to the large adolescent population and to adopt a national youth policy. Initiatives have included training a network of peer educators and establishing several youth centres and a multimedia (TV, radio) centre in Cotonou. Plans are underway for the implementation of a national information, education and communication strategy for reproductive health. The Government has established a Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) in reproductive health that includes four major components: women's health (including safe motherhood, family planning, and efforts to eliminate infertility and female genital cutting); child health; adolescent health and men's health (including the prevention of HIV/AIDS); and the advancement of reproductive health norms and policy. Another major focus is advocacy, involving explicit efforts to enlist the support of policy makers, legislators, and traditional and religious leaders for the PPD and, more broadly, for the empowerment of girls and women.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

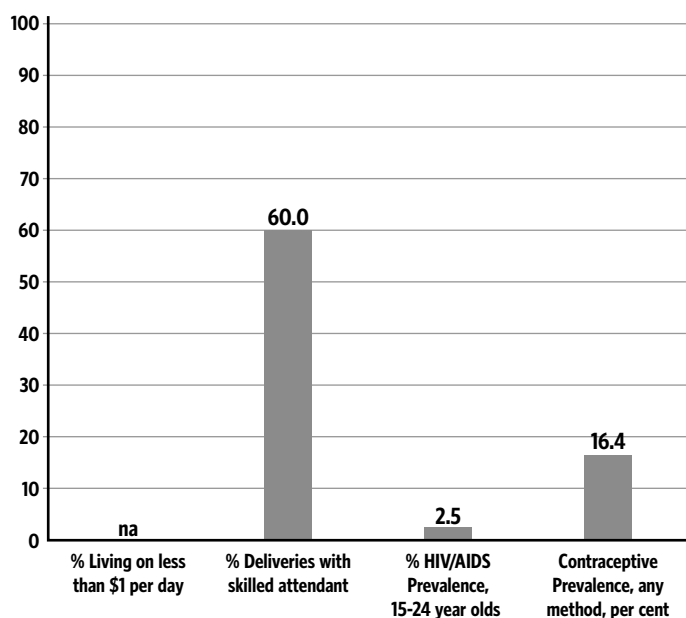
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	3,269.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	3,359.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	42.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	43.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,559.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	3.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 16.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 880
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 560
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 87.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 132
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 123
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 141
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 53.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 55.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 51.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.0

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	23.98	29.90	38.43

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	990
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 63
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 60
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	45.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	48
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	76
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 69
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 103
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 30
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 14
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	32
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	14
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	112.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.4

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	80.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	77.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	6.0

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	805.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	55.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 17.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 8.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 25.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 281.7

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	19.7
Urban	4.4	Urban, Per Cent	18.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.0
Rural	6.4	Rural, Per Cent	32.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	11.8
No Education/Primary	6.3	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	34.5	Poorest, Per Cent	1.3
Highest Level of Education	3.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.8	Richest, Per Cent	9.0
Provincial Low	4.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.2	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	6.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	39.0	Urban, Per Cent	17.9
Poorest	7.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	25.4
Richest	3.8	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	25.7
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	10.2
Urban	72.9	Urban, Per Cent	83.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.1
Rural	104.5	Rural, Per Cent	63.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	29.0
No Education/Primary	100.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	67.6	Poorest, Per Cent	37.4
Highest Level of Education	53.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.5	Richest, Per Cent	18.8
Provincial Low	56.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	46.5	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	120.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	97.9	Urban, Per Cent	3.8
Poorest	119.4	Poorest, Per Cent	34.4	Rural, Per Cent	5.6
Richest	63.3	Richest, Per Cent	97.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.8
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.0
Urban	72.0	Urban, Per Cent	9.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.1
Rural	142.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.7
Poorest	178.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.8	Richest, Per Cent	4.5
Richest	33.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.3	Poorest, Per Cent	11.9

# Botswana

## Overview

The approval and publication of the National Population Policy Plan of Action for 1998-2008 marked a major accomplishment in the area of population and development policy. The programme's goals include: reducing adolescent fertility and maternal mortality rates, increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate among women, achieving gender equality and equity, and empowering youth to make informed choices. To this end, the Government has supported training for health care workers so they can identify important reproductive health issues and prepare protocols for implementing research. The Government has also supported research on teenage childbearing as well as a study on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the Botswana economy and society.

Botswana has a high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate: 38.8 per cent of the adult population is HIV-positive. To mitigate the impacts of the disease, the Government has joined in a public-private partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Merck & Co., Inc. Focusing on various pilot sites, the partnership aims to test strategies to accelerate progress in HIV/AIDS prevention, health-care access, patient management, and the treatment of HIV with anti-retroviral drugs. The Government is providing treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV and has recently launched the National Sexually Transmitted Disease Research Center, which seeks to prevent HIV/AIDS through prevention, voluntary testing, and treatment of sexually transmitted infections.

Responding to the high adolescent fertility rate, the Government has introduced a number of youth-friendly health and family planning facilities that provide counselling and information services. Recruitment and training of peer educators are underway. The Government has also commissioned a national study on the sexual behaviour of adolescent youth.

Results from the 2001 census reflect a decline in the population growth rate. Future challenges for the Government include continuing to address the high fertility and mortality rates and the needs of the many children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. The Government also needs to strengthen human resource capacity and to continue to strengthen public-private partnerships and institutional mechanisms for coordinated implementation of the national policy at the district level.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

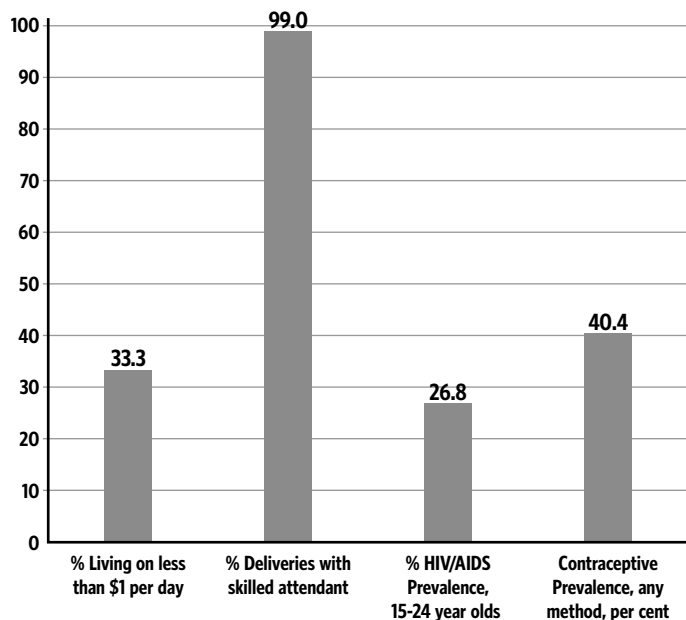
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	768.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	795.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	33.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	17.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	49.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	382.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.35
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	38.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 40.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 480
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 150
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,400
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 73.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 142
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 137
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 146
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 44.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 44.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 43.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.0

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	7.97	9.24	11.05

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	7,184
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 33.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 95
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	25
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	20
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 106
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 78
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 85
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	13
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	13
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	23
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	22.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	63.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	30.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	26.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 30.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 45.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 12.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 19.3

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	55.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	62.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	49.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	17.0

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	56.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	14.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	34.5
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	48.9
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	11.5
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	13.6
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	98.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.0
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	98.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	30.6
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	98.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	94.4	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	100.0	Urban, Per Cent	2.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	2.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	41.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.4
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	38.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.3
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.2	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Burkina Faso



## Overview

Burkina Faso has a National Population Policy — plus a Population Action Programme for the 2001-2005 period — aimed at reducing poverty by achieving a balance between population and development via increased resources and increased use of reproductive health services. Some progress has been made in recent years, including the enactment of a law banning female genital cutting (FGC) and the adoption of a safe motherhood strategy.

However, Burkina Faso is still far from reaching the threshold indicators agreed upon at the International Conference on Population and Development: maternal and infant mortality and total fertility rates remain high; HIV prevalence is one of the worst in West Africa; and the contraceptive prevalence rate, while improving, is still very low.

The country has recently adopted an affirmative action policy to promote girls' education and to strengthen financial support to the national commission on FGC. More than 10 bilateral and multilateral donors (plus the European Union and the International Planned Parenthood Federation) are working with the Government to implement its population and health policies and programmes, including a multisectoral programme designed to prevent the further spread of HIV/AIDS, especially among young people.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

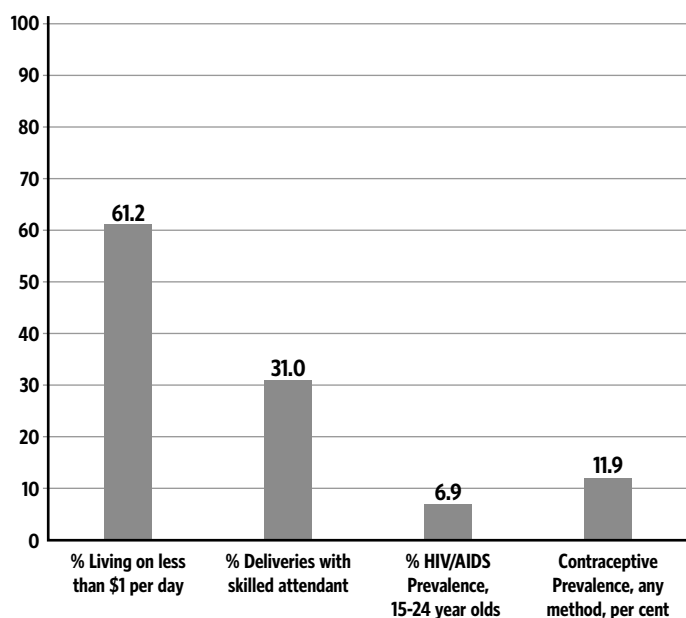
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,916.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	6,291.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	46.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	17.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	17.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,759.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	43.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.89
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 11.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,400
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 570
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 2,600
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 99.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 146
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 141
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 151
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 45.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 46.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 44.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.5

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	45.84	52.65	64.63

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	976
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 61.2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 53
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 31
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	54.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	66
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	86
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 35
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 51
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 12
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 8
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	34
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	35
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	37
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	17
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	151.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 7.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 11.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.8

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	85.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	78.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	11.0

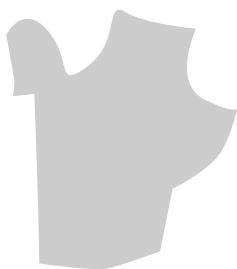
## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,663.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	64.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 19.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 25.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 476.0

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.1	Urban, Per Cent	14.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.6
Rural	7.3	Rural, Per Cent	28.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	22.5
No Education/Primary	7.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.5	Poorest, Per Cent	0.7
Highest Level of Education	2.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.9	Richest, Per Cent	16.4
Provincial Low	4.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	16.9	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	7.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	32.4	Urban, Per Cent	22.3
Poorest	7.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	36.0
Richest	4.6	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	35.6
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	67.4	Urban, Per Cent	90.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.9
Rural	113.2	Rural, Per Cent	24.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	36.8
No Education/Primary	110.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	27.7	Poorest, Per Cent	35.6
Highest Level of Education	78.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	93.2	Richest, Per Cent	22.0
Provincial Low	69.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	24.5	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	118.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	94.1	Urban, Per Cent	4.5
Poorest	113.6	Poorest, Per Cent	25.8	Rural, Per Cent	12.8
Richest	79.7	Richest, Per Cent	86.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.5
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	72.0	Urban, Per Cent	20.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.6
Rural	163.0	Rural, Per Cent	2.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	13.8
Poorest	182.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.2	Richest, Per Cent	4.0
Richest	97.0			Poorest, Per Cent	9.6

# Burundi



## Overview

A number of significant events have taken place in recent years, including the signing of the Arusha Agreement for Peace in August 2000, the setting up of the transition institutions, and the holding of donor round tables in Paris (December 2000) and Geneva (December 2001). As a result, there is an increased likelihood that the ongoing political transition process will proceed successfully, and that the dire economic, social and health situations of past years will improve. It is also more likely that the number of internally displaced persons (350,000) will greatly decrease, and that the country's public infrastructure, including health and population elements, will be substantially strengthened.

Along with the search for peace, the fight against HIV/AIDS is a top government priority. To address the pandemic, the Government adopted a National Strategic Plan (1999) and a Plan of Action (2001), which it presented to the Geneva Donors Round Table for support. While population and health indicators related to the International Conference on Population and Development and the Millennium Development Goals remain at troublingly low levels, some promising developments occurred in 2000-2001. These include: the training of over 200 service providers; a doubling of community-based contraceptive distribution points; improved accessibility to reproductive health services in seven provinces; a growing number of recreation/health centres giving youth access to information and clinical services; support for humanitarian activities for internally displaced persons; and a draft project for an inclusive process to develop a National Population Policy. In addition, laws discriminating against women are being reviewed and revised.

A major demographic and reproductive health survey, supported by the European Union, is expected to lead to the creation of a socio-demographic database and the integration of population issues into national planning. In response to a recent inquiry from the United Nations, the Government indicated that it viewed population and fertility levels as too high and that it was providing direct support to increase access to contraceptives. It also viewed life expectancy, the under-5 mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate as unacceptable.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

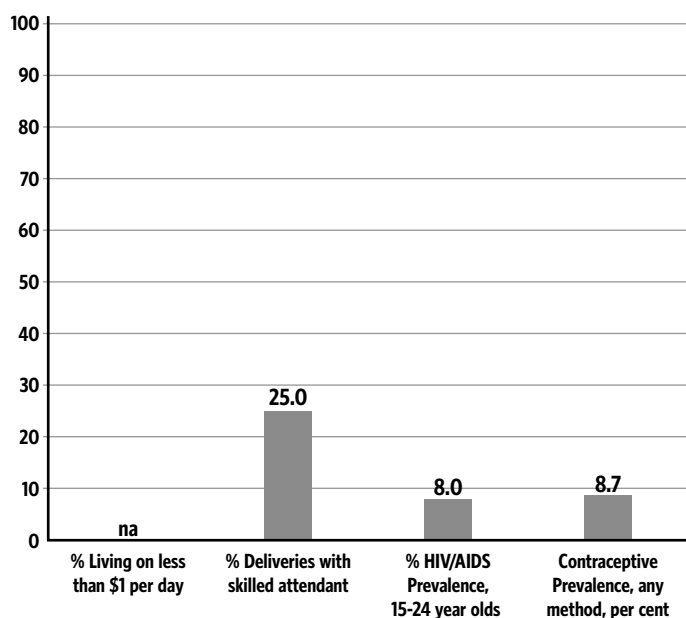
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	3,257.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	3,430.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	43.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	21.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	9.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,560.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	1.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 8.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,900
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 780
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 3,500
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 120.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 198
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 188
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 207
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 40.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 41.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 39.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.1

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	29.20	34.72	42.57

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		591
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		0.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification		Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification		A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲	65
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	25
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male		44
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female		60
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲	56
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲	69
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲	8
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent		44
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent		46
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent		57
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent		28
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent		8
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent		1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24		21.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20		59.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		25.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		22.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲	8.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲	14.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲	3.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲	6.3

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total		89.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		94.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		86.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands		na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent		14.4

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		849.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		59.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.1
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	14.7
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	21.5
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	46.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	47.4
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	16.3
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	64.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	28.3
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	21.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	54.6
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	82.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	17.8	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	38.0	Urban, Per Cent	5.4
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	13.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	14.8
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.5
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	23.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.1
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	9.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.9
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.5	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Cameroon



## Overview

Although Cameroon faces a number of daunting challenges, including rapid population growth, high fertility, and a young population, it has seen a number of encouraging developments in recent years. Among these developments are: the updating of the 1992 Population Policy; the elaboration of a reproductive health policy and programme as well as reproductive health service standards and procedures; and the reorganization of health services with the integration of a standard Minimum Package of high-quality reproductive health services.

Sectoral policies and strategies are being revised (as of 2002) to reflect the updated Population Policy's goals. These goals include improving women's welfare, accelerating effective decentralization, increasing access to essential drugs and contraceptives, reducing maternal and infant mortality, stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS, and improving access to and equality of opportunity for boys and girls.

Other encouraging measures include the creation of important population and development networks for parliamentarians and women ministers; the formulation of a national Advocacy Strategy on Population; and the mobilization of cost-sharing funds for the population programme.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

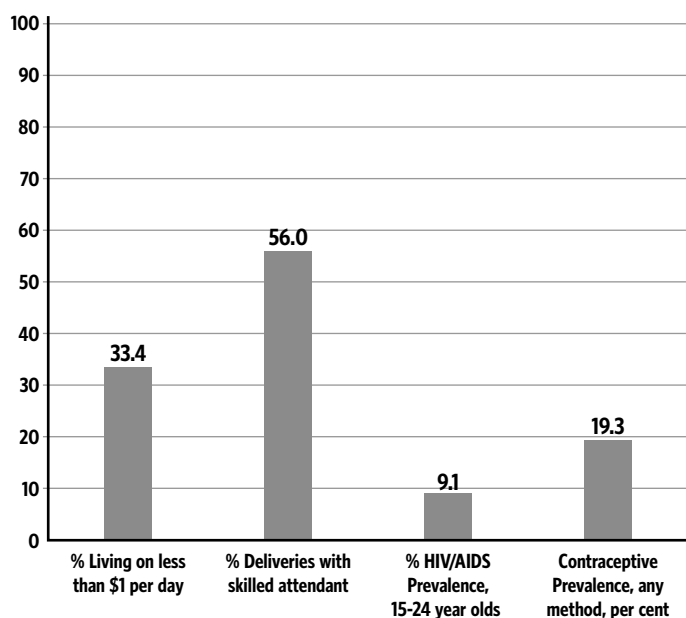
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	7,739.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	7,795.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	50.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,634.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	7.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 19.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 720
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 490
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 960
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 87.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 133
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 127
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 138
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 50.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 49.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.6

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	68.94	80.24	97.46

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,703
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 33.4
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 62
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 56
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	44.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	21
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	36
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 84
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 23
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 18
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	35
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	127.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 15.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 6.6

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	86.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	49.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.6

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,555.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	45.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 13.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 19.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 434.5

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

### Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	3.9
Rural	5.8
No Education/Primary	6.6
Highest Level of Education	3.6
Provincial Low	3.1
Provincial High	6.6
Poorest	6.2
Richest	4.8

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	61.0
Rural	86.9
No Education/Primary	103.9
Highest Level of Education	49.9
Provincial Low	51.5
Provincial High	103.2
Poorest	103.9
Richest	51.2

### Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	88.0
Rural	174.0
Poorest	208.0
Richest	101.0

### Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	20.2
Rural, Per Cent	38.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	47.4
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	20.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.4
Provincial High, Per Cent	43.3
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	84.9
Rural, Per Cent	48.2
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.4
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	86.9
Provincial Low, Per Cent	25.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	95.2
Poorest, Per Cent	32.0
Richest, Per Cent	94.7

### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	13.1
Rural, Per Cent	4.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.8

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	14.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	14.1
Poorest, Per Cent	0.7
Richest, Per Cent	12.5

### Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	14.3
Rural, Per Cent	25.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	35.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	12.0
Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	33.5
Poorest, Per Cent	24.9
Richest, Per Cent	6.2

### Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	3.5
Rural, Per Cent	5.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.9
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	3.3
Richest, Per Cent	2.0
Poorest, Per Cent	7.5

# Cape Verde

## Overview

Since becoming independent in 1975, Cape Verde has achieved gains in health, education and economic growth. Infant and maternal mortality rates have declined substantially, as has the total fertility rate, though significant rural-urban disparities exist. The contraceptive prevalence rate has risen considerably. Nevertheless, challenges remain. The Government, responding to a recent United Nations inquiry, has indicated that it regards adolescent fertility as a major area of concern. Although several youth centres now offer information, counselling, condom distribution and referrals, the Ministry of Health has not yet authorized trials of the integration of clinical services into the centres themselves. (Such integration is scheduled to start in 2003.) At present, adolescent-specific clinical services are solely offered in two health centres run by VERDEFAM, the local affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

While the gross national product is relatively high, the country has virtually no natural resources and depends almost entirely on external assistance and on revenue transferred from Cape Verdians living abroad. Spatial distribution of the population is a concern, with population density varying widely between islands. In addition, inter-island migration and the high urban growth rate — with over half of the country's population now living in the three main cities — have strained the health and social service infrastructure. With a poverty rate estimated at 30 per cent, Cape Verde is classified as a least developed country. The Government has finalized a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which is expected to be approved shortly.

