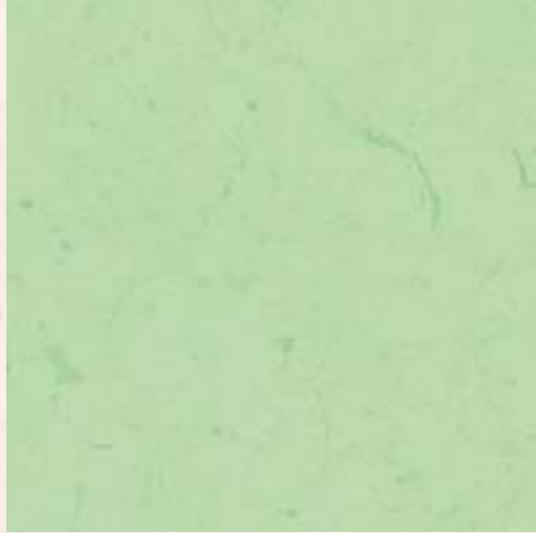


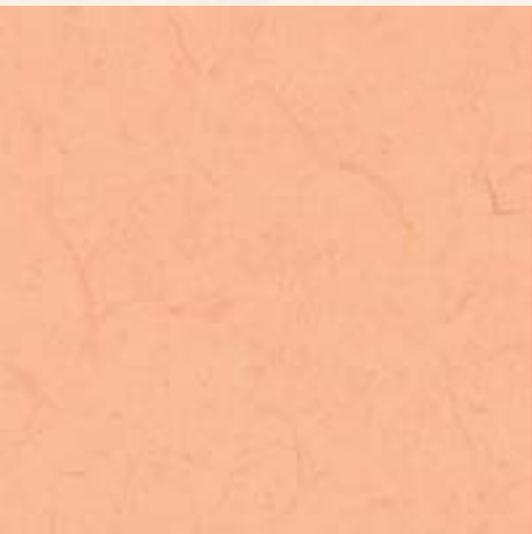
Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health



Policy Developments
and Indicators
2009/2010



Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health



Policy Developments
and Indicators
2009/2010

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Foreword

Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators, 2009-2010

I am pleased to issue the updated *Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators 2009- 2010*, produced by UNFPA and the Population Reference Bureau to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Since the historic Cairo Conference, progress has been made in many countries to increase the enrolment of girls in school, expand access to reproductive health information and services including family planning, and promote women's empowerment and gender equality. Yet much more remains to be done. Today the poorest women face a 1 in 20 lifetime chance that they will die in childbirth. In poor African countries, nearly half of small children are malnourished, and globally, millions of girls are married off as child brides. The poorest couples often lack access to modern contraception, despite their desire to space or limit their childbearing, and financial support for family planning is far less than what is needed.

Given these realities, we need to remind political leaders of their promise made in Cairo 15 years ago to ensure universal access to reproductive health by 2015. This report highlights the need to meet pressing needs in family planning, maternal health and HIV prevention.

Investing in these areas will improve the well-being of millions of people and accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. I am hopeful that the information set forth in this report will galvanize greater awareness and commitment to help make this vision a reality.



Thoraya Ahmed Obaid
Executive Director
United Nations Population Fund

Introduction

“The Millennium Development Goals, particularly the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, cannot be achieved if questions of population and reproductive health are not squarely addressed. And that means stronger efforts to promote women's rights, and greater investment in education and health, including reproductive health and family planning”

Former Secretary-General
Kofi Annan, 2002

Background

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo created a shift in the way the world viewed the relationship between population and development. The 179 nations participating in the conference approved a 20-year Programme of Action. This visionary programme, which was later endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly, reflects an international consensus on the need to foster sustainable development. It emphasized the linkages between reducing poverty, empowering women, improving health, providing universal access to reproductive health services, enhancing the quality of life of the world's people and creating a better balance between population dynamics and social and economic development.

The following year, the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing defined a 20-year Platform for Action that complemented and expanded on the Cairo commitments. This Platform aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, and to constructively engage men in achieving gender equality.

Five years later, at the start of the new millennium, representatives of 189 nations, including 147 heads of state or government, gathered at the United Nations for a historic Millennium Summit in 2000. They adopted an ambitious set of Millennium Development Goals, which embraced the commitments of Cairo and Beijing.

The importance of the MDGs in quantifying many of the goals articulated in these earlier agreements should not be underestimated. The global community now has measurable targets to live up to, and most countries have established baselines by which they are assessing their own progress.

Achieving the MDGs by the target date of 2015 would fulfil many of the commitments made in Cairo and Beijing, while transforming the lives of billions of the world's people. This achievement would cut the number of people living in extreme poverty in half, demonstrate progress towards achieving gender equality, whether in

the classroom or in Parliament, improve maternal and reproductive health and reverse the AIDS epidemic.