Strengthening national expertise in the areas of reproductive health, population and development remains a priority. Both the national population policy, adopted in 1995, and the 2002-2006 national development plan emphasize the integration of women into society. Sex-disaggregated data from the 1998 Demographic and Health Survey and the 2000 census have enabled the Government to integrate gender and population dimensions into development strategies. Female education and literacy rates are among the highest in the African region, and the legal context is favourable to women. However, while sexual violence and mistreatment of women are punishable by law, there is no protocol in clinics for the referral of victims of violence to law enforcement authorities.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

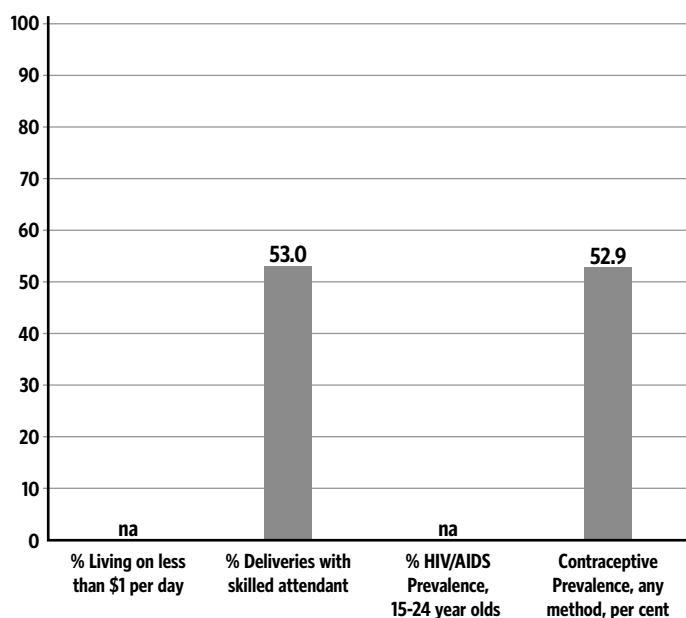
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	208.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	237.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	31.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	64.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	126.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.56
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	46.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 52.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 190
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 70
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 420
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 55.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 57
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 71.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 65.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.6

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	2.68	2.93	3.53

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,863
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 74
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 53
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	16
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	34
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 146
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 143
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	16
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	72.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	25.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	66.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	90.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	11.1

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	41.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	34.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	67.9
Urban	3.1	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	22.3
Rural	4.9	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	75.2
No Education/Primary	6.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	2.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	38.0	Urban, Per Cent	81.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	36.0	Rural, Per Cent	35.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	44.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	40.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	23.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	88.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	36.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	31.9	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	37.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	89.1	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	84.0	Urban, Per Cent	63.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	116.0	Rural, Per Cent	30.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	36.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Central African Republic

## Overview

The Central African Republic is beginning a period of reconstruction following years of socio-political unrest that had serious repercussions on economic and social development.

In 1998 the Government issued a detailed National Population Policy and founded a National Commission for Population, which has not become effectively operational due to various constraints.

The total fertility rate is high (5.3 children per woman), and women's overall status remains poor. Nevertheless, some progress has been made in the area of gender equity, including the adoption of a family code and a women's promotion policy, the carrying out of various actions aimed at discouraging harmful traditional practices, and the intensification of activity by non-governmental organizations concerned with women's rights.

Bilateral and multilateral donors finance over 80 per cent of the country's population-related programmes, and most modern methods of contraception are available free of charge. Nevertheless, use of modern methods is hampered by traditional cultural preferences and insufficient IEC activities. It is increasingly being recognized that the active involvement of national NGOs is necessary to complement and spur on government efforts.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is a major concern of the Government. The Government, with outside assistance, is intensifying its preventative efforts, including systematic screening of clients in antenatal consultations and increasing the availability of a basic minimum package of reproductive health services in hospitals, primary health centres and private clinics.

The Government states that the country's under-5 and maternal mortality rates are at unacceptably high levels. It also views life expectancy rates as being unacceptably low.

Results from the 2002 census are expected to provide important data and analyses. It is also hoped that the results will promote investments and improvements in the relevant technical and institutional capacities needed to advance the implementation and monitoring of the National Population Policy and supporting programmes.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

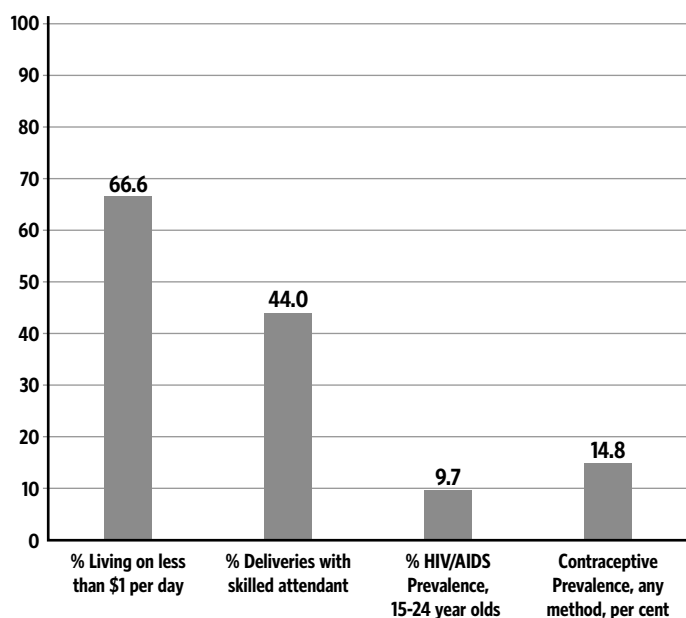
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,874.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,970.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	19.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	42.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	898.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.30
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	3.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 14.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,200
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 870
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,600
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 101.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 156
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 141
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 172
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 44.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 46.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 42.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.1

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	15.82	18.99	23.32

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,172
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 66.6
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 60
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 44
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	50.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	40
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	65
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 69
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 46
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	25
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	39
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	19
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	140.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 16.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 7.0

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	77.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	69.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.3

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	327.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	37.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 11.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 4.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 16.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 96.7

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

### Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	4.9
Rural	5.2
No Education/Primary	5.2
Highest Level of Education	3.9
Provincial Low	4.6
Provincial High	5.5
Poorest	5.1
Richest	4.9

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	79.9
Rural	116.3
No Education/Primary	114.2
Highest Level of Education	52.1
Provincial Low	62.7
Provincial High	122.7
Poorest	132.3
Richest	53.7

### Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	153.0
Rural	157.0
Poorest	155.0
Richest	138.0

### Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	34.7
Rural, Per Cent	37.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	39.7
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	33.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	29.9
Provincial High, Per Cent	43.3
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	77.7
Rural, Per Cent	23.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.4
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	84.8
Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.1
Provincial High, Per Cent	88.7
Poorest, Per Cent	14.3
Richest, Per Cent	81.7

### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	6.4
Rural, Per Cent	1.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.1

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	12.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	9.0
Poorest, Per Cent	0.7
Richest, Per Cent	8.8

### Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	22.2
Rural, Per Cent	30.8
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	19.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.6
Provincial High, Per Cent	36.5
Poorest, Per Cent	36.5
Richest, Per Cent	19.6

### Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	4.5
Rural, Per Cent	9.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.8
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.0
Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	11.8
Richest, Per Cent	5.0
Poorest, Per Cent	11.5

# Chad



## Overview

Since achieving independence in 1960, Chad has been characterized by rapid population growth, economic and political unrest, and an inadequate internal communications network. In 2001, the country became eligible to receive foreign assistance under the World Bank's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and since April of that year, the Government has been engaged in the participatory process of developing its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

In 1994, one year after abrogating the 1920 French anti-contraception law, the Government adopted a Population Policy Declaration. Current government priorities in the area of reproductive health include safe motherhood, family planning and family welfare, prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, infertility, cervical cancer, female genital cutting, improving maternal nutrition through addressing food taboos, violence against women, and adolescent reproductive health. Addressing the high total fertility rate has been a challenge, given the cultural preference for large families that is often expressed by Chadian men. Also of concern is the fact that of the country's health facilities, over half lack the capacity to handle obstetric emergencies, and less than one third offer family planning services.

Gender inequity — which is apparent in the economic, political and educational spheres — is also evident in the inability of many girls and women to access reproductive health and family planning information and services. This is especially true in areas of the country where the predominance of male clinicians inhibits women from seeking care.

Positive developments include the integration of population and family life education into the curricula of primary schools and teachers colleges on a pilot basis. Government plans call for expanding this initiative to the national level. In addition, both a Network of Women Ministers and Parliamentarians and a Parliamentarians' Network on Population and Development have been established. A key priority is sensitizing rural women's groups on reproductive health issues, with an emphasis on income-generating activities as an integral element of women's empowerment. Four rural radio stations are producing programmes covering a range of issues related to reproductive health, gender-based violence and the status of girls and women.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

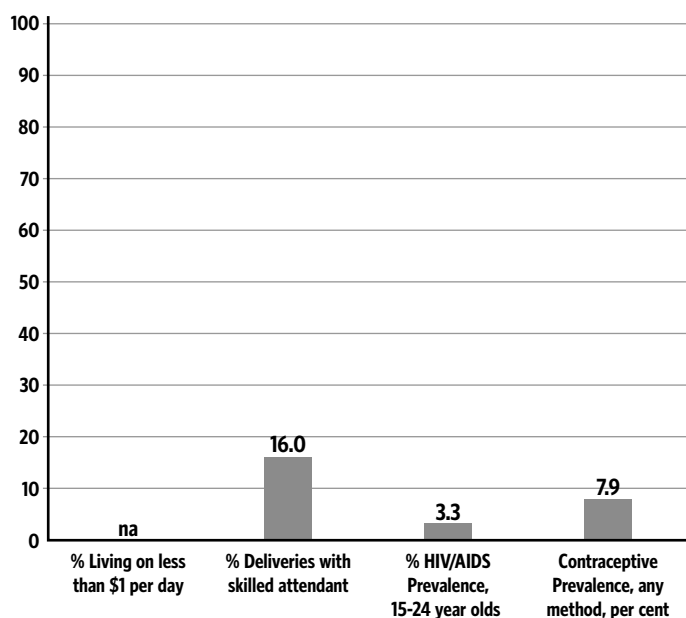
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,153.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,236.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	48.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	19.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	24.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,862.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.65
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	2.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 7.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,500
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 1,100
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,900
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 122.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 198
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 190
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 207
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 45.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 46.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 43.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	31.38	36.72	45.43

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	871
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 27
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 16
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	43.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	48
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	66
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 53
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 18
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 5
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	27
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	28
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	28
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	194.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.2

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	79.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	69.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	2.4

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,036.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	59.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 6.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 3.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 9.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 139.8

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	6.1	Urban, Per Cent	38.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.6
Rural	6.8	Rural, Per Cent	38.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	9.0
No Education/Primary	6.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	40.4	Poorest, Per Cent	0.1
Highest Level of Education	6.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	15.5	Richest, Per Cent	4.8
Provincial Low	5.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	38.0	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	6.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	39.9	Urban, Per Cent	26.1
Poorest	7.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	28.0
Richest	6.2	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.9
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	22.7
Urban	88.0	Urban, Per Cent	46.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.4
Rural	108.0	Rural, Per Cent	8.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	28.2
No Education/Primary	106.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	11.0	Poorest, Per Cent	49.5
Highest Level of Education	76.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	68.1	Richest, Per Cent	28.8
Provincial Low	78.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	40.6	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	92.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	52.4	Urban, Per Cent	7.9
Poorest	79.8	Poorest, Per Cent	2.6	Rural, Per Cent	10.3
Richest	89.3	Richest, Per Cent	47.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.2
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	7.7
Urban	190.0	Urban, Per Cent	6.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.6
Rural	195.0	Rural, Per Cent	0.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.9
Poorest	178.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.4	Richest, Per Cent	7.0
Richest	205.0			Poorest, Per Cent	21.4

# Comoros



## Overview

Comoros is working to recover from a recent socio-political crisis. It has had a new constitution in force since December 2001 that gives autonomy to the three islands in Comoros. The country does not yet have a population and development policy, though the General Planning Department is working on implementing a strategy to integrate population variables and gender dimensions into the sectoral programmes of its poverty eradication efforts, including into the formulation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. Comoros does have a national family planning programme and in early 2002 formulated a national reproductive health policy and a national IEC/reproductive health strategy.

The Ministry of Health is working to improve coordination between the public sector and civil society in the reproductive health field and has signed a declaration with the "Ordre National des Médecins" on collaboration and mutual support in reproductive health that focuses on family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted infections (including HIV/AIDS), and the collection of reproductive health data. ASCOBEF, a non-governmental organization affiliated with the International Planned Parenthood Federation, is providing reproductive health information, counselling and services via both youth associations and its own health centres.

A population census was launched in 2002, with plans to integrate its results into updated socio-demographic baseline data, disaggregated by sex, for development planning purposes. Additionally, a national policy for women's promotion and a family code are being finalized. Their approval is envisioned in 2003 after the installation of the Parliament.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

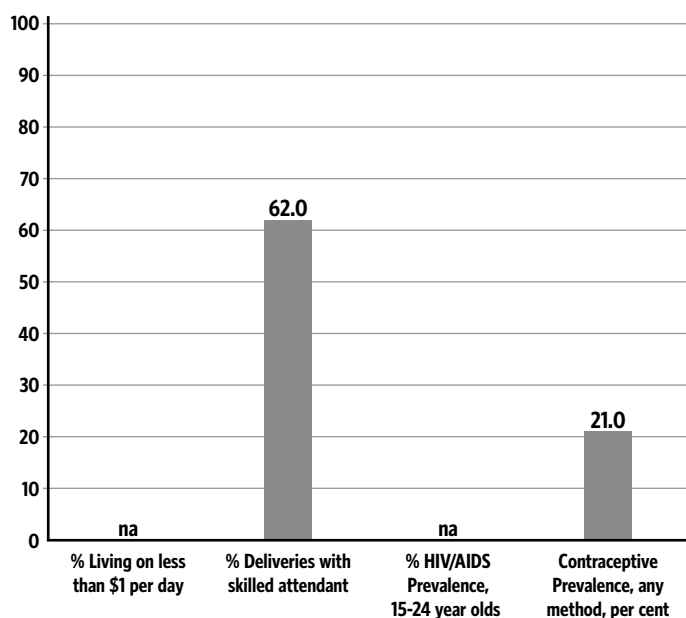
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	375.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	373.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	34.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	181.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	11.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 21.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 570
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 220
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 76.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 92
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 58.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 60.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 57.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.3

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	3.07	3.73	5.13

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,588
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-1.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 96
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 62
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	37
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	51
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 76
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 91
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 23
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 18
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	26
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	42
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	23
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	76.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	86.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	64.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	95.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	56.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 21.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 12.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 34.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 32.8

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.1	Urban, Per Cent	9.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.5
Rural	5.5	Rural, Per Cent	9.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.8
No Education/Primary	5.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	13.9	Poorest, Per Cent	6.6
Highest Level of Education	3.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.3	Richest, Per Cent	18.6
Provincial Low	4.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.7	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	6.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	23.1	Urban, Per Cent	25.0
Poorest	6.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	26.1
Richest	3.0	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.4
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	63.8	Urban, Per Cent	78.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.9
Rural	90.0	Rural, Per Cent	43.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	32.7
No Education/Primary	87.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	40.8	Poorest, Per Cent	35.8
Highest Level of Education	67.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	82.9	Richest, Per Cent	17.8
Provincial Low	78.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	39.3	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	83.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	65.3	Urban, Per Cent	6.7
Poorest	87.2	Poorest, Per Cent	26.2	Rural, Per Cent	8.3
Richest	64.6	Richest, Per Cent	84.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.5
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	54.0	Urban, Per Cent	14.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.0
Rural	71.0	Rural, Per Cent	10.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	11.9
Poorest	65.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.7	Richest, Per Cent	3.4
Richest	25.0			Poorest, Per Cent	13.4

# Congo



## Overview

Since independence, Congo's history has been characterized by violent conflict. Civil unrest following elections in 1993 resulted in the deaths and displacement of thousands prior to the signing of the Libreville Peace Accord. War erupted again several years later, and since 1997 development has been undermined by sporadic episodes of violence. This most recent period of conflict has claimed thousands of civilian lives and caused hundreds of thousands of others to flee to the countryside or to neighbouring countries. The widespread destruction of infrastructure and the displacement of personnel continue to aggravate an already precarious situation. Schools and health facilities must be rehabilitated in order for basic services to be reintroduced.

Maternal and infant mortality rates remain elevated, and according to a recent UN inquiry, the Government regards the average life expectancy as unacceptable. The fertility level, particularly among adolescents, is a major area of concern. This can be attributed not only to early sexual activity, but also to a low contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods. Addressing the alarming spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic remains a key priority. Estimates of infection, published in 1995, reported that prevalence was already approaching 8 per cent.

In light of the outbreak of sexual violence towards women and girls that has marked conflict and post-conflict periods, considerable effort has been directed towards expanding care for rape victims. In addition to providing clinical reproductive health services, the Government is focused on the recruitment and training of psychologists. Tied to this expansion of clinical services, the Government has initiated an IEC campaign. Efforts to sensitize the population to the consequences of sexual violence have included the distribution of posters, the production of videocassettes, and the airing of educational messages on television and radio stations.

The Government also supported the conducting of a rapid study to assess contraceptive needs. This nationwide study is intended to support the establishment of a system of management and distribution of condoms in an effort to prevent the transmission of HIV.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

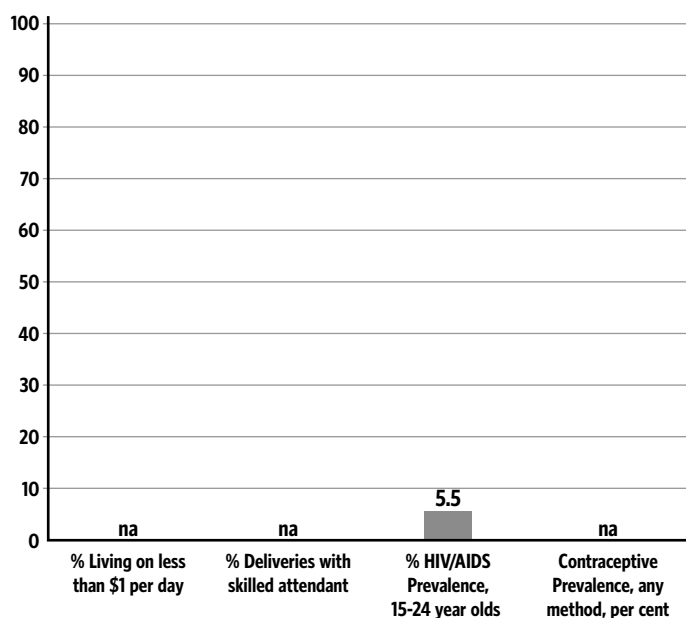
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,571.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,634.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	66.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	720.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.29
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 440
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 72.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 122
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 108
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 136
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 53.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 48.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.9

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	11.67	14.93	19.03

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	825
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 51
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	35.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	13
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	26
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 79
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 88
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	14
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	14
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	19
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	145.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.4

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	70.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	58.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	12.0

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	399.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	58.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Congo, Democratic Republic of the

## Overview

Following a decade of political turmoil and war, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has experienced relative stability and progress since the ceasefire agreement in July 1999. Unfortunately, the war and ensuing tensions have resulted in significant loss of human life, approximately two million internally displaced persons, and a number of formidable population and reproductive health challenges. The Republic ranks 155th on the 2002 Human Development Index.

The Government considers the high rate of population growth (which outpaces food production) to be an obstacle to human development. It therefore aims to reduce this rate to 2.5 per cent a year by 2020. UNFPA is funding a programme for the 2002-2006 period to assist the DRC in achieving its population and development goals. The Inter-agency Working Group on Refugee Reproductive Health and the Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium have implemented programmes to increase refugees' access to reproductive health services. Additionally, the World Bank, in collaboration with the Government, is currently preparing an interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, and chairs the twice-yearly technical update meetings including multiple stakeholders.

HIV/AIDS, which affects over 5 per cent of the population, is of major concern to the Government. Incidence rates are higher in regions of conflict, displacement and military deployment.

Another challenge is in the area of gender equality. Significant inequalities persist in the areas of education and literacy.

## Statistics

### POPULATION

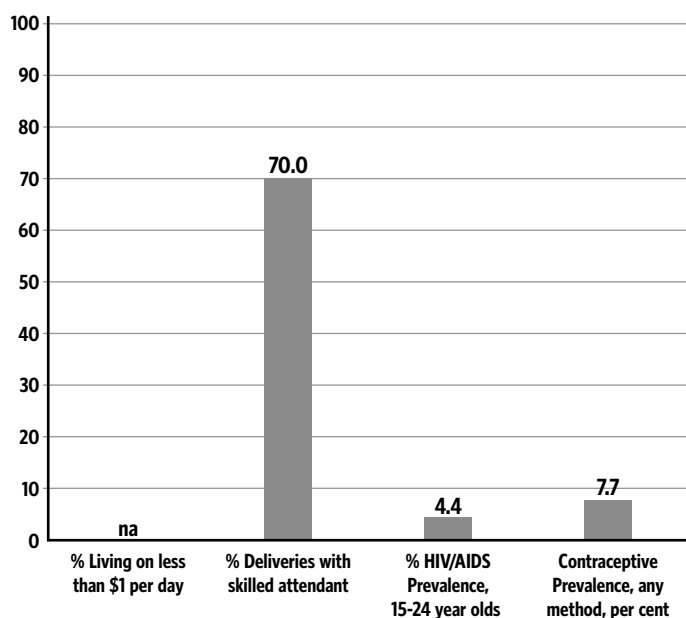
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	26,924.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	27,349.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	47.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	15.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	31.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	11,578.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	42.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	2.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 7.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 940
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 390
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,800
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 90.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 128
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 120
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 136
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 51.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 49.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.5

### Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	193.82	251.53	324.36

### Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 45
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	●▲ 70
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	27
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	50
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ 48
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ 44
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	●▲ 24
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	●▲ 13
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	35
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	34
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	45
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	25
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	230.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	●▲ 4.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	●▲ 7.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	●▲ 2.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	●▲ 3.7

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	74.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	63.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	7,613.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	70.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

### Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	4.6
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Côte d'Ivoire

## Overview

The recent outbreak of civil strife has had dire consequences for political and social stability in the country. The health and education infrastructures have been undermined. Large numbers of people have been displaced and need services. The response to this emergency and its duration will determine when and whether national policies and programmes can be successfully implemented.

Over the past few years, the Government had adopted a National Population Policy Statement (NPPS) and established the institutional structure of the NPPS, including the National Commission of Population and the National Population Bureau. It had also implemented the Third General Population and Housing Census, formulated a National Action Plan for Women, and, in the area of reproductive health, adopted a National Reproductive Health Policy as well as service norms and standards.

In 2001, the Government adopted a National Population Action Plan and an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy that makes the fight against HIV/AIDS a top national priority. Nonetheless, national capacities for the design and implementation of sectoral population policies and programmes remain weak. For example, family planning services are only available in 30 per cent of the country's health facilities; the country has the highest HIV prevalence rate in the subregion; there has been an increase in overall mortality resulting in a nearly 10 per cent drop in life expectancy over the past 14 years; and there is a high rate of unsafe abortion that is responsible for 22 per cent of maternal deaths.

Female genital cutting is a national concern, as it negatively impacts the physical and mental health of women and girls. A 1998 law (No. 98-757 of 23 December) outlawed all kinds of violence against women, including this practice.

In response to a United Nations inquiry, the Government has indicated its concerns about high growth, high fertility and maternal and under-5 mortality rates. It has also expressed concern about high levels of immigration and the spatial distribution of the population.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

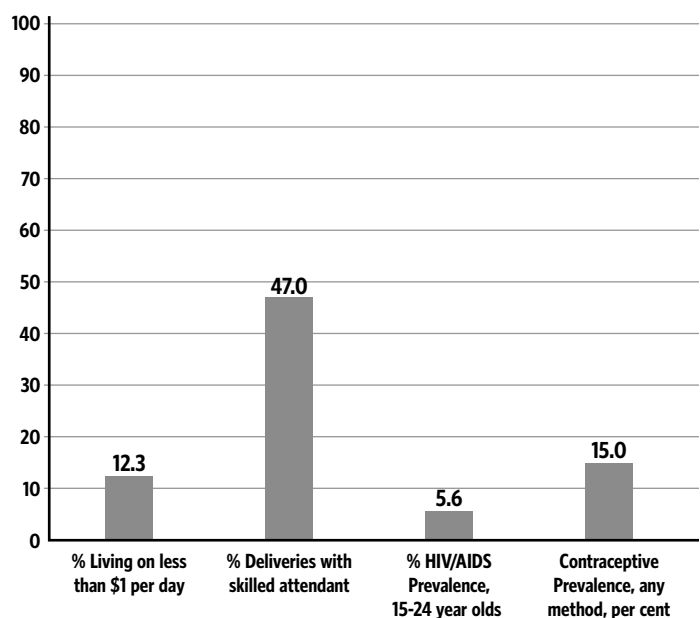
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	8,544.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	8,146.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	15.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	44.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,915.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	7.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 15.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,200
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 860
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,500
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 89.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 138
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 131
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 144
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 47.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 48.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 47.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.3

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	65.85	82.92	110.02

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,630
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-2.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 12.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 77
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 47
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	50.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	41
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	63
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 66
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 88
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 30
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 16
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	22
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	120.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 6.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.5

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	67.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	44.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.5

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,635.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	44.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 20.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 7.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 27.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 640.7

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.0	Urban, Per Cent	18.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.6
Rural	6.0	Rural, Per Cent	41.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	13.2
No Education/Primary	6.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	38.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	2.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	3.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.4	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	4.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	28.9	Urban, Per Cent	13.3
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	25.1
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	23.5
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	84.7	Urban, Per Cent	79.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	10.7
Rural	123.9	Rural, Per Cent	32.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.1
No Education/Primary	123.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	37.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	61.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	83.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	80.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	75.6	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	89.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	82.4	Urban, Per Cent	2.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	6.0
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.5
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	82.0	Urban, Per Cent	12.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.7
Rural	169.0	Rural, Per Cent	4.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	2.3
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Equatorial Guinea

## Overview

Equatorial Guinea lacks a formal national population policy. However, there are sectoral policies focusing on health, education, environment and women — many of them of recent origin. The country's strong oil-driven economic growth has encouraged the Government to plan short-, medium- and long-term development strategies to reduce poverty. In addition, the Government has recently drawn up a 10-year Development Programme of Action (2001-2010) and a national Good Governance Programme.

Despite a rather extensive health infrastructure and a relatively high level of allocation of national financial resources to the health sector, health indicators continue to be troubling. Maternal, infant and child mortality levels are high, as is the total fertility rate. Moreover, contraceptive prevalence rates are very low, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS is rising rapidly. A National Strategic Plan to combat the AIDS pandemic was developed in early 2002.

While a national policy on the advancement of women has recently been adopted, women's status continues to be seriously constrained (evidenced by their relatively low level of education, and low legal and socio-economic status). A national reproductive health programme has recently been launched with the upgrading of reproductive health services in 24 health units and the establishment of two counselling and monitoring centres for youths/adolescents.

## Statistics

### POPULATION

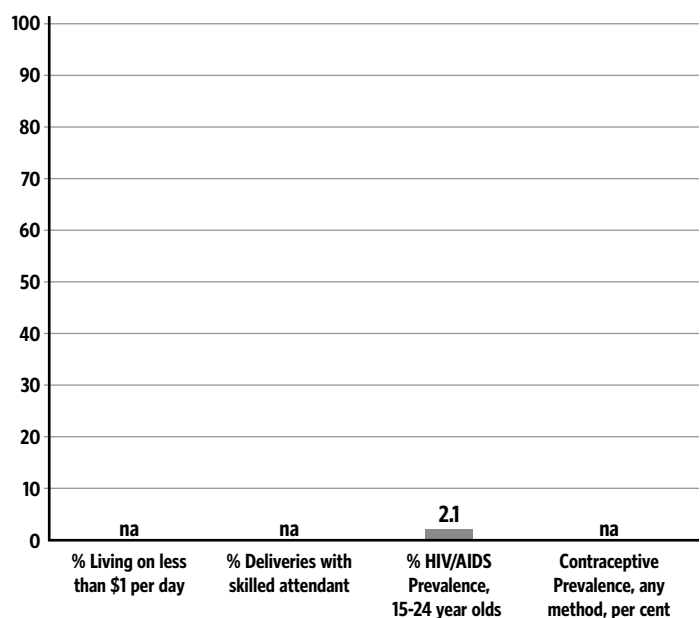
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	238.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	244.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	43.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	16.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	50.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	109.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.89
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,400
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 610
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,400
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 107.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 160
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 51.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 48.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.7

### Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	1.90	2.24	2.78

### Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	15,073
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	16.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 43
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	7
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	26
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 112
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 137
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 43
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 19
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	192.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.91
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.9

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.0

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	55.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	53.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Eritrea



## Overview

The long-term goals of the Government are in harmony with the ICPD Programme of Action. Although a national population policy has not been developed, key issues — including adolescent reproductive health, the environment, gender, HIV/AIDS and the status of people with disabilities — are addressed in various policy and planning documents. In 2002 UNFPA, in collaboration with the Government, launched a second population programme to address: 1) access to high-quality basic health services with special emphasis on reproductive health services; 2) prevention of HIV/AIDS; and 3) the collection and analysis of data needed to plan, monitor and evaluate development policies. The reproductive health subprogramme aims to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality and to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS, which is perhaps the greatest threat facing Eritrea.

Because a population census has never been conducted, information on the size, distribution and characteristics of the population is scanty and unreliable. The population and development strategies subprogramme aims to help improve the availability of population data.

Health-sector reform discussions were initiated in 2001. Results from the Government's second demographic and health survey, which took place in the first half of 2002, suggest that substantial improvements in the health status of the population have occurred despite the recurrent drought and continuing effects of war. This is due to the demonstrated commitment of the Government, in partnership with the UN and other agencies, to make primary health care available to all. Nevertheless, Eritrea has some of the poorest reproductive health indicators in the world.

Two years after the border conflict, the Government is still grappling with the immediate needs of reconstruction, demobilizing and reintegrating soldiers, reintegrating returnees and restoring social services. Although the 2001 national elections were postponed, regional elections were held, marking a significant step towards the development of a functional and representative local administration. The Government is facing a shortage of capacity and personnel in all sectors, which hampers socio-economic development.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

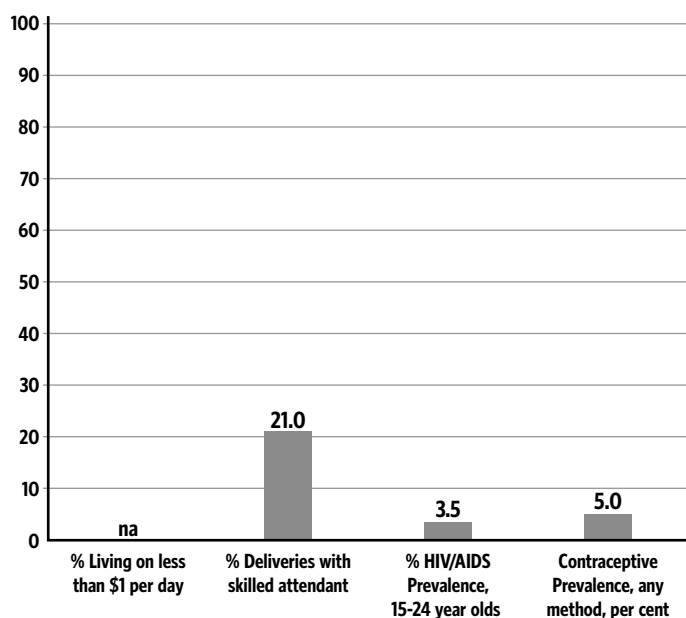
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,984.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,009.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	40.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	19.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	933.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 5.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 830
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,400
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 89.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 142
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 134
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 149
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 51.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 53.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 50.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.9

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	13.61	17.37	20.71

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	837
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-8.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 46
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 21
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	33
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	55
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 55
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 67
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 33
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 23
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	42
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	45
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	38
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	18
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	16
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	112.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.6

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	77.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	14.7

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	545.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	64.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 21.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 27.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 155.2

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.2	Urban, Per Cent	7.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.7
Rural	7.0	Rural, Per Cent	33.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.4
No Education/Primary	6.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	31.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	47.1
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	47.2
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	18.0
Urban	79.8	Urban, Per Cent	63.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	32.0
Rural	74.4	Rural, Per Cent	9.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	54.7
No Education/Primary	76.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	56.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	86.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	57.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.1	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	106.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	57.1	Urban, Per Cent	9.4
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	19.0
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	19.7
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.4
Urban	52.0	Urban, Per Cent	14.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.9
Rural	171.0	Rural, Per Cent	0.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.3
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	0.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.0	Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Ethiopia

## Overview

Ethiopia's population is young, heterogeneous and mostly rural (83 per cent). The sub-Saharan country, which is very poor, ranked 168th on the Human Development Index in 2002. A National Population Policy was adopted in 1993; relevant programmes and institutional frameworks for its implementation were subsequently set up at central and regional levels. Sector-wide programmes in health and education are being vigorously implemented, with due emphasis on rural areas. The policy is being updated in 2002-2003.

The Government is strongly committed to national ownership of all of its development programmes. New Ministries of Capacity Building and of Youth, Sports and Culture have recently been established, with the latter beginning to address reproductive health activities for young people. Ethiopia is also completing a full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, with a view towards becoming eligible for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.

The country has been hard-hit by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, with AIDS now recognized as a leading cause of morbidity and mortality. As a result, the country has seen a reversal of many of the development gains that had been made in recent decades.

Awareness of contraception is high in Ethiopia, but the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods is low. The incidence of unsafe abortions is high and constitutes a major cause of maternal morbidity and mortality.

The country recently conducted and disseminated the results of its first-ever demographic and health survey. A major census is planned for 2004.

Many international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and multilateral and bilateral donor agencies (as well as the Packard Foundation) support population and reproductive health programmes in Ethiopia, as do more than 70 national NGOs, most of which work in the areas of AIDS and family planning and belong to a coordinating umbrella organization, the Consortium of Family Planning NGOs in Ethiopia (COFAP).

# Statistics

## POPULATION

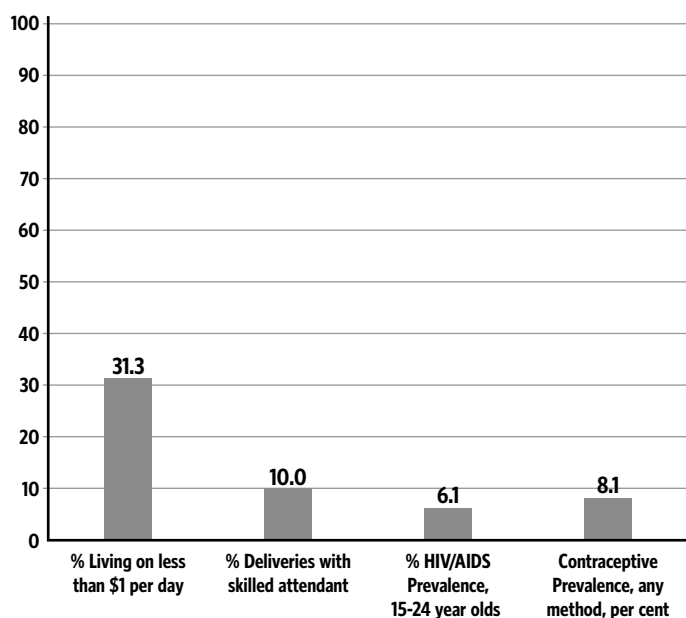
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	32,846.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	33,193.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	19.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	16.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	14,906.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.75
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	6.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 8.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,800
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 790
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 3,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 114.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 183
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 175
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 190
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 44.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 45.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 43.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.8

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	244.55	304.28	396.22

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	668
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 31.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 24
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 10
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	44.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	53
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	69
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 57
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 6
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 4
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	51
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	26
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	11
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	78.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	17.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 5.6

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	74.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.8

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	6,237.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	43.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 21.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 13.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 35.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 3,276.8

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.3	Urban, Per Cent	9.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.4
Rural	6.4	Rural, Per Cent	18.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	34.3
No Education/Primary	6.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	20.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.5	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.7	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	5.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	26.0	Urban, Per Cent	33.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	48.7
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	49.6
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	96.5	Urban, Per Cent	34.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	14.1
Rural	114.7	Rural, Per Cent	2.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	53.7
No Education/Primary	119.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	63.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	45.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	81.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.1	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	129.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	69.1	Urban, Per Cent	7.9
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	17.1
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.3
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	60.0	Urban, Per Cent	28.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.6
Rural	123.0	Rural, Per Cent	3.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	22.0
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	3.3	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Gabon



## Overview

Although it boasts a gross national product that is considerably higher than that of other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Gabon's social and health indicators remain quite low. According to the United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report 2002*, government expenditures on health accounted for just 2.1 per cent of the gross domestic product in 1998. In addition, elevated rates of maternal mortality can be attributed largely to a history of restrictive legislation with regards to reproductive health and family planning. In 2000, Gabon abrogated a 30-year-old ordinance prohibiting contraception and abortion throughout the country. Despite this liberalization of national policy, the Government's response to a 2001 UN inquiry suggests that the Government continues to view the rates of both population growth and fertility as too low with respect to the country's vast natural resources. Among the other concerns cited by the Government as being of primary concern were life expectancy, under-5 and maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and inadequate spatial distribution, with approximately 75 per cent of the population concentrated in the three towns of Libreville, Port-Gentil and Franceville.

While Gabon has not yet officially adopted a national population policy, efforts are currently underway to develop such a framework in a manner that is consistent with the country's broader development goals. The completion of the country's first demographic and health survey in 2001 has provided critical data on a number of socio-demographic variables. The Government is now in the process of developing a national strategic plan to combat HIV/AIDS. Both an inter-ministerial commission and a technical consultative committee in the Ministry of Health have been established, and in May 2001 the Government negotiated with international pharmaceutical firms for a 90 per cent cost reduction for procurement of anti-retrovirals. In addition, consciousness-raising among young people is a fundamental priority. To date, innovative government initiatives have included support for *Radio Émergence*, a youth-led radio broadcast, and the establishment of a network of peer educators in three youth counselling centres across the country.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

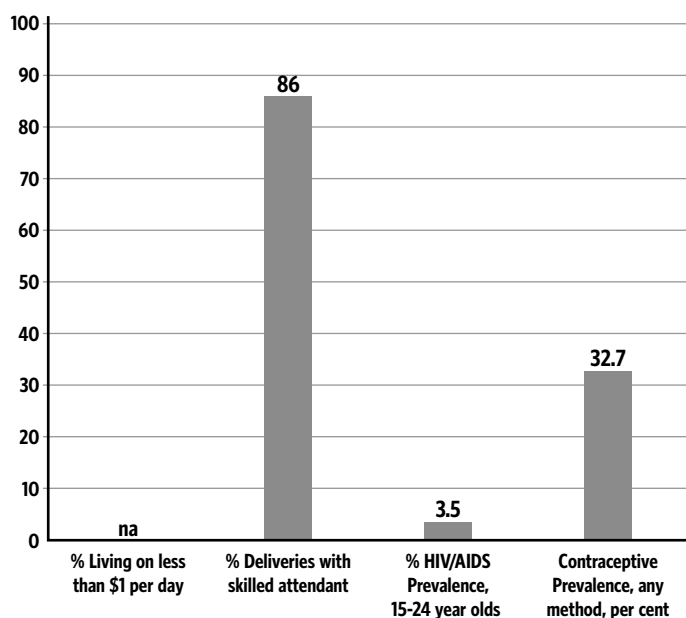
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	640.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	652.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	15.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	82.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	284.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	43.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	11.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 32.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 620
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 220
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,400
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 87.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 132
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 125
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 139
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 52.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 53.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 51.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.4

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	6.44	7.76	9.74

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,237
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 70
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 86
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	35.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 151
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 152
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 59
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 51
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	160.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.1

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.9

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	127.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	47.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 19.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 8.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 28.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 408.8

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.9	Urban, Per Cent	31.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.3
Rural	5.7	Rural, Per Cent	40.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	14.5
No Education/Primary	5.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	35.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	29.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	3.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	28.5	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	5.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	41.5	Urban, Per Cent	10.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	16.8
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.5
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	60.7	Urban, Per Cent	92.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	8.7
Rural	62.2	Rural, Per Cent	67.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	17.7
No Education/Primary	65.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	83.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	62.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	91.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	35.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	65.4	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	82.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	93.2	Urban, Per Cent	1.6
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	3.2
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.7
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	131.0	Urban, Per Cent	13.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.3
Rural	210.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	3.9
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

## Overview

Gambia's first National Population Policy (1992) was revised in 1996 to take into account the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The overall coordination of population policies and programmes is entrusted to the National Population Commission located in the Office of the President, chaired by the Vice President. In his 2002 New Year's message, the Head of State clearly stated his Government's resolve to tackle "the rapid demographic changes and to strengthen and support education and IEC [information, education and communication] activities".

In 1998 the Government formulated a comprehensive National Youth Policy as well as a National Education Plan for 1998-2003. The National Policy for the Advancement of Gambia Women, formulated in 1994, provides the framework for gender-oriented population activities. Both a Reproductive Health Policy and a reproductive health IEC strategy were formulated in late 2001.

Gambia also has a strategy for poverty alleviation and is active in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Partly because of the influx of both economic and non-economic migrants into Gambia over the past 12 years, the Government is formulating a comprehensive migration policy.

Despite the progress that has been made, especially in formulating enlightened, forward-looking policies, Gambia continues to have the highest maternal mortality rate in the subregion and a very low level of usage of modern contraceptives. Female genital cutting continues to be widespread in rural areas. An adolescent health survey conducted in 2000 noted that rapid urbanization, an increased incidence of sexually transmitted infections (including HIV/AIDS), increased cases of unwanted pregnancies, and unsafe abortions all posed serious threats to young people's health.

## POPULATION

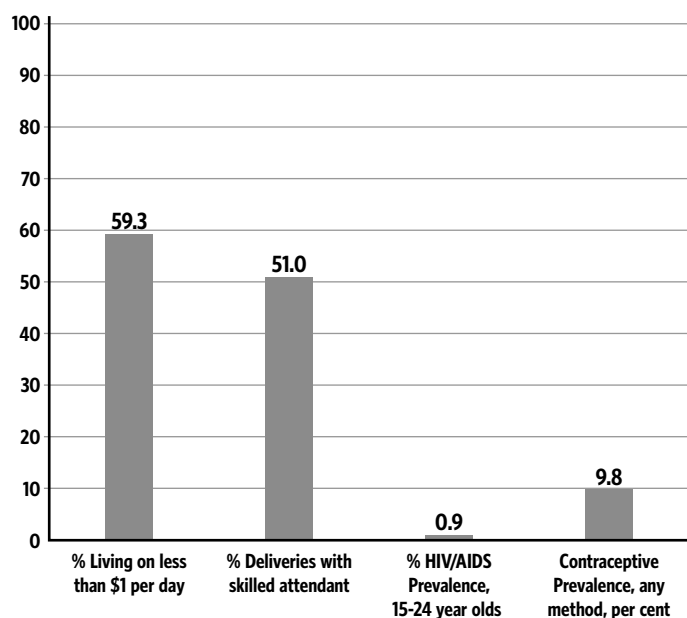
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	678.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	692.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	40.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	31.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	336.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	9.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 9.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 430
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 125.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 195
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 45.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 46.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 44.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.5

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	4.65	5.51	6.79

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,649
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 59.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 62
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 51
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	56
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	70
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 71
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 79
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 31
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 23
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	16
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	18
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	19
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	138.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.7

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	80.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	70.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	2.0

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	126.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	39.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

### Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	71.6
Rural, Per Cent	40.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	47.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	69.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	28.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	87.1
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	12.2
Rural, Per Cent	7.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.7

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	17.9
Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	22.6
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	9.8
Rural, Per Cent	20.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	18.3
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.8
Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	29.3
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	1.8
Rural, Per Cent	4.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.9
Provincial High, Per Cent	9.0
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Ghana



## Overview

The nation's population policy takes into account the Ghana Vision 2020 development plan that built on the goals of the 1994 National Population Policy. It also takes into account the Ministry of Health's Medium-Term Health Strategy, which is being implemented through a sector-wide approach (SWAp) jointly agreed to by the Government and the country's health partners.

The population policy focuses on such key issues as adolescent reproductive health, the effects of demographic trends on the environment, gender, the empowerment of women, and HIV/AIDS. A national policy on HIV/AIDS has been adopted, and a strategic plan, including a District Response Initiative, has been approved and is being carried out.

Ghana's population policy encourages partnerships with non-governmental organizations, religious organizations and traditional leaders and promotes the integration of population and gender concerns into the planning, design and implementation of development programmes.

Certain harmful traditional practices, including female genital cutting, have been outlawed. Moreover, the minimum age for marriage has been raised from 16 to 18.

Ghana has adopted the reproductive health concept promoted by the International Conference on Population and Development. It has also formulated policies, standards and protocols to guide the delivery of reproductive health services — including ones for adolescents — and to reduce under-5 and maternal mortality rates, both of which are viewed as unacceptably high.

The Government believes that the country's fertility level, including the adolescent fertility rate, is too high. In response, the Government is offering direct support to increase access to modern contraceptive methods. It is also supporting education and communication activities and sex education in schools.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

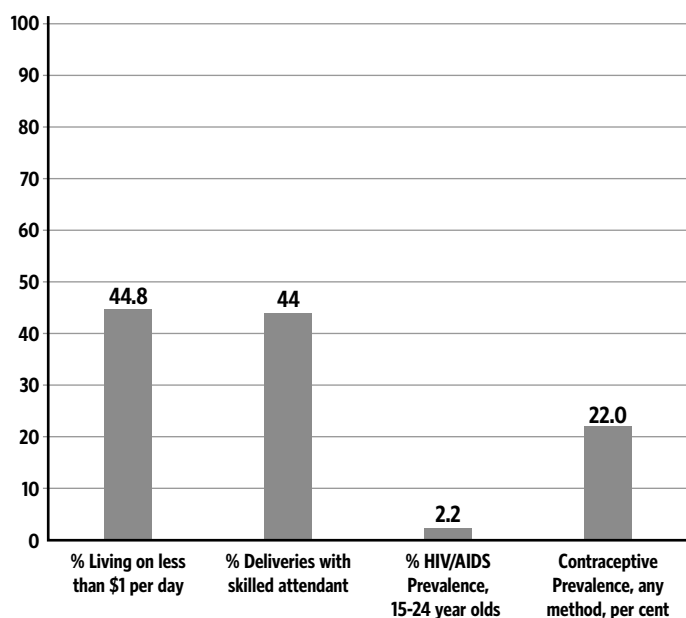
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	10,050.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	10,125.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	34.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	36.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,000.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	13.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 22.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 590
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 230
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 68.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 100
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 93
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 106
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 56.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 57.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 55.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.4

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	84.55	99.55	123.30

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,964
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 44.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 64
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 44
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	63.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	20
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	37
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	25
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	78.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.8

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	82.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.0

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,094.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	44.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 11.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 11.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 23.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 641.2

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.0	Urban, Per Cent	8.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.6
Rural	5.4	Rural, Per Cent	17.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	19.6
No Education/Primary	5.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.1	Poorest, Per Cent	5.4
Highest Level of Education	2.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.9	Richest, Per Cent	19.1
Provincial Low	2.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.8	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	7.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	21.2	Urban, Per Cent	15.6
Poorest	6.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.9
Richest	3.4	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.4
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	42.6	Urban, Per Cent	76.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.2
Rural	67.5	Rural, Per Cent	34.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	38.1
No Education/Primary	66.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	25.1	Poorest, Per Cent	33.2
Highest Level of Education	36.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	85.9	Richest, Per Cent	12.6
Provincial Low	41.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.1	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	83.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	72.6	Urban, Per Cent	2.6
Poorest	77.8	Poorest, Per Cent	25.3	Rural, Per Cent	6.1
Richest	45.8	Richest, Per Cent	85.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.1
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	58.0	Urban, Per Cent	17.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.7
Rural	110.0	Rural, Per Cent	11.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.7
Poorest	149.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.9	Richest, Per Cent	1.9
Richest	72.0			Poorest, Per Cent	10.4

# Guinea



## Overview

Since family planning clinics were introduced in the capital city in 1983, services have been expanded throughout the country. In 1997, the Ministry of Health initiated the adoption of a national reproductive health policy and programme, the establishment of norms and standards for reproductive health services, and the development of a national reproductive health strategy in information, education and communication. They were adopted in 2001. Also in 2001, the Reproductive Health Division was charged with overseeing a four-year plan aimed at translating the goals of the national reproductive health programme into action. To that end, a number of activities have been undertaken. For example, five youth counselling centres have been established and equipped with audio-visual materials, and the role of the peer educator networks has been clearly defined.

Recent census and demographic and health survey data reveal persistently high rates of under-5 and maternal mortality, total fertility, and population growth. HIV/AIDS is also a major concern: preliminary results of a seroprevalence survey conducted with support from the United Nations and the U.S. Agency for International Development show a national prevalence rate of 2.8 per cent, with higher rates for truck drivers (7.3 per cent) and prostitutes (42 per cent). Among youths/teenagers, the rate is 2.5 per cent. Sub-regional instability — which has resulted in a massive influx of displaced persons — and low condom use are contributing to the rapid spread of the disease.

In recent years, Guinea has made significant progress in promoting women's legal rights. Nevertheless, gender inequalities persist: female genital cutting is common (despite a July 2000 reproductive health law outlawing the practice), female literacy rates are low, and many women lack the ability to control their own fertility or to participate fully in political and public life. In a positive development, population education was institutionalized during the 2001 academic year in both public and private primary schools across Guinea. The Government has also sought to increase school enrolment among girls. To that end, it has launched information campaigns on the consequences of early marriage and pregnancy and has promoted the education of girls.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

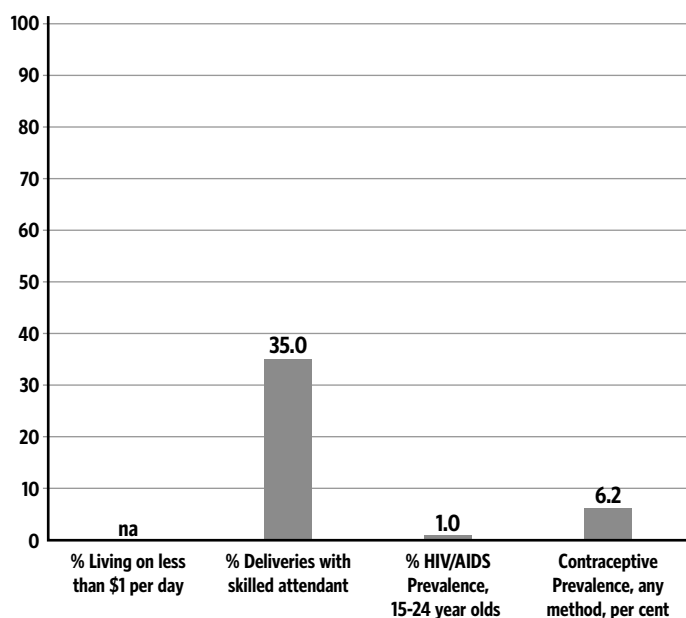
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,218.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,163.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	45.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	28.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,946.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.27
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 6.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,200
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 510
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 2,300
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 124.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 190
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 191
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 188
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 46.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 47.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 46.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.5

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	29.88	36.91	47.12

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,982
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 48
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 35
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	60.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 51
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 75
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 21
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 8
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	23
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	168.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	84.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	80.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.8

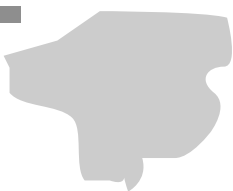
## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	803.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 16.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 8.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 24.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 370.5

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	17.0
Urban	4.4	Urban, Per Cent	25.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.4
Rural	6.1	Rural, Per Cent	45.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.6
No Education/Primary	5.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	45.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	10.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	4.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.1	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	6.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	51.0	Urban, Per Cent	18.4
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	25.3
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	24.5
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	14.3
Urban	79.2	Urban, Per Cent	75.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	19.1
Rural	115.8	Rural, Per Cent	21.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	26.2
No Education/Primary	112.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	60.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	83.5	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	74.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.1	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	128.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	84.8	Urban, Per Cent	3.2
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	5.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.5
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.6
Urban	115.0	Urban, Per Cent	9.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.4
Rural	204.0	Rural, Per Cent	2.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.1
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	2.3	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Guinea-Bissau



## Overview

Guinea-Bissau is still recovering from the political and military conflict of 1998-99 — and from the ensuing economic and social-development downturn. The country, which ranked 167th in the United Nations Development Programme's 2002 Human Development Index, suffers from the weak capacities of many of its institutions. Guinea-Bissau faces high levels of internal migration, yet its socio-demographic data is woefully obsolete: the last population and housing census took place in 1991, and the 2001 census was postponed due to a lack of donor support.

Although the country does not have a population policy, it began formulating one in 2001, setting the end of 2002 as the target for its adoption. The policy is being based on the goals of the Government's development programme (March 2002), the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, the ICPD+5 (the five-year review of the conference), and the 2000 Millennium Summit. In 2000, Guinea-Bissau was admitted to the initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). In that context, a Poverty Reduction Strategy is being put into place, which aims to reduce the incidence of poverty and maternal and infant mortality, promote universal access to primary education, and facilitate the elimination of gender disparities.

In another positive development, the Government has accepted the concept of reproductive health and is beginning to integrate reproductive health services, including ones for young people, into the overall health care system. A youth centre providing basic reproductive health services and counselling has been established on a pilot basis in the capital city. Efforts to sensitize youth about reproductive health issues such as sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, are being reinforced by peer educators organized by youth networks. In addition, population and family life education is being incorporated at the primary school level throughout the country.

The National Reproductive Health Policy and the National Reproductive Health Programme and Service Delivery Norms (new conceptual and operational frameworks to implement reproductive health) are being developed. A National Youth Policy is being elaborated that includes reproductive health-related concerns.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

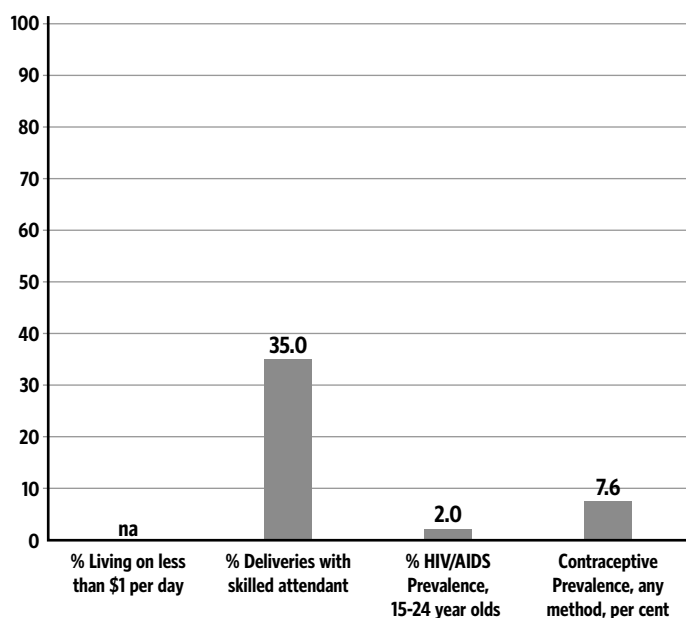
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	620.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	636.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	33.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	289.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.99
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	3.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 7.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 910
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 650
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 130.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 208
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 196
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 219
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 44.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 45.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 42.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.4

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	5.10	5.76	7.05

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		755
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		7.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification		Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification		A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲	49
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	35
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male		46
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female		77
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲	66
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲	99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲	26
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲	14
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent		23
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent		23
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent		28
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent		10
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent		10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent		2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24		18.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20		195.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		28.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		18.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲	1.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲	4.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲	0.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲	1.4

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total		75.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		91.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		59.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands		na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent		7.8

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		122.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		44.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

### Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	57.4
Rural, Per Cent	25.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.1
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	76.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	62.1
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	10.0
Rural, Per Cent	1.2
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.8

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	20.9
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	12.2
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	15.6
Rural, Per Cent	26.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	25.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	33.1
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	2.7
Rural, Per Cent	6.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.1
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	9.0
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Kenya

## Overview

Kenya was the first sub-Saharan African country to adopt a national family planning programme, to which UNFPA has been a contributor since 1974. The most recent National Population Policy document incorporates the principles of the International Conference on Population and Development. In 2001, a draft Adolescent Reproductive Health Policy was developed and accepted by the National Council.

The relatively long history of population programmes in Kenya has led to a number of successes. Kenya is one of only a few sub-Saharan African countries to experience a demographic transition. Since the late 1970s, total fertility per woman has decreased by almost one half, and contraceptive prevalence has doubled. In 2001, the number of facilities in Kenya providing integrated reproductive health and youth-friendly services, including reproductive health commodities like the female condom, increased significantly. Advocacy activities through radio, television and workshops also increased in 2001. Opposition from religious groups is one impediment to the provision of information, education and services for youth. Adolescents have, however, been successfully served through outreach efforts in the informal sector.

Kenya has experienced a decrease in life expectancy since the early 1990s due to the effects of HIV/AIDS, which is now stabilizing at a prevalence of 15 per cent for the adult population. (The prevalence rate is also quite high among adolescents.) Moreover, the maternal mortality ratio — over 1,300 deaths per 100,000 live births — is among the highest in the world. Harmful cultural practices such as female genital cutting are common.

In a positive development, several bills on gender-related issues have been drafted. Subsequently, in 2001, the President of the Republic of Kenya outlawed female genital cutting for girls under the age of 16.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

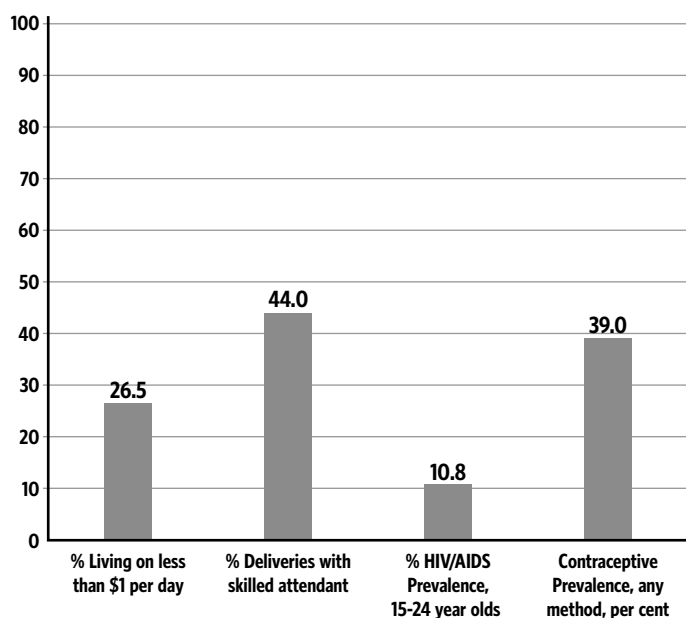
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	15,894.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	16,009.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	35.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	7,884.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	31.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 39.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,300
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 1,000
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,700
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 64.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 103
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 98
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 109
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 52.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 53.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 51.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.1

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	143.39	169.67	210.14

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,022
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-0.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 26.5
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 49
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 44
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	62.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	11
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	24
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 92
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 92
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 32
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 29
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	24
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	22
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	37
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	18
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	23.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	90.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 12.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 18.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 7.2

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	83.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	76.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	3.6

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,833.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	37.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 14.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 9.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 23.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 253.8

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.1	Urban, Per Cent	17.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.0
Rural	5.2	Rural, Per Cent	21.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	54.8
No Education/Primary	5.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.4	Poorest, Per Cent	12.6
Highest Level of Education	3.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.2	Richest, Per Cent	50.1
Provincial Low	2.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	10.2	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	5.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.8	Urban, Per Cent	13.3
Poorest	6.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	23.9
Richest	3.0	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	36.8
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	55.4	Urban, Per Cent	70.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.0
Rural	73.8	Rural, Per Cent	38.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.4
No Education/Primary	82.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	27.3	Poorest, Per Cent	31.6
Highest Level of Education	40.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	72.3	Richest, Per Cent	10.3
Provincial Low	27.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	33.0	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	135.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	76.4	Urban, Per Cent	2.3
Poorest	95.8	Poorest, Per Cent	23.2	Rural, Per Cent	5.3
Richest	40.2	Richest, Per Cent	79.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.8
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	90.0	Urban, Per Cent	41.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.0
Rural	119.0	Rural, Per Cent	29.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.1
Poorest	163.0	Rural, Per Cent	29.0	Richest, Per Cent	2.1
Richest	63.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	16.1	Poorest, Per Cent	7.1

# Lesotho

## Overview

Lesotho is a small country located within South Africa. Due to the poor economy, 40 per cent of the male population seeks employment in the surrounding country, resulting in a large proportion of female-headed households. Over three quarters of the population has access to basic health services. However, the relatively poor status of women has hindered the implementation of population and reproductive health programmes, especially the distribution of modern contraception. The Lesotho Safe Motherhood Initiative, a collaborative effort between various UN agencies and the World Health Organization, was formed in direct response to this problem. The initiative also aims to curb the high rates of maternal, child and infant mortality.

HIV/AIDS continues to drive and be driven by poverty and hinders the country's overall development. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS among adolescents is an area of concern, as is the high level of adolescent fertility. The migration of workers for employment is a contributing factor in the high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among adults, one quarter of whom are now infected. In an effort to combat the pandemic, the Government has joined in a public-private partnership with Bristol-Meyers Squibb.

Although Lesotho adopted its National Population Policy in 1994, implementation has been difficult due to lack of strong institutional capacity. Improvement in this area, as well as the incorporation of the principles of the International Conference on Population and Development into the national policy, will be integral to its success. Continued support for programmes, services and policy formulation will be crucial elements of population and reproductive health programmes. Equally important will be strong advocacy efforts for women's issues on legal, political and social levels. Key to such efforts is continued support for partnerships with national non-governmental organizations, religious and political leaders, women's groups, the media and private industry.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

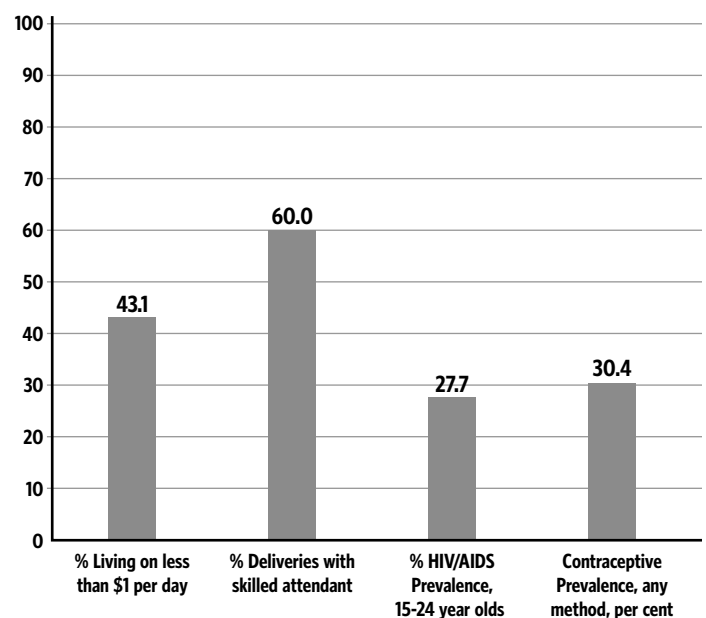
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,032.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,044.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	29.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	492.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.75
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	29.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 30.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 530
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 200
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 108.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 181
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 180
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 182
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 51.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 51.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 50.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.1

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	10.59	12.01	14.71

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,031
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 43.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 91
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 60
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	62.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	27
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	6
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 108
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 24
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 32
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	44
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	20
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals    ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	66.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 24.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 51.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 11.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 23.5

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	63.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	70.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	57.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.7

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	19.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	4.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	44.7
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.1
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	40.1
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	37.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Liberia

## Overview

Clashes between the Government and rebel movements have resulted in considerable civil and political unrest, forcing hundreds of thousands of civilians to be internally displaced and many others to flee to neighbouring countries. The deteriorating national economy and recent United Nations sanctions against Liberia will exacerbate existing economic and developmental problems, and will have a detrimental effect on population and reproductive health programmes. To date, approximately two thirds of the population has no access to health services. Liberia experiences one of the worst maternal mortality rates in Africa, one that has increased by 60 per cent since the mid-1980s. The results of a demographic health survey indicate that women lack information and access to family planning services, contributing to the low contraceptive prevalence rate. It also indicated that women and men have misconceptions about the efficacy of condoms and modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Significant steps have been taken to deal with these issues. For example, the results of the demographic and health survey were distributed to the Government, NGOs and UN agencies. Also, the country programme supported community-based dissemination of information, counselling and contraceptives to thousands of adolescents, increasing the demand for these services. Additionally, with support from the Ministry of Education, UNFPA successfully integrated population and family life education into school curricula. Finally, research is being conducted on important sexual and reproductive health issues, including the impact of armed conflict on women.

The success of population and reproductive health programmes will ultimately depend upon the political stability of the country, as well as on the Government's level of commitment. The National Population Policy of 1986 is currently being revised to incorporate the principles of the ICPD. A population and housing census, proposed for 2004, will be valuable in designing and implementing various programmes and services. Given the unstable environment of the country, programmes must target refugees and internally displaced persons, including adolescents and women.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

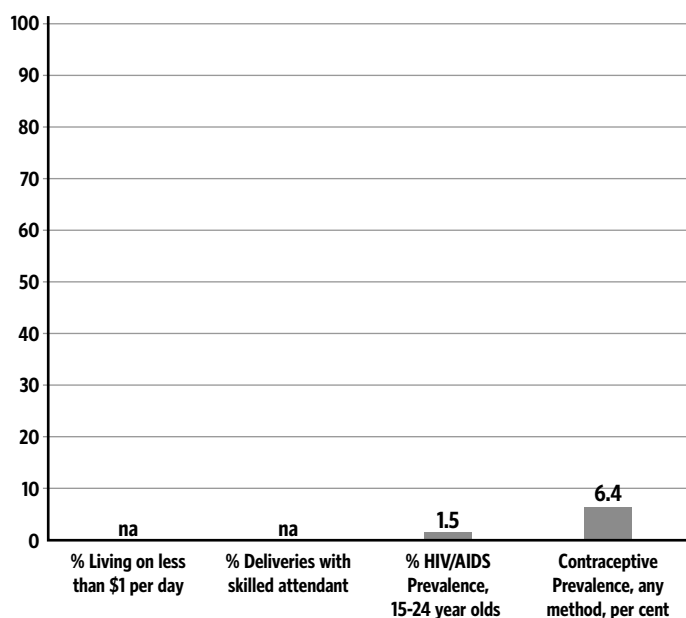
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,658.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,639.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	7.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	50.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	16.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	46.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	773.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	5.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 6.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,000
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 400
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 111.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 112
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 106
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 118
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 48.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 49.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 47.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.1

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	13.67	16.85	21.52

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	30
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	63
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 99
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 137
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 27
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 18
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	5
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals    ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	24.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	229.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.2

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	70.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	55.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	494.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	71.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Madagascar



## Overview

As stated in Madagascar's National Population Policy for Economic and Social Development (NPPESD) for 1996-2000, the Government aims to improve the quality of life of its population by removing economic, social and political obstacles to poverty reduction and development; decreasing morbidity and mortality levels (particularly among mothers and children); and achieving a lower population growth rate by reducing the fertility level. In 1997, Madagascar held a National Symposium on Reproductive Health, which helped to define priorities and to identify target groups. This led to the adoption of a National Population Programme (NPP) that same year. However, in 1998 — recognizing that the socio-demographic objectives set by the NPP for 2000 were too ambitious — the Government set a new deadline of 2003.

While there has been some progress in terms of integrating family planning into mother and child health services, the use of modern contraceptive methods is still quite low. Moreover, in its response to a recent United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it regards both the spatial distribution of its population and the rates of under-5 and maternal mortality as unacceptable. The most recent demographic and health survey (DHS) suggests that health services are underutilized primarily because of the absence of trained clinicians and the lack of adequate equipment and medical supplies. This is particularly true in rural areas.

The NPP focuses on developing a national information, education and communication strategy in the area of reproductive health and institutionalizing family life education in both primary and secondary schools. Progress in this area has included the establishment of a network of more than 200 female social workers and the development and dissemination of educational materials addressing a range of themes, including family planning, safe motherhood, and HIV/AIDS. In addition, the Government plans to support the provision of adolescent reproductive health services and counselling through a peer education programme that would reach young people both in educational and non-educational settings.

Another major focus is data collection and analysis. Plans call for the data from the 2002 DHS and the 2003 census to be used for the development of sound, effective policies.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

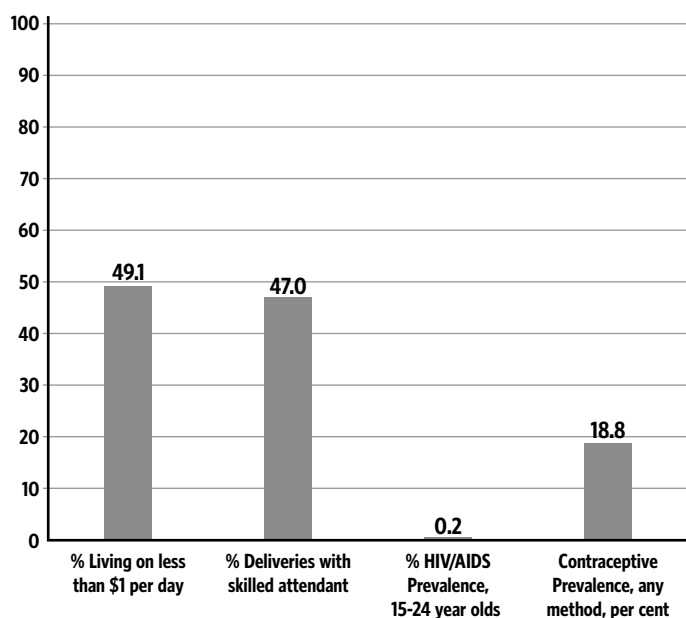
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	8,413.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	8,499.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	30.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.02
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,897.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	11.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 18.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 580
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 430
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 740
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 100.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 147
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 144
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 150
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 51.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 52.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 50.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	70.72	85.55	105.69

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	840
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 49.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 47
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 47
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	42.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	26
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	40
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 104
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 16
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 16
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	35
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	31
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	49
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	26
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	14
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	5

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	136.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	80.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	71.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.0

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,090.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	57.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 14.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 11.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 25.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 600.2

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.2	Urban, Per Cent	22.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.1
Rural	6.7	Rural, Per Cent	41.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.9
No Education/Primary	6.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	53.5	Poorest, Per Cent	2.3
Highest Level of Education	4.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	17.7	Richest, Per Cent	23.8
Provincial Low	5.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	17.1	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	6.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	52.7	Urban, Per Cent	35.6
Poorest	8.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	41.0
Richest	3.4	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	42.3
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	77.9	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	31.8
Rural	105.0	Rural, Per Cent	42.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	44.1
No Education/Primary	124.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	26.0	Poorest, Per Cent	45.2
Highest Level of Education	63.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	75.5	Richest, Per Cent	31.8
Provincial Low	72.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	30.7	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	120.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	65.3	Urban, Per Cent	10.1
Poorest	119.1	Poorest, Per Cent	29.6	Rural, Per Cent	13.4
Richest	57.5	Richest, Per Cent	88.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	13.9
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	121.0	Urban, Per Cent	17.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.5
Rural	204.0	Rural, Per Cent	7.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.4
Poorest	271.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	8.2
Richest	78.0			Poorest, Per Cent	16.0

# Malawi



## Overview

Malawi has had a population policy since 1994. The population policy, which is related to the Government's policies on youth, gender and HIV/AIDS, emphasizes sexual and reproductive health, the balance of population dynamics with resources, and the mainstreaming of these concerns into sectoral plans and programmes. The policy is consistent with the three critical areas in the Common Country Assessment and the Development Assistance Framework, namely 1) poverty, 2) governance and human rights, and 3) HIV/AIDS.

Malawi views its population and fertility levels as too high and its under-5 and maternal mortality rates as unacceptable. With a view towards addressing these issues, the Government provides direct support to improving access to modern contraceptive methods. With international assistance, it introduced a national contraceptive management system in 1998.

Malawi, with 64 per cent of its households living in poverty and a drop of five years in its life expectancy level since 1985, is among the world's least-developed countries. It has subscribed to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative on debt relief. With a median age of 18 and Malawi women under 20 accounting for 68 per cent of all first pregnancies, the health sector elements of the new Poverty Reduction Plan will give attention to making sexual and reproductive health services available nationwide as an integral part of the essential health-care package. The plan's educational sector component places emphasis on a life-skills curriculum that includes components on sexual health and HIV/AIDS prevention.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

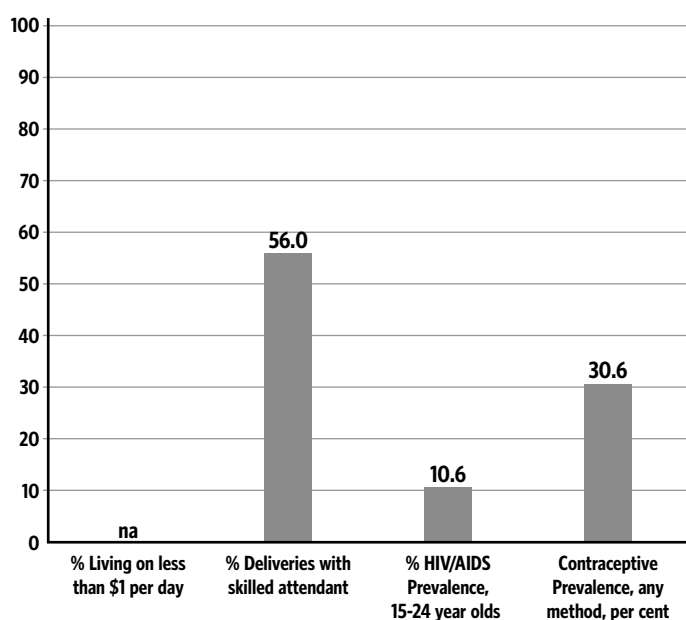
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,889.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,938.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	47.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	22.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	15.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,626.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.75
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	26.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 30.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 580
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 410
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 750
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 139.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 224
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 223
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 224
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 40.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 40.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 40.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.8

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	46.89	56.84	70.07

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	615
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 57
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 56
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	50.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	26
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	53
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 158
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 158
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	49
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	24
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	152.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 11.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 17.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 5.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 7.6

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	83.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	79.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.3

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,053.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 17.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 12.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 29.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 523.1

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.5	Urban, Per Cent	27.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	25.3
Rural	6.7	Rural, Per Cent	34.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.2
No Education/Primary	7.3	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	56.1	Poorest, Per Cent	3.9
Highest Level of Education	3.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	19.7	Richest, Per Cent	17.2
Provincial Low	6.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	29.7	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	6.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	35.7	Urban, Per Cent	12.8
Poorest	7.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.3
Richest	6.1	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.0
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	82.5	Urban, Per Cent	81.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	17.4
Rural	116.7	Rural, Per Cent	51.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.9
No Education/Primary	116.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	45.0	Poorest, Per Cent	34.1
Highest Level of Education	65.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	87.7	Richest, Per Cent	17.4
Provincial Low	97.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	52.2	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	129.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	62.2	Urban, Per Cent	1.4
Poorest	141.2	Poorest, Per Cent	44.6	Rural, Per Cent	6.5
Richest	106.1	Richest, Per Cent	77.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.9
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	134.0	Urban, Per Cent	38.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.4
Rural	180.0	Rural, Per Cent	24.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.7
Poorest	143.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	21.7	Richest, Per Cent	4.0
Richest	131.0			Poorest, Per Cent	12.4

# Mali



## Overview

Mali is characterized by high fertility rates and maternal and infant mortality rates, low modern contraceptive prevalence, a high rate of adolescent pregnancy, a high level of female genital cutting, conditions that increase the risk of the spread of HIV/AIDS, and a recent increase in the incidence of poverty.

The country is looking to its involvement in the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, its Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework, and its recently updated National Population Policy to help it accelerate and broaden its population and development programmes and activities. The improved socio-demographic data flowing from the analysis of the 1998 Population Census has helped lead to an upgrading of the management framework related to population and development policies and programmes.

The national policy environment has also advanced through the formulation of an Action Plan for Women's Promotion and Gender Equality and Equity. Other encouraging developments include the setting up and strengthening of a National Committee for Action against Harmful Practices, the creation of a National Youth Council (and the widespread recent peer education training in adolescent reproductive health), and the growth of various supportive networks (including Parliamentarians for Population and Development, Women Ministers, and Communicators in Population and Development). The highly restrictive 1962 Family Code is being revised, and a Priority Population Investment Programme for 2003-2007 is being formulated.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

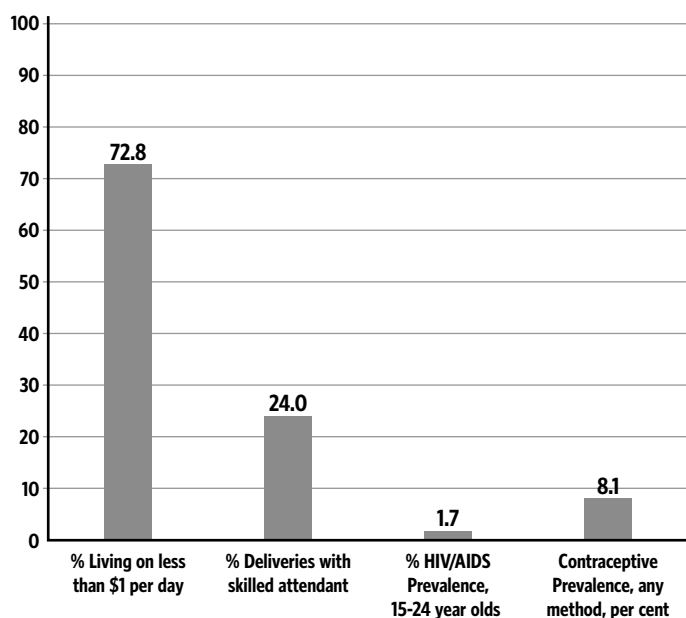
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,963.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	6,055.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	49.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	31.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,637.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	43.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	5.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 8.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 630
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 450
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 810
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 130.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 236
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 232
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 240
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 51.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 49.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.7

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	46.04	57.05	71.36

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	797
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 72.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 65
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 24
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	58.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	64
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	84
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 63
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 44
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 19
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 10
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	194.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.8

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	90.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	74.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	12.2

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,379.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	55.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 20.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 5.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 25.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 524.8

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

### Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	5.5
Rural	7.3
No Education/Primary	7.1
Highest Level of Education	4.1
Provincial Low	4.7
Provincial High	7.4
Poorest	6.9
Richest	5.1

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	98.7
Rural	145.0
No Education/Primary	139.6
Highest Level of Education	59.6
Provincial Low	83.9
Provincial High	147.9
Poorest	151.4
Richest	93.2

### Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	129.0
Rural	218.0
Poorest	198.0
Richest	122.0

### Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	29.9
Rural, Per Cent	49.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	46.0
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	14.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	30.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	51.1
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	85.6
Rural, Per Cent	28.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	36.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	94.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.1
Provincial High, Per Cent	95.1
Poorest, Per Cent	11.1
Richest, Per Cent	80.6

### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	14.7
Rural, Per Cent	2.8
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.0

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	25.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.6
Provincial High, Per Cent	19.2
Poorest, Per Cent	0.5
Richest, Per Cent	15.3

### Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	31.7
Rural, Per Cent	43.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	24.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	29.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	44.0
Poorest, Per Cent	47.2
Richest, Per Cent	28.2

### Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	12.1
Rural, Per Cent	18.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.6
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.8
Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	19.2
Richest, Per Cent	8.5
Poorest, Per Cent	21.3

# Mauritania

## Overview

The recent review of Mauritania's ongoing National Reproductive Health Programme has updated the country's 1995 Population Policy Declaration and is buttressing its Poverty Reduction Strategic Programme. Mauritania is eligible for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which offers the prospect of increased access to essential social services, including health and education. With at least 29 per cent of its population living on less than a dollar a day, unmet need for family planning estimated at over 30 per cent, generally poor health indicators, female genital cutting (FGC) affecting more than 70 per cent of women, and a weak health infrastructure, Mauritania faces many daunting development and population challenges.

Increasingly, Mauritania is facing these challenges. The country is benefiting from South-South cooperation, particularly with Tunisia. A strategy to institutionalize Population and Family Life Education in schools is ready for implementation. A Woman's Legal Status Framework and a Personal Status Code have been adopted and are receiving continuous support from an Inter-Ministerial Gender Group. Additionally, Mauritania (with the assistance of its development partners) is beginning to implement the Minimum Reproductive Health Activities Package in health services according to norms and incorporating adolescent reproductive health needs.

A national strategic framework for fighting HIV/AIDS was recently adopted. These and other measures are improving the sociocultural environment for implementing the Population Policy Declaration and fostering positive attitudes towards family planning, the fight against HIV/AIDS and FGC, and efforts to keep teenage girls in school.

## Statistics

### POPULATION

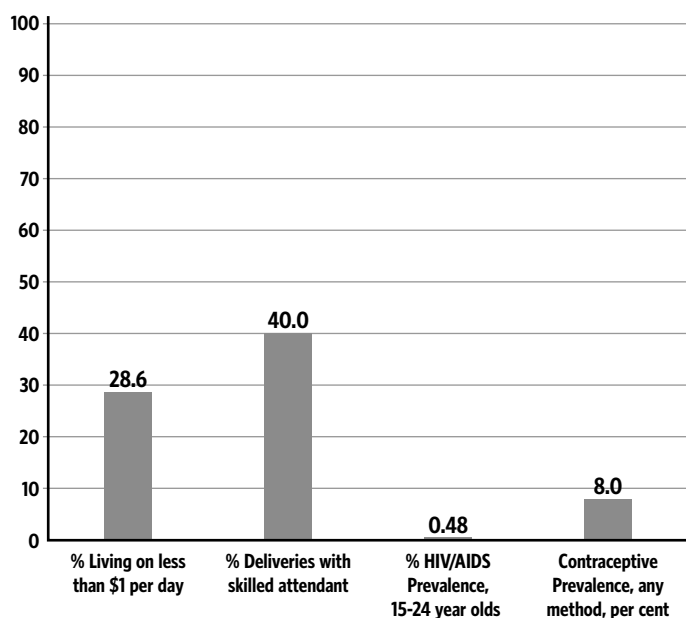
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,403.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,426.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	43.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	15.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	60.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	656.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	5.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 8.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 870
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 360
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,700
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 105.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 156
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 150
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 163
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 52.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 48.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.6

### Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	10.85	13.17	16.45

### Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,677
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 28.6
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 37
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 40
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	37.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	49
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	70
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 82
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 21
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 15
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	44
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	33
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	147.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	29.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.5

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	76.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	3.0

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	334.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	54.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 22.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 8.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 31.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 114.1

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.3	Urban, Per Cent	14.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.9
Rural	5.0	Rural, Per Cent	17.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	13.1
No Education/Primary	5.3	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	23.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.3	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	4.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	10.4	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	5.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	18.1	Urban, Per Cent	26.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	35.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	38.8
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	71.0	Urban, Per Cent	88.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.4
Rural	76.0	Rural, Per Cent	33.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	37.1
No Education/Primary	80.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	62.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	93.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	75.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.0	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	87.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	92.1	Urban, Per Cent	7.1
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	11.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.6
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	78.0	Urban, Per Cent	11.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.5
Rural	88.0	Rural, Per Cent	0.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	13.0
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

## Overview

Family planning and prenatal services are widely accessible in Mauritius through an extensive network of hospitals, health care centres and community health centres. The Family Planning Association of Mauritius, created in 1994, has successfully implemented programmes addressing reproductive health, women's empowerment, and gender equality. These services have contributed to a decline in the country's total fertility rate and the relatively low population growth rate. However, some challenges remain.

The Government sees a need to increase the accessibility of high-quality reproductive health services among adolescents and other underserved populations, and to address the unmet reproductive health needs of married women.

In 2001, responding to the increasing number of complications associated with unsafe abortions, the Government announced the creation of a task force to investigate abortion-related issues. In addition, the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan outlines activities to promote prevention and to increase access to anti-retroviral drugs. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it continues to view its maternal and under-5 mortality levels as unacceptably high. Moreover, it stated that the adolescent fertility level, the ageing of its population, and the size of its working population are areas of major concern.

## POPULATION

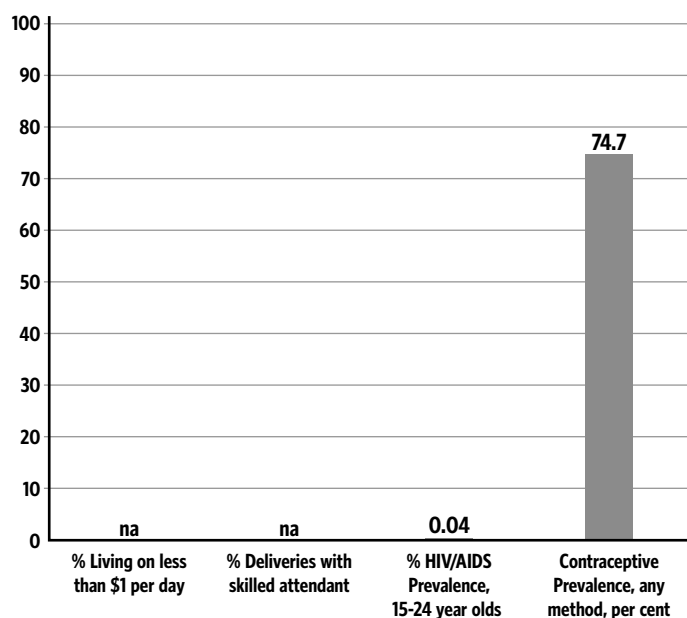
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	587.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	592.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	17.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	41.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	329.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	55.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	48.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 74.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 45
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 30
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 60
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 18.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 17
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 15
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 21
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	9.6

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	9.45	9.33	9.58

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	10,017
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	8.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	71.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	12
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	19
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 108
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 108
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 106
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	15
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	34.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	63.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	42.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	19.7
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.7

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	8.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	2.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	43.8
Urban	2.2	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	2.3	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	2.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	2.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	47.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	50.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	57.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Mozambique

## Overview

Mozambique, which has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios in the world, had a Human Development Index ranking of 170 in 2002. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is considered the most devastating threat to the nation's future development, with the potential to wipe out all past and current gains. In 2000, the Government prioritized poverty reduction as an overall objective for its 2001-2005 development programme.

Various elements of the National Population Policy (1999) were integrated into the poverty reduction action plan, consistent with the overarching programme goal: "to contribute to the reduction of poverty and the improvement of the quality of life of each individual, addressing sexual health and reproductive health and rights, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, gender equality and the harmonization of population trends with prospects for sustainable development".

A national maternal mortality reduction strategy was approved in 2000 and a National Directorate for Women and Gender Issues established in the newly created Ministry of Women and Coordination of Social Action. With assistance from United Nations organizations, a national multisectoral AIDS Strategic Plan for 2001-2003 was approved by the Council of Ministers.

With a very young population and nearly half of all new HIV infections among the 15-24 age group, the Government, many international development partners, and a number of national non-governmental organizations are focusing increased attention and resources on meeting the needs (including the reproductive health service needs) of adolescents and young adults.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

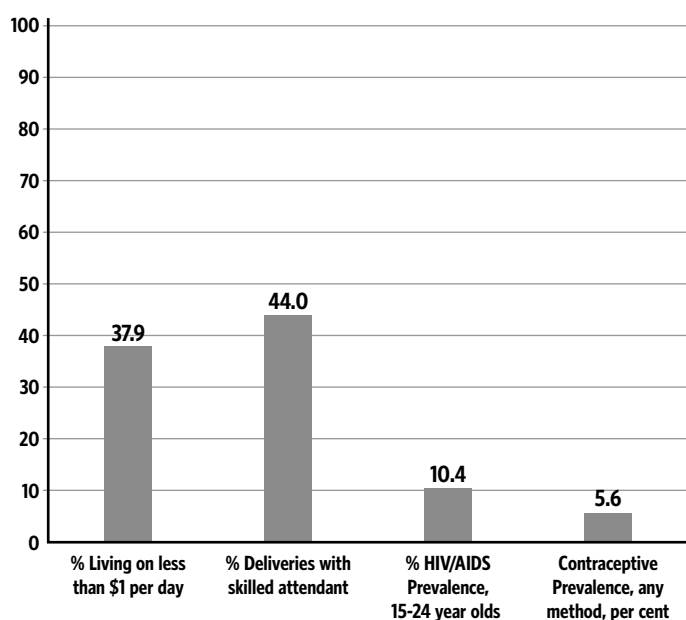
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	9,392.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	9,594.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	22.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	34.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	4,356.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.30
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	5.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 5.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 980
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 380
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,000
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 136.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 224
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 212
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 236
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 40.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 41.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 39.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.2

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	77.64	98.45	116.64

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	854
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 37.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 60
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 44
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	43.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	40
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	71
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 73
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 17
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 11
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	28
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	36
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	16
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	129.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	22.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	17.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 18.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 7.8

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	87.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	84.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	30.0

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,438.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	34.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 16.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 5.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 22.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 693.2

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

### Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	5.1
Rural	5.8
No Education/Primary	5.8
Highest Level of Education	3.7
Provincial Low	4.0
Provincial High	7.6
Poorest	5.2
Richest	4.4

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	101.0
Rural	160.0
No Education/Primary	156.0
Highest Level of Education	73.0
Provincial Low	49.0
Provincial High	216.0
Poorest	187.7
Richest	94.7

### Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	175.0
Rural	173.0
Poorest	191.0
Richest	126.0

### Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	30.6
Rural, Per Cent	43.6
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	50.1
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	11.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.4
Provincial High, Per Cent	53.5
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	81.4
Rural, Per Cent	33.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.1
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	93.3
Provincial Low, Per Cent	25.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	86.5
Poorest, Per Cent	18.1
Richest, Per Cent	82.1

### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	16.6
Rural, Per Cent	2.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.5

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	27.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	28.5
Poorest, Per Cent	0.9
Richest, Per Cent	16.9

### Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	20.0
Rural, Per Cent	28.2
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.4
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	17.3
Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	49.8
Poorest, Per Cent	36.9
Richest, Per Cent	14.3

### Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	7.3
Rural, Per Cent	9.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	11.0
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	16.7
Richest, Per Cent	4.5
Poorest, Per Cent	15.3

# Namibia



## Overview

The mid-1990s saw the adoption of Namibia's National Population Policy for Sustainable Human Development, the establishment of the Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Unit of the Ministry of Health and Social Services, and the approval of the Family Planning Policy. The Government began implementing a decentralization policy in 1998 and has been promoting a primary health care approach within the context of that decentralization.

A National Plan of Action for Population Policy Implementation was finalized in 2001. The plan, which integrates issues related to population, gender and youth, is incorporated into the Second National Development Plan. The year 2001 also saw the completion of the Namibia Population and Housing Census. In 2002, the Ministry of Health and Social Services finalized the Reproductive Health Policy.

Namibia has registered marked successes in recent years in terms of gender equality, equity and women's empowerment as a result of actions such as the adoption of the National Gender Policy, the Married Person's Equality Act, and the Combating of Rape Act. HIV/AIDS clearly constitutes the most serious reproductive health challenge. The scale of the pandemic also has enormous implications for development, particularly for the future of adolescents and youth, many of whom are already infected or are at extreme risk of infection and premature death.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

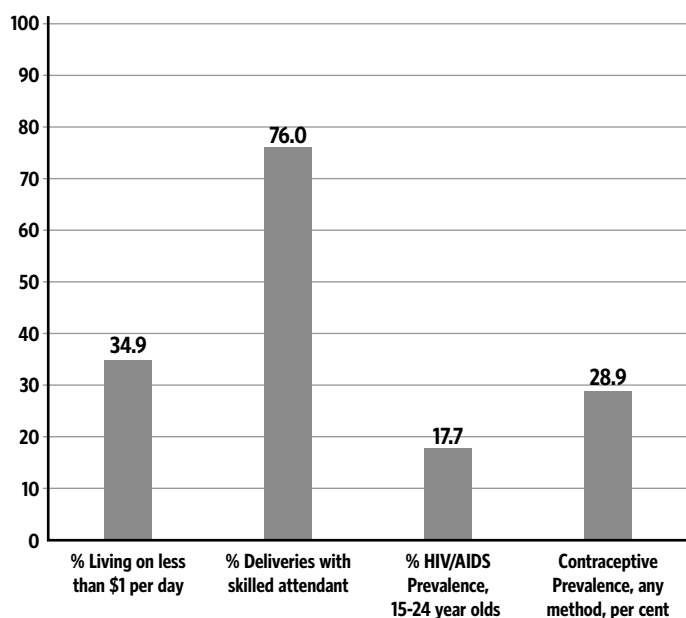
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	900.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	918.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	17.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	31.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	420.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.30
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	26.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 28.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 370
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 250
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 490
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 78.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 121
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 118
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 123
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 45.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 45.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 44.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.7

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	7.28	8.45	10.71

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,431
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 34.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 77
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 76
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	54.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	17
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	19
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 114
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 112
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 56
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 63
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	27
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	28
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	80.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 19.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 29.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 8.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 13.3

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	55.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	63.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	49.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	20.4

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	171.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 14.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 21.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 36.0

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	46.4
Urban	4.0	Urban, Per Cent	24.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.3
Rural	6.3	Rural, Per Cent	20.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	51.5
No Education/Primary	6.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	20.5	Poorest, Per Cent	5.4
Highest Level of Education	4.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	20.3	Richest, Per Cent	56.9
Provincial Low	4.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.0	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	6.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	35.3	Urban, Per Cent	17.8
Poorest	6.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	29.8
Richest	3.6	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.5
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	16.5
Urban	63.1	Urban, Per Cent	89.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.4
Rural	60.7	Rural, Per Cent	85.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	31.1
No Education/Primary	57.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	69.5	Poorest, Per Cent	35.7
Highest Level of Education	57.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	93.1	Richest, Per Cent	12.6
Provincial Low	56.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	76.4	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	83.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	94.3	Urban, Per Cent	2.8
Poorest	63.6	Poorest, Per Cent	50.9	Rural, Per Cent	7.0
Richest	57.3	Richest, Per Cent	91.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.2
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.1
Urban	110.0	Urban, Per Cent	46.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.1
Rural	108.0	Rural, Per Cent	13.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.7
Poorest	105.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	14.2	Richest, Per Cent	0.8
Richest	99.0			Poorest, Per Cent	8.9

# Niger



## Overview

Despite renewed political stability, Niger continues to suffer from economic crisis, ranking 172 out of 173 countries on the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index in 2002. With a total fertility rate that is among the highest in the world, population growth has overwhelmed the country's already poor human and natural resource base, resulting in an increase in the number of households lacking food security. In response to a recent UN inquiry, the Government indicated that it viewed its life expectancy and under-5 and maternal mortality rates as unacceptable and its population growth and fertility levels as too high. More than one third of adolescent girls have had a child before age 17. Although HIV seroprevalence in the overall population is estimated to be relatively low, the absence of reliable data as well as elevated rates of infection in certain subgroups make AIDS a major concern.

Drawing on lessons learned both from previous country programmes (supported by UNFPA and other donors) and the National Population Policy adopted in 1992, the Government, in close collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations, donors, and UN agencies, has proposed a five-year comprehensive population programme. The programme, which was developed within the context of the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), will work towards achieving the Government's long-term objectives, which include macroeconomic and financial stability and better access to high-quality social services. The PRSP process, a multi-stakeholder dialogue, made recommendations regarding actions for gender equity that led to the Government's decision to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and to the adoption of a law establishing a minimum quota of women in elected government positions.

The proposed programme calls for capacity building in the areas of data collection and analysis with a view towards obtaining updated, reliable statistics to guide policy development. National-level activities will focus on such areas as contraceptive supply and mass communication, while local-level activities will include advocacy and reproductive health initiatives, including ones promoting safe motherhood. Radio stations have been established to support advocacy and information efforts.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

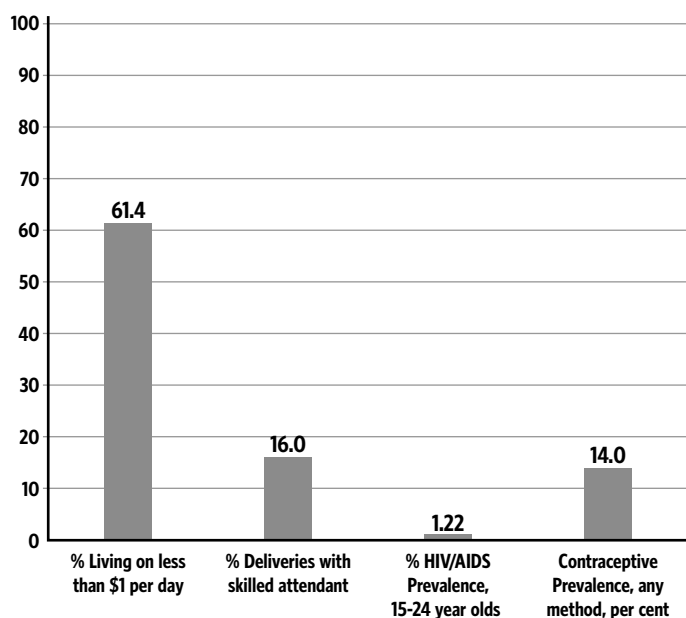
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,871.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,769.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	55.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	21.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,478.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	43.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	8.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 14.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 920
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 710
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 136.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 210
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 213
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 207
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 44.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 44.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 43.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	3.2

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	40.21	49.46	61.87

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	746
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 61.4
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 59
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 16
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	47.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	76
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	92
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 26
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 39
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 8
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 5
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	40
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	40
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	40
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	20
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	14
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	233.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	16.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.1

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	93.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	71.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	1.2

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,618.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	70.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 14.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 2.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 16.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 317.8

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.1
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	25.7
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	0.8
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	18.1
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	30.0
Poorest	8.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	41.1
Richest	5.7	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	39.4
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	25.1
Urban	79.0	Urban, Per Cent	64.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.8
Rural	144.0	Rural, Per Cent	9.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	48.5
No Education/Primary	142.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.0	Poorest, Per Cent	52.2
Highest Level of Education	78.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	75.4	Richest, Per Cent	36.9
Provincial Low	67.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.7	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	159.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	77.7	Urban, Per Cent	7.4
Poorest	131.1	Poorest, Per Cent	4.2	Rural, Per Cent	15.4
Richest	85.8	Richest, Per Cent	62.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	14.7
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	6.8
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	18.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.4
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	2.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	21.2
Poorest	260.0	Rural, Per Cent	2.2	Richest, Per Cent	11.2
Richest	148.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.5	Poorest, Per Cent	22.5

# Nigeria



## Overview

Nigeria's National Population Policy (NPP) has been revised to take into account the objectives of the International Conference on Population and Development. However, progress has been hampered in recent years by severe budgetary constraints coupled with the still-limited capacity of the National and 36 State Planning Commissions to integrate population factors into development plans and to translate the NPP into a multisectoral programme framework that can be implemented.

Economic growth has not kept pace with rapid population growth, and as a consequence the proportion of the population living below the poverty line has increased from 46.3 per cent to 65.6 per cent. Adolescent sexual and reproductive health status is poor, due to such factors as early sexual initiation, a high level of unsafe sexual practices, low utilization of modern family planning methods, and lack of access to credible sources of information and services. Women continue to be disadvantaged in employment, access to credit, education, land ownership and participation in government. Their status is also undermined by gender violence, female genital cutting, poor nutrition for girls, and approximately 20,000 new cases of vesico-vaginal fistula recorded annually.

On the positive side, the contraceptive prevalence rate, while still low, has tripled since 1990, and a national reproductive health policy has been adopted and implementation is well underway. Moreover, population policy data has improved since the 1999 Nigeria Demographic and Health Surveys (NDHS). The sentinel baseline surveys have been disseminated, and monographs on gender, children, adolescents and youth have been published by the National Population Commission. Another NDHS is planned for early 2003. The Government has recently committed itself to conducting a major population and housing census in 2004.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

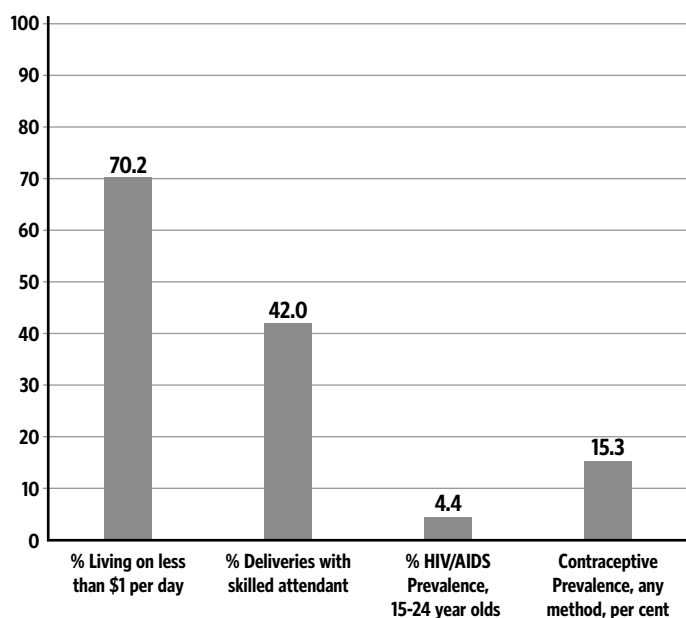
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	60,550.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	59,496.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	41.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	45.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	27,206.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.92
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	8.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 15.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 460
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 2,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 88.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 130
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 130
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 130
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 51.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 51.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 51.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.8

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	490.27	600.18	742.87

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	896
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 70.2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 57
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 42
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	45.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	28
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	44
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	29
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	46
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	26
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	5

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	103.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 7.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.6

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	67.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	48.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	3.3

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	13,749.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	53.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 12.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 4.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 17.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 3,030.7

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	28.0
Urban	4.5	Urban, Per Cent	12.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.2
Rural	5.4	Rural, Per Cent	26.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.5
No Education/Primary	6.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	57.7	Poorest, Per Cent	0.5
Highest Level of Education	2.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.0	Richest, Per Cent	11.6
Provincial Low	4.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.9	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	6.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	54.7	Urban, Per Cent	26.7
Poorest	6.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.5
Richest	4.7	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	36.3
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	25.5
Urban	59.3	Urban, Per Cent	57.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.3
Rural	75.0	Rural, Per Cent	35.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	45.2
No Education/Primary	76.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	14.9	Poorest, Per Cent	40.2
Highest Level of Education	40.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	88.1	Richest, Per Cent	22.2
Provincial Low	50.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	8.1	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	82.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	73.2	Urban, Per Cent	8.7
Poorest	102.2	Poorest, Per Cent	12.2	Rural, Per Cent	11.5
Richest	68.6	Richest, Per Cent	70.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.8
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.3
Urban	75.0	Urban, Per Cent	15.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.0
Rural	126.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	24.3
Poorest	194.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.6	Richest, Per Cent	4.9
Richest	66.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.1	Poorest, Per Cent	16.4

## Overview

The ethnic strife that culminated in the genocide of 1994 destroyed infrastructure, caused profound psychological trauma, and led to high population mobility. The residual effects of civil war are apparent in the country's poor health and socio-demographic indicators. Under-5 and maternal mortality rates are soaring, average life expectancy has fallen, and relatively widespread awareness of family planning has not yet translated into practice. One third of all households are now headed by widows or orphans. In addition, the Government has expressed concern regarding the population's growth rate and inadequate spatial distribution.

Government interventions continue to be impeded by the absence of current, reliable and sex-disaggregated data. The General Population and Housing Census, conducted in August 2002, is being used to establish a reliable database for national development planning and population policy implementation. Rwanda plans to focus much of its effort on the provision of training in monitoring and evaluation, as well as on capacity building around emergency preparedness.

Under its projected Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Rwanda would qualify for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. The Government is implementing a decentralization programme aimed at improving local and regional governance. The trend towards a decentralized approach to reproductive health is evidenced by a recent initiative of the national International Planned Parenthood Federation affiliate in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The project, which targets two frontier towns, provides reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention services to commercial sex workers.

It is estimated that over 9 per cent of Rwandans aged 15-49 are HIV-positive. In May 2001, Rwanda's First Lady convened a Summit of First Ladies of sub-Saharan Africa on Children and HIV/AIDS Prevention. Discussion focused on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission and the protection of children both during and following conflict. In addition, the Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Culture has established a number of youth centres intended to meet adolescent reproductive health needs through outreach and service delivery.

## Statistics

### POPULATION

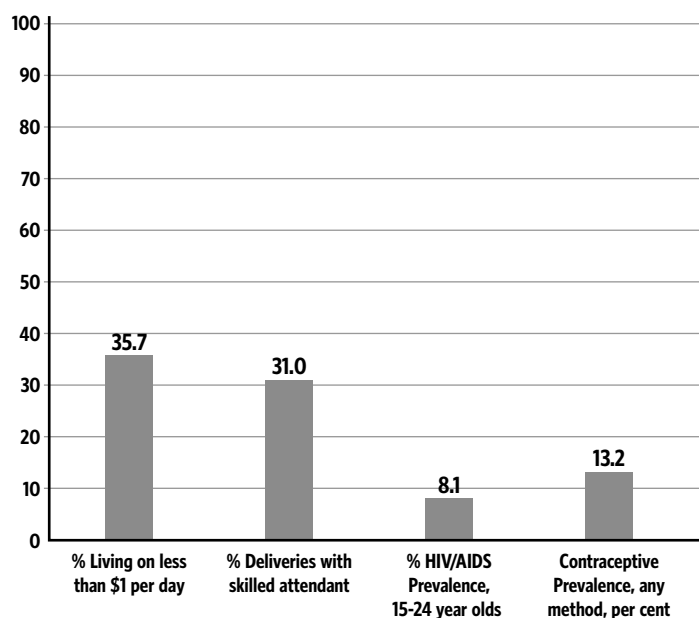
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,035.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,113.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	8.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	42.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	21.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	6.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.02
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,891.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 13.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 2,300
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 980
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 4,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 121.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 196
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 186
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 206
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 39.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 40.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 38.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.3

### Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	36.93	43.26	52.38

### Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	943
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 35.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 41
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 31
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	62.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	26
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	40
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 121
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 124
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 12
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 12
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	30
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	29
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	43
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	19
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	22.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	59.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 9.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 13.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 5.9

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	88.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	87.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	25.7

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	766.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 24.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 11.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 35.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 270.9

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	5.2	Urban, Per Cent	6.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.8
Rural	5.9	Rural, Per Cent	6.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	13.5
No Education/Primary	6.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	11.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	4.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	4.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.5	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	6.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.6	Urban, Per Cent	15.2
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	25.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.0
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	77.9	Urban, Per Cent	68.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.7
Rural	123.5	Rural, Per Cent	24.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	31.5
No Education/Primary	139.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	59.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	73.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	79.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.9	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	142.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	74.5	Urban, Per Cent	2.1
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	5.8
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.8
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	59.0	Urban, Per Cent	14.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.1
Rural	50.0	Rural, Per Cent	2.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.3
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Sao Tome and Principe

## Overview

Since gaining independence in 1975, Sao Tome and Principe has enjoyed strong education and health indicators in comparison to other countries in sub-Saharan Africa. However, the economy — which relies on the production and export of cocoa — has deteriorated drastically, carrying grave consequences for health and development. Although it became eligible for the HIPC Initiative in 2000, quality of life has declined, and the country is now burdened by a high debt per capita.

Nonetheless, as a result of progress in the areas of child-spacing and early childbearing, the total fertility rate is believed to have started to decline during the last two decades. Increased usage of reproductive health services is the result of educational and sensitization initiatives carried out by the Government and NGOs, even though they have not been coordinated into a systematic national strategy. Existing initiatives include the integration of population and family life education into the curricula of all primary and secondary schools and teacher-training institutions and the peer-education activities for youth and adolescents.

The Government will be focusing on promoting social mobilization as a way to continue to galvanize behaviour change relating to reproductive health, as well as on increasing access by integrating reproductive health services into all existing primary health care facilities. In addition, the establishment of norms, guidelines and systems of referral as a way to standardize reproductive health services is a priority within the health reform process.

There is an absence of reliable data regarding the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and a lack of a national strategic plan designed to target the pandemic. A recent UN inquiry indicated that the Government regards the HIV pandemic as a major area of concern. Aside from several fragmented prevention efforts, including the distribution of condoms to adolescents, no comprehensive countrywide initiative exists.

Although there has been gradual change over 25 years in the treatment of population issues, the Government has never adopted an explicit population policy. While some progress has been made, both the lack of trained nationals in data collection and analysis and insufficient awareness of the interrelationships between population, gender and development remain significant challenges.

## Statistics

### POPULATION

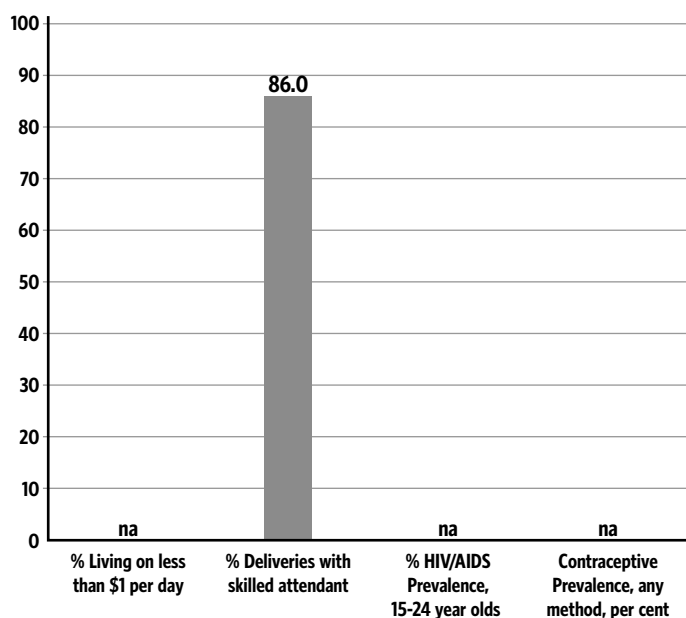
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	84.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	86.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Urban Population, Per Cent	46.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	na
Women 15-49, Thousands	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ na
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	na

### Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

### Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 86
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	17.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	59.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	79.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	39.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

### Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	82.2
Rural, Per Cent	76.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	61.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	91.3
Provincial Low, Per Cent	63.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	93.6
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	28.5
Rural, Per Cent	26.2
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.4

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	29.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	51.1
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	13.4
Rural, Per Cent	12.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.6
Provincial High, Per Cent	15.9
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	2.2
Rural, Per Cent	1.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	2.7
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Senegal

## Overview

In 1988, Senegal became the first country in the Sahel region to adopt an official population policy. Two years later the Government established the National Family Planning Programme (PNPF). Under the direction of the Ministry of Health and Social Action, the PNPF has played a critical role in promoting the expansion of family planning and maternal and child health services. As stated in the revised national population policy of 2001, the Government is committed to: reducing the rates of infant and maternal mortality; lowering population growth and fertility rates; decreasing all forms of violence, discrimination, and harmful practices against girls and women; improving the socio-economic status of women and promoting their participation in public life; and achieving a more geographically balanced distribution of the population.

While efforts to improve access to quality reproductive health information and services will be national in scope, particular focus will be given to the Tambacounda and Kolda regions. In addition to having the lowest contraceptive prevalence rates and highest total fertility rates, these regions have maternal mortality ratios that are among the highest in the nation.

In response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, Senegal has both established state subsidies and negotiated significant reductions in the cost of anti-retrovirals from pharmaceutical companies. In addition, in 2000 the Government initiated a programme for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission. The Government has also demonstrated strong commitment to improving the status of women. This is apparent in the recent enactment of a law prohibiting all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including female genital cutting; in Senegal's ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); and in the increase in the number of women holding government positions as Ministers and members of the National Assembly.

The integration of population and family life education into elementary and secondary schools, including several Koranic schools, represents a critical step towards raising awareness in young people. In addition, curricula focusing on issues of gender, population and reproductive health have been introduced at two teacher-training institutions.

## Statistics

### POPULATION

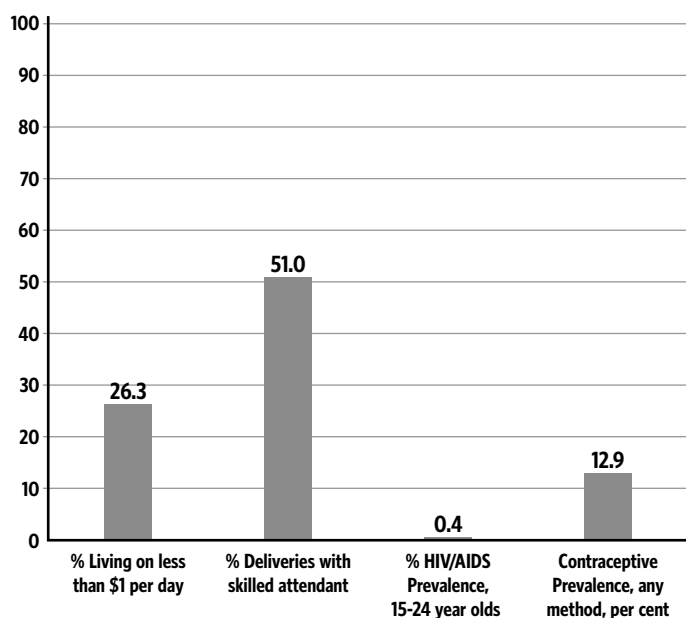
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,939.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,968.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	48.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,340.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.57
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	8.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 12.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,200
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 840
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,600
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 62.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 105
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 102
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 107
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 52.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 54.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 50.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.2

### Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	36.64	43.69	52.92

### Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,510
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 26.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 78
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 51
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	55.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	53
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	72
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 68
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 78
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 24
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 15
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	19
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	16
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	19
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	100.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	63.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	14.0

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,165.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	53.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 25.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 9.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 34.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 510.0

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

### Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	3.9
Rural	6.1
No Education/Primary	5.9
Highest Level of Education	2.7
Provincial Low	3.5
Provincial High	6.4
Poorest	7.4
Richest	3.6

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	55.4
Rural	77.2
No Education/Primary	73.9
Highest Level of Education	59.3
Provincial Low	50.9
Provincial High	86.7
Poorest	84.5
Richest	44.9

### Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	58.0
Rural	138.0
Poorest	189.0
Richest	36.0

### Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	11.6
Rural, Per Cent	29.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.8
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	37.8
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	86.1
Rural, Per Cent	30.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	39.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	86.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	27.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	92.2
Poorest, Per Cent	20.3
Richest, Per Cent	86.2

### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	17.5
Rural, Per Cent	3.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.4

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	27.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	18.6
Poorest, Per Cent	1.0
Richest, Per Cent	23.6

### Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Seychelles



## Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

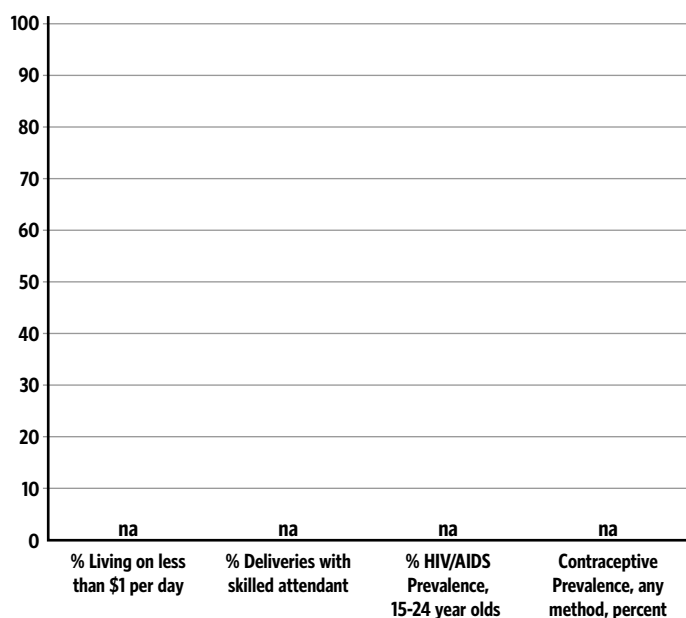
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	38.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	41.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Urban Population, Per Cent	63.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	na
Women 15-49, Thousands	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ na
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	na

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	74.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	64.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Sierra Leone

## Overview

After undergoing almost a decade of civil war and political instability, the Government adopted the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement in the year 2000. The agreement has since served as a guideline for peace and security in the country. The environment of relative political stability has allowed the Government to develop programmes in sexual and reproductive health. One major challenge for national policy-making has been the difficulty of implementing a national census with a large population of internally displaced persons and constant migration. In 2003, the Government will undertake the National Population and Housing Census, which will incorporate indicators of sexual and reproductive health, socio-economics and demography. These statistics will aid the designing of population and reproductive health programmes.

In 2002 Sierra Leone was at the bottom of UNDP's Human Development Index. It also has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios of any country in the world. The latter problem is being addressed in a project that aims to reduce maternal mortality by increasing awareness of women's risks (and of the benefits of delivery assistance), improving services and data management, and carrying out advocacy activities in support of maternal health. The Government, along with UNFPA, prepared the Consolidated Appeal Programme in 2001, which addresses the sexual and reproductive health needs of women, girls, commercial sex workers (who may be as young as 12 years of age) and their clients, men, and internally displaced youth. The Government also seeks to address the needs of various population groups, including amputees, war-wounded commercial sex workers, and ex-combatants.

Adolescents and youth are being targeted through the Population and Family Life Education Programme, which incorporates issues of reproductive health, gender, poverty and HIV/AIDS into primary and secondary school curricula. Another HIV/AIDS prevention effort among young people involves the social marketing of both male and female condoms by a local industry. Important advocacy strategies for policy reform include the launching of the Network of Women Ministers and Parliamentarians and the appointment of UNFPA Goodwill Ambassadors. Ultimately, the success and sustainability of these programmes and strategies will depend on the political and military stability of the country.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

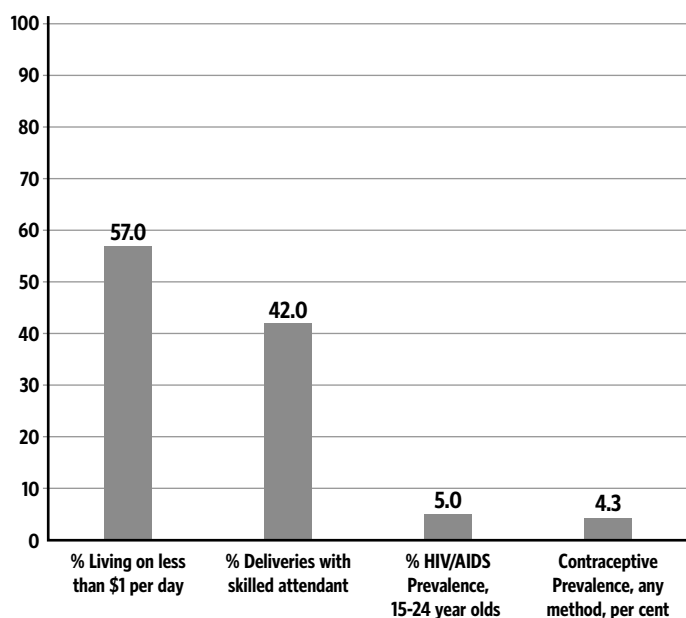
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,368.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,445.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	49.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	26.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	38.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,119.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.50
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	3.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 4.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 2,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 900
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 3,600
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 165.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 254
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 242
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 266
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 37.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 38.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 36.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	20.05	24.18	29.83

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	490
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 57.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 28
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 42
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 63
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 68
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 26
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 22
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	30
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	34
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	16
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	211.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.4

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	64.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	45.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.8

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	608.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	59.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

### Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

### Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	60.9
Rural, Per Cent	36.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	37.6
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	66.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	65.6
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	14.3
Rural, Per Cent	3.8
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.3

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	18.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	20.2
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	22.5
Rural, Per Cent	29.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.4
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	16.9
Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.4
Provincial High, Per Cent	31.9
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

### Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	5.9
Rural, Per Cent	9.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.4
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	12.9
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

# South Africa



## Overview

The Government adopted a National Population Policy in 1998 (reinforced by an extensive population report for 2000). The policy has three major objectives: to systematically integrate population factors into all development policies and plans at all levels and within all sectors; to develop and implement a comprehensive (i.e., coordinated, multisectoral and interdisciplinary) approach for the planning, implementation and management of development programmes; and to generate reliable data on demographic and related socio-economic indicators to guide policy and programme interventions.

South Africa also has a national Strategic Plan (2000-2005) for HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The plan focuses on facilitating and supporting behavioural change. Development efforts are being seriously hampered by the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS (estimated at about 20 per cent among the general population and 22.4 per cent among pregnant women), which is expected to cut average age life expectancy from 56.5 to 40 years by 2010.

While the Constitution guarantees equality between the sexes in all aspects of life, many administrative and cultural practices still discriminate against women. Moreover, the incidence of violence against women remains very high. An affirmative action policy to redress past inequities is gradually evolving.

Although the per capita gross national product puts South Africa into an upper-middle-income category (and contraceptive prevalence is high relative to most of sub-Saharan Africa), the majority of people are poor and there are both large rural areas and urban squatter settlements that are not yet adequately covered by social services (including reproductive health services).

With assistance from international and bilateral donors and from non-governmental organizations, the Government is working hard to strengthen the provincial population units so that population factors are integrated into sub-national development plans, particularly those targeting youth and adolescents in disadvantaged areas. To address low condom use, community-based reproductive health information and services are focusing more attention on organizations with predominantly male memberships. Supported by the provincial units, the Chief Directorate of Population and Development is being further strengthened to enhance its coordination of the overall population and development programme.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

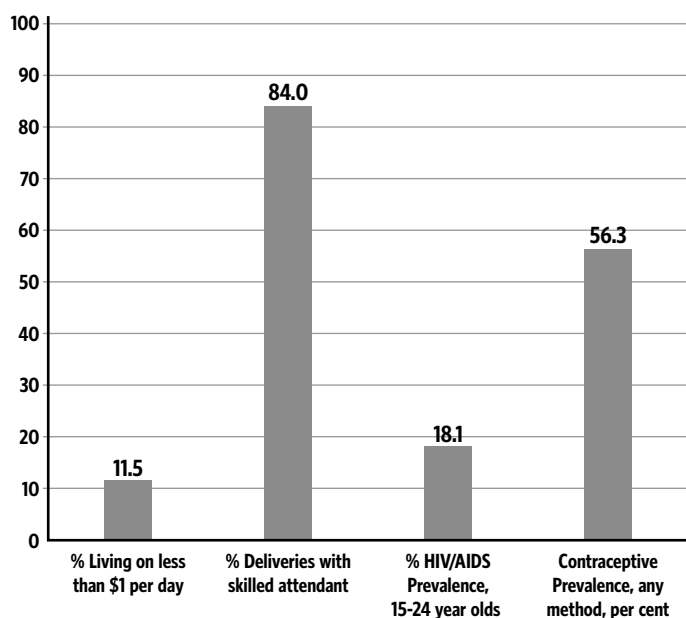
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	21,776.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	22,426.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	58.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	11,853.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 56.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 340
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 110
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 930
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 58.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 101
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 95
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 107
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 56.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 59.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 53.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.3

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	231.11	268.04	297.04

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	9,401
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 11.5
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 86
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 84
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	54.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	14
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	15
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 117
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 121
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 133
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 48
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	73.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	26.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 20.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 30.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 8.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 12.8

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	53.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	60.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	27.9

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-173.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-1.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 4.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 10.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 15.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 638.0

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.3	Urban, Per Cent	12.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	53.2
Rural	3.9	Rural, Per Cent	20.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	73.7
No Education/Primary	4.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	2.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.5	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	3.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	25.2	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	32.6	Urban, Per Cent	93.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	52.2	Rural, Per Cent	75.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	58.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	59.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	29.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	99.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	8.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	74.6	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	61.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	96.1	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	56.0	Urban, Per Cent	66.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	99.0	Rural, Per Cent	52.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	52.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	33.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Swaziland

## Overview

Swaziland faces a number of population-related challenges. In the past decade, Swaziland has experienced a rapid increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence. Today, it is one of the five most-affected countries in the world. Nearly one half of all young people aged 20 to 24 are HIV-positive. Teenage fertility is another significant problem, with over one half of female students dropping out of high school due to pregnancy. Girls' enrolment in school has also been declining as a result of gender inequality in Swazi society. Under the dual form of government (which consists of both modern and traditional institutions), women have low status. This requires them to secure the consent of either a husband or parent in order to access family planning services, including contraception.

The Government, in collaboration with UNFPA, seeks to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and teenage fertility by increasing contraceptive prevalence and the number of youth-friendly reproductive health services. To this end, a UN grant was awarded to Swaziland in 2000 to develop regional capacity in adolescent reproductive health, targeting girls and boys aged 10 to 24. The Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS), a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, provides information, education and counselling services to youth and adults. FLAS has also conducted valuable sociocultural research on male attitudes toward contraception, the onset of sexual activity in teenagers, and the legal and policy barriers to family planning services.

One of Swaziland's key achievements has been the development of gender awareness materials and training for staff and policy makers in an effort to increase female enrolment in schools. The Government is also taking important steps towards the integration of population and family life education into school curricula.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

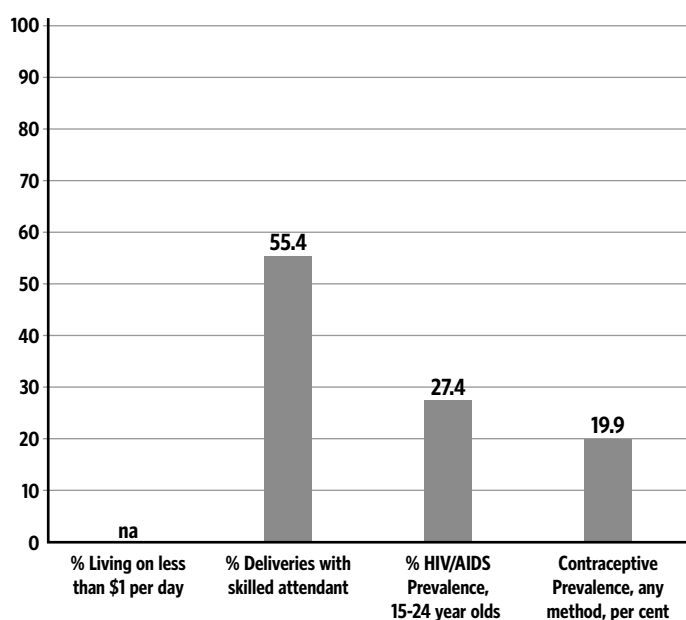
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	468.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	479.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	27.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	228.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	17.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 19.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 370
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 130
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 900
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 86.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 171
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 52.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 49.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.7

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	5.49	6.54	7.99

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,492
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 55
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	19
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	21
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 121
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 128
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 56
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 55
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	81.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	29.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	26.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 31.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 47.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 12.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 18.3

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	61.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	42.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	8.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	6.3

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	25.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	11.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

# Tanzania, United Republic of



## Overview

The United Republic of Tanzania's Population Policy (adopted in 1992) has been revised to incorporate such emerging issues as adolescent reproductive health, the environment, gender equity and equality, the empowerment of women, and HIV/AIDS. The policy is compatible with the Government's Development Vision 2025, the Zanzibar Vision 2025, the national poverty eradication strategy and the Tanzania assistance strategy. It has evolved within the framework of a human rights approach. For example, affirmative action in favour of women has been enshrined in the Constitution and several recent statutes promoting gender equality have been adopted.

A separate Zanzibar Population Policy has been developed, and a national Adolescent Health and Development policy has been drafted.

The President's Office of Planning and Privatization is charged with coordinating national population and development policies, assisted by a National Population Steering Committee (as provided for in the revised National Population Policy). Civil society institutions — including non-governmental organizations, religious organizations, universities, the media, the private sector, and training and research institutions — are envisioned as full partners in population policy and programme implementation.

The Government views the country's current fertility level as too high and has a policy to lower it that includes direct support for access to various contraceptive methods. It also views its current under-5 and maternal mortality levels as being unacceptably high.

## Statistics

### POPULATION

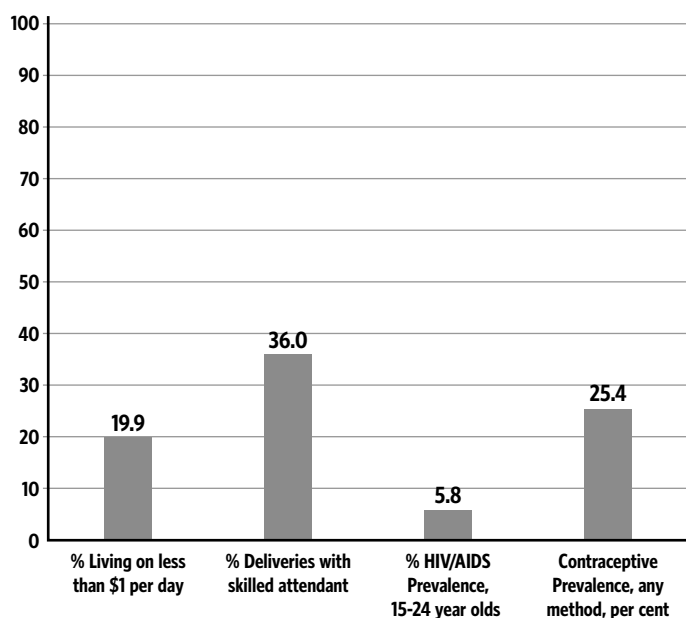
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	18,282.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	18,536.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	40.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	34.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	8,690.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.48
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	16.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 25.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 800
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,300
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 81.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 117
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 111
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 122
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 51.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 52.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 50.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.2

### Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	135.17	164.10	201.20

### Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	523
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 19.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 54
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 36
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	16
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	33
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 63
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 63
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 6
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 5
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	29
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	30
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	44
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	17
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	91.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 6.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 9.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.3

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	86.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	83.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	22.2

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	4,176.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	50.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 13.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 8.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 21.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 1,162.0

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.2	Urban, Per Cent	23.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	10.9
Rural	6.5	Rural, Per Cent	25.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.7
No Education/Primary	6.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	32.7	Poorest, Per Cent	4.9
Highest Level of Education	4.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	12.3	Richest, Per Cent	28.9
Provincial Low	5.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	17.2	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	5.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	24.7	Urban, Per Cent	20.6
Poorest	7.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	31.3
Richest	3.9	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	87.3	Urban, Per Cent	84.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	25.8
Rural	113.0	Rural, Per Cent	36.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	29.5
No Education/Primary	117.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	26.8	Poorest, Per Cent	39.9
Highest Level of Education	99.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	81.4	Richest, Per Cent	18.2
Provincial Low	83.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	41.3	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	108.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	45.8	Urban, Per Cent	4.9
Poorest	87.3	Poorest, Per Cent	26.7	Rural, Per Cent	6.8
Richest	64.8	Richest, Per Cent	80.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	95.0	Urban, Per Cent	28.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.5
Rural	154.0	Rural, Per Cent	10.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.0
Poorest	151.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.8	Richest, Per Cent	2.8
Richest	93.0			Poorest, Per Cent	11.6



## Overview

Togo's economic situation has impeded the provision of and access to basic social services and primary health care. Almost three quarters of the nation's population lives below the poverty level.

Togo's national population policy, which was first adopted in 1998, focuses primarily on education, the environment, reproductive health, gender, the empowerment of women, and the integration of national population policy goals into broader development strategies. In 1999, the Government enacted a law prohibiting female genital cutting and promoting gender equity. Responding to a recent UN inquiry, the Government indicated that it views both population growth and adolescent fertility as critical areas of concern. In addition, the Government indicated that it desires major changes with regard to spatial distribution.

One of the most pressing concerns is the rapid spread of HIV among youth, particularly girls and young women. Although the President signed a national strategic plan on HIV/AIDS prevention in October 2001, it has yet to be fully operationalized.

Recognizing that progress in the realm of population and reproductive health is inextricably linked to improving literacy in adult women, the Government is focusing much of its efforts on education and awareness raising in the areas of family planning, reproductive health, gender-based violence and the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Multimedia campaigns and peer education initiatives have been designed with the intention of not only reaching women and girls, but also targeting specific groups such as political and religious leaders, law enforcement officials, legal advisers, and health staff. In addition, family life education has been introduced into secondary schools, resulting in the training of 2,700 teachers in the areas of gender, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS.

Togo's national population policy explicitly recognizes the need to address the inadequacy of the country's population and socio-demographic data. This will require technical assistance and capacity building in data collection, statistical analysis and gender-disaggregated population data, as well as the strengthening of a population information system to monitor progress at national and sectoral levels.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

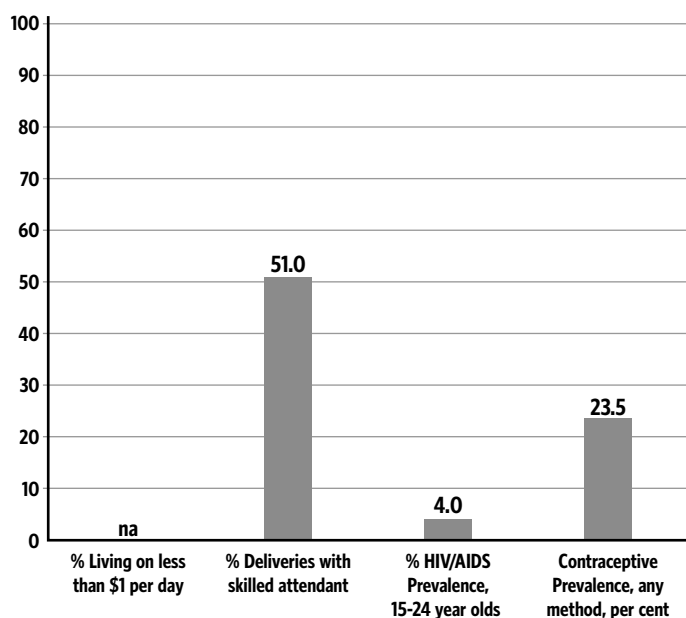
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,374.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,404.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	40.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	34.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,110.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	7.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 23.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 980
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 670
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,300
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 83.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 124
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 116
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 132
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 51.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 52.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 50.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.9

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	18.86	22.85	29.07

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,442
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-0.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 54
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 51
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	63.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	28
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	57
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 139
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 50
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 22
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	26
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	22
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	93.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 7.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.5

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	71.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	54.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	4.9

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	548.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	52.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 21.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 10.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 32.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 215.6

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

<b>Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:</b>		<b>Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	15.3
Urban	3.3	Urban, Per Cent	11.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.6
Rural	6.5	Rural, Per Cent	25.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.6
No Education/Primary	6.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	37.7	Poorest, Per Cent	3.3
Highest Level of Education	2.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.0	Richest, Per Cent	12.5
Provincial Low	4.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.7	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	7.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	28.2	Urban, Per Cent	16.1
Poorest	7.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.9
Richest	2.9	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.1
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	14.2
Urban	65.3	Urban, Per Cent	89.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.2
Rural	85.0	Rural, Per Cent	49.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	38.8
No Education/Primary	87.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	48.1	Poorest, Per Cent	32.0
Highest Level of Education	54.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	91.1	Richest, Per Cent	12.0
Provincial Low	73.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	45.4	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	89.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	70.3	Urban, Per Cent	3.1
Poorest	84.1	Poorest, Per Cent	25.1	Rural, Per Cent	7.8
Richest	65.8	Richest, Per Cent	91.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.3
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.6
Urban	50.0	Urban, Per Cent	10.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.2
Rural	119.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.6
Poorest	142.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.5	Richest, Per Cent	1.9
Richest	35.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.3	Poorest, Per Cent	8.8

# Uganda



## Overview

The Uganda National Population Policy (first approved in 1995) has been updated to take into account the national priorities and strategies expressed in Uganda Vision 2025, the Poverty Eradication Action Plan and the formulation of a national reproductive health strategy in the context of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

Uganda's successful efforts to reduce HIV prevalence levels (with particular attention to adolescents) have been characterized by a multisectoral approach. This has involved a wide range of stakeholders, backed by open political commitment at the highest level of the Government, as well as by the active support of many multi- and bilateral donors and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Additionally, some of the proceeds of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (sponsored by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund) are earmarked to support poverty reduction, especially in the areas of education, primary health care, HIV/AIDS prevention and infrastructure development.

The National Health Policy and the Health Sector Strategic Plan are in place, taking into account the ICPD Programme of Action; decentralization has been implemented in all district- and lower-level councils. The country has major policies and programmes aimed at greatly reducing early adolescent pregnancies and maternal mortality levels, both of which are seen as far too high.

Uganda is also implementing a National Youth Policy and a National Gender Policy. Uganda is party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and has established mechanisms for empowering women. However, there remains a critical need to enhance women's social status. Gender violence remains high, and various risk-related sociocultural practices, while declining, persist in some regions of the country. These practices include early marriage, female genital cutting and widow inheritance.

# Statistics

## POPULATION

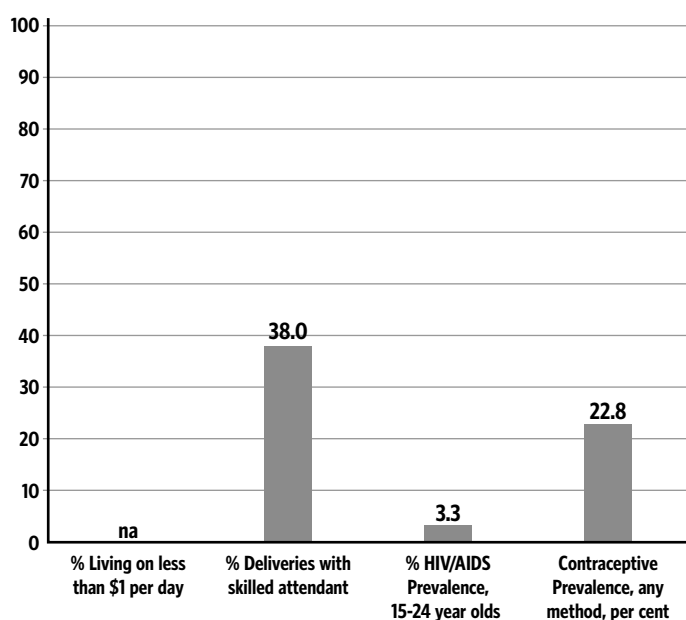
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	12,371.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	12,408.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	50.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	14.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,311.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	42.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	18.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 22.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 900
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 106.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 159
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 151
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 167
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 41.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 42.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 41.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	3.7

## Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	92.80	114.10	142.77

## Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,208
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 50
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 38
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	54.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	23
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	43
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 136
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 146
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	27
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	38
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	15
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	211.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.4

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	87.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	82.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	17.8

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	3,487.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	70.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 20.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 13.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 34.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 1,229.0

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.0	Urban, Per Cent	22.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.2
Rural	7.4	Rural, Per Cent	33.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	31.4
No Education/Primary	7.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	59.0	Poorest, Per Cent	2.1
Highest Level of Education	3.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	16.7	Richest, Per Cent	25.8
Provincial Low	5.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	24.3	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	7.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	36.5	Urban, Per Cent	12.4
Poorest	7.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	23.6
Richest	5.4	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.6
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	54.5	Urban, Per Cent	80.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.2
Rural	93.7	Rural, Per Cent	34.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	19.9
No Education/Primary	106.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	25.0
Highest Level of Education	52.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	76.3	Poorest, Per Cent	31.0
Provincial Low	71.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.1	Richest, Per Cent	15.5
Provincial High	105.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	58.8	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Poorest	109.0	Poorest, Per Cent	22.6	Urban, Per Cent	1.8
Richest	63.2	Richest, Per Cent	70.4	Rural, Per Cent	5.2
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		No Education/Primary, Per Cent	
Urban	119.0	Urban, Per Cent	41.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.3
Rural	192.0	Rural, Per Cent	14.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.1
Poorest	222.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.5
Richest	171.0			Richest, Per Cent	3.3
				Poorest, Per Cent	8.9

# Zambia

## Overview

The population of Zambia has tripled since Independence in 1964. The country is currently facing widespread poverty and severe demographic distortions, attributable in part to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which affects about one in five persons in the most economically productive age groups.

Zambia's current population policy, adopted in 1989, is being revised to include a number of issues, such as the impact of HIV/AIDS on population dynamics; the 2000 national gender policy; the health and development of adolescents; the Zambia Poverty Reduction Strategy; and the decentralization of administration and the sector-wide approach to health services (including the district "health basket" fund, which pools resources from donors to supplement government funding).

While there has been a slight increase in the use of modern contraceptive methods, the population growth rate and fertility rate both remain high. Recognizing the links between population and maternal and child health, the Government, with donor assistance, is supporting family planning and related maternal-child health programmes, including ones focused on youth. However, the emphasis on preventing HIV infection, caring for those affected, and introducing anti-retroviral (ARV) treatments is overshadowing the need for family planning.

## Statistics

### POPULATION

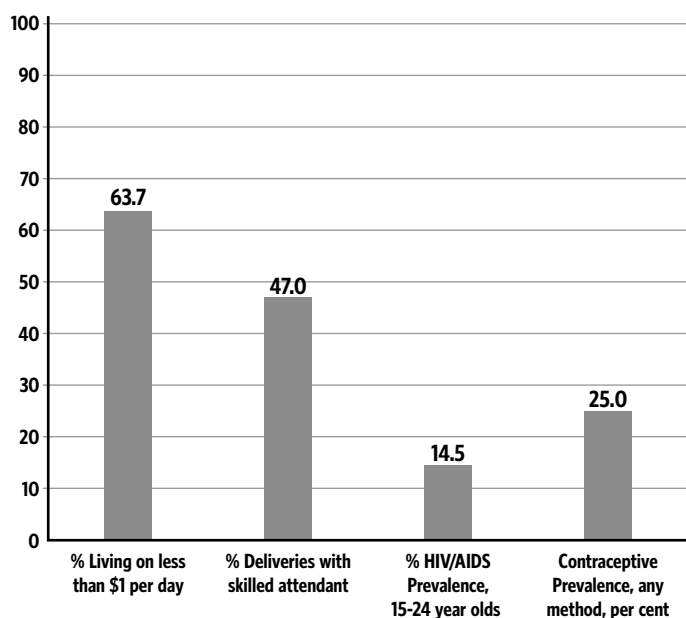
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,471.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,399.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	43.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	40.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,389.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.05
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	14.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 25.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 870
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 780
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 930
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 93.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 143
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 144
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 143
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 40.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 40.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 40.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.5

### Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	43.79	52.26	63.72

### Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	780
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 63.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 64
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 47
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	50.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	15
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	28
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 76
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 81
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 30
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 23
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	59
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	145.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 16.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 25.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 6.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 9.7

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	76.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	67.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.1

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,169.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	51.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 18.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 7.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 26.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 363.2

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	5.1	Urban, Per Cent	26.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.7
Rural	6.9	Rural, Per Cent	34.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.4
No Education/Primary	6.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	48.1	Poorest, Per Cent	5.4
Highest Level of Education	4.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	21.1	Richest, Per Cent	31.3
Provincial Low	4.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	22.6	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	7.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	38.0	Urban, Per Cent	16.5
Poorest	7.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	28.0
Richest	4.4	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.9
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	91.9	Urban, Per Cent	76.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.5
Rural	117.9	Rural, Per Cent	26.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	32.7
No Education/Primary	132.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	24.0	Poorest, Per Cent	31.6
Highest Level of Education	81.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	93.5	Richest, Per Cent	12.9
Provincial Low	66.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	24.0	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	157.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	75.2	Urban, Per Cent	2.7
Poorest	123.6	Poorest, Per Cent	19.3	Rural, Per Cent	7.0
Richest	69.8	Richest, Per Cent	90.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.1
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	127.0	Urban, Per Cent	23.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.8
Rural	184.0	Rural, Per Cent	8.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	10.4
Poorest	210.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.7	Richest, Per Cent	1.8
Richest	86.0			Poorest, Per Cent	8.7

# Zimbabwe

## Overview

Economic difficulties, "fast track" land distribution, and a decline in donor assistance have negatively impacted social and health services. The increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which now affects one quarter of the adult population, has also led to an overall loss in productivity. In response, UNFPA has interwoven HIV/AIDS content into all its projects and has helped integrate HIV/AIDS components into training institutions. In addition, the Fund, along with UNICEF, supports school intervention programmes in adolescent reproductive health and life survival skills.

Despite a comprehensive national policy on HIV/AIDS and numerous other interventions, the pandemic continues unabated. In 2001, training was given to health-care providers in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, and to schoolteachers, religious leaders and journalists in the area of reproductive and sexual health. Churches, the media and non-governmental organizations encouraged community mobilization and advocacy with regards to HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and rights and gender issues. UNFPA also collaborated with the Government to produce training modules and service guidelines in reproductive health and post-abortion care, to carry out assessments on quality of obstetric care at the district level, and to establish a reproductive health database.

In another positive development, an assessment of male attitudes towards reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and gender issues was carried out. An assessment on youth reproductive health needs and obstetric care was also completed. A rapid assessment of reproductive health and youth vulnerability focused on the impact of economic difficulties on vulnerable groups. A UNFPA-supported project promoting the empowerment of rural poor women and their participation in HIV/AIDS campaigns was launched as part of the Consolidated Appeal conducted by the UN country team in support the Government's efforts.

The policies on youth, population and HIV/AIDS have all enhanced the implementation environment for adolescent reproductive health programmes. The Government's reproductive health policy, which includes adolescent reproductive health, is pending approval. The 2001 Sexual Offense Act has promoted the reproductive health rights of adolescents, youth and other vulnerable groups such as handicapped persons.

## Statistics

### POPULATION

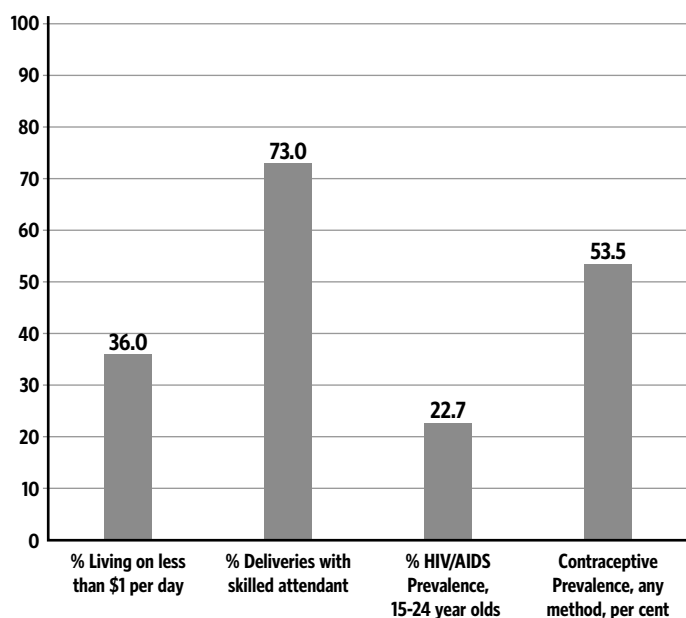
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	6,548.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	6,527.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	36.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.02
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,021.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	50.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 53.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 610
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 440
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 780
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 65.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 108
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 104
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 112
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 42.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 42.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 43.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

### Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	59.61	66.18	77.12

### Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



# Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,635
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-4.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 36.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 85
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 73
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	61.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	7
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	15
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 95
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 48
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 43
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	13
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	13
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	27
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	22.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	105.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 26.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 39.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 9.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 14.9

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	71.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	64.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.3

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,218.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 7.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 5.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 12.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 224.6

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.0	Urban, Per Cent	16.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	36.2
Rural	4.6	Rural, Per Cent	22.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	62.9
No Education/Primary	5.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.8	Poorest, Per Cent	31.2
Highest Level of Education	1.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	15.6	Richest, Per Cent	55.8
Provincial Low	3.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	14.4	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:</b>	
Provincial High	4.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	35.5	Urban, Per Cent	7.5
Poorest	6.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	15.6
Richest	2.8	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	21.2
<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</b>		<b>Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	47.2	Urban, Per Cent	89.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.8
Rural	65.3	Rural, Per Cent	64.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	18.9
No Education/Primary	81.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	42.8	Poorest, Per Cent	18.6
Highest Level of Education	55.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.9	Richest, Per Cent	9.1
Provincial Low	38.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	51.0	<b>Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:</b>	
Provincial High	86.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	91.0	Urban, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	52.0	Poorest, Per Cent	55.1	Rural, Per Cent	1.9
Richest	41.6	Richest, Per Cent	92.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.4
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:</b>		<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:</b>		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	93.0	Urban, Per Cent	61.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.4
Rural	125.0	Rural, Per Cent	43.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	4.1
Poorest	144.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	35.2	Richest, Per Cent	1.5
Richest	59.0			Poorest, Per Cent	2.8