In 2009 and 2010, the 15th anniversaries of the Cairo and Beijing conferences, respectively, were commemorated. The year 2010 also marks the 10th anniversary of the Millennium Summit, from which emerged the Millennium Development Goals. Encouragingly, with so much attention focused on these landmark events, we have seen no wavering of commitment to the issues they defined. There has been acknowledgement, however, of how much remains to be accomplished if the visions inspired by them are to become actualized.

The United Nations, regional organisations, national governments, parliamentarians and civil society organisations around the world continue to strive to implement the Cairo Programme of Action, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Goals. We remain committed to the idea that reproductive health and rights form a cornerstone of development and to the MDG target of universal access to reproductive health by 2015.



Resource Requirements for Population and Reproductive Health

Mobilizing the resources to reach the ICPD and MDG target of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 is essential if international development goals are to be realized. The challenge before the international community – donors and developing countries alike – is to move from declarations of good intentions to active partnerships and investments in a healthier future. This book provides an abundance of easy-to-access information that can be helpful in building the case for increased resources.

In this regard, it may be helpful to recall that the ICPD Programme of Action contained global estimates of resource requirements for the implementation of national population and reproductive health programmes through 2015. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs were to come from domestic sources and one-third from the international donor community. Each year, UNFPA takes the lead in tracking these resource flows for population activities.

Much has changed in the 15 years since those resource requirements were set, and the projections have been revised upwards, to reflect rising costs, the AIDS epidemic and more strenuous efforts to reduce maternal death.

The new estimated resource requirement is US \$65 billion for 2010, rising to \$70 billion by 2015. According to figures released in September 2009 by UNFPA, donor assistance to population activities reached \$8.7 billion in 2007, with another \$18.5 billion mobilized by developing countries for that year. The global total fell far below what was needed to achieve universal access to reproductive health and meet other ICPD and MDG targets. Family planning in particular was shortchanged, with lower actual resources available in 2007 than in 2000.

Using This Edition - And the Online Version

Since 2003, UNFPA and the Population Reference Bureau have collaborated in publishing the Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators. All the information, country statistics and indicators in the report are also placed on the websites of UNFPA (www.unfpa.org/countries) and PRB (www.prb.org). These resources provide users, whether government officials or civil society advocates, with reputable and updated data to inform their work.

For a quick overview of the country situation, readers can refer to the country profile, which is followed by more than 100 indicators on health and development. In addition, regional overviews and maps show the relative position of countries with regard to leading social and economic indicators.

The 2009-2010 publication is an update of the 2005 volume. It contains the same types of statistics, but they have been arranged into additional categories to simplify finding specific data. The report covers basic

demographic trends, as well as social and economic indicators, and statistics on maternal and child health, adolescent reproductive health, education, HIV and AIDS, gender equality and reproductive health demand. All data were collected prior to November 2009. These indicators are provided for both the reference year, generally 1990, and the most recent year for which data are available. (The year is shown after each indicator.) A symbol is used to highlight those indicators used for monitoring the MDGs and ICPD Programme of Action. This year, regional editions are also being published for each of the five regions.

An online version of this publication is also available, linked to a dynamic database that is updated regularly (www.unfpa.org/countries). The online version will be the best place to access updated information and indicators. The database is collated and maintained by the Population Reference Bureau staff.

Data Sources

Technical notes (on page 331) provide information detailing the specific data sources for key indicators as well as guidance for the interpretation of the statistics. Official United Nations estimates are used for all MDG indicators. These figures are supplemented, as necessary, by additional standard data sources. Information on social and political contexts and policy priorities have been obtained from UNFPA country offices and standard United Nations reports. National statistics may differ from the UN estimates due to delays in reporting or incorporation of new estimates into UN databases, application of methodologies adjusting data to increase cross-country comparability and use of non-standard methodologies. Any discrepancies deserve attention in the formulation of national programme strategies and in the improvement of statistical systems. Information on disparities within countries is derived from reports of Demographic and Health Surveys, special tabulations of the World Bank and related sources.



Mobilizing the resources to reach the ICPD goal of universal access to reproductive health care by 2015 is essential if the promises of the Millennium Declaration are to be realized.

Indicators		
SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1990	Most Recent
	3,376	6,941 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	10.6	3.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	●	na
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	●	91 2000
	▲	na
	●	47 2000
MATERNAL HEALTH		
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	1990	Most Recent
	na	52 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	52 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	100 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	●	na
	▲	94 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	●	na
	▲	96 2006
CHILD HEALTH		
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	1990	Most Recent
	35	22 2007
ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		
Proportion of Population 15-24		
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 15-19		
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Ever Been Pregnant, Per Cent		
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male		
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent		
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of Infection by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of Infection by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Carry HIV, Per Cent		
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Female		
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female		
*Age ranges examined differ across countries		
GENDER EQUALITY		
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Education		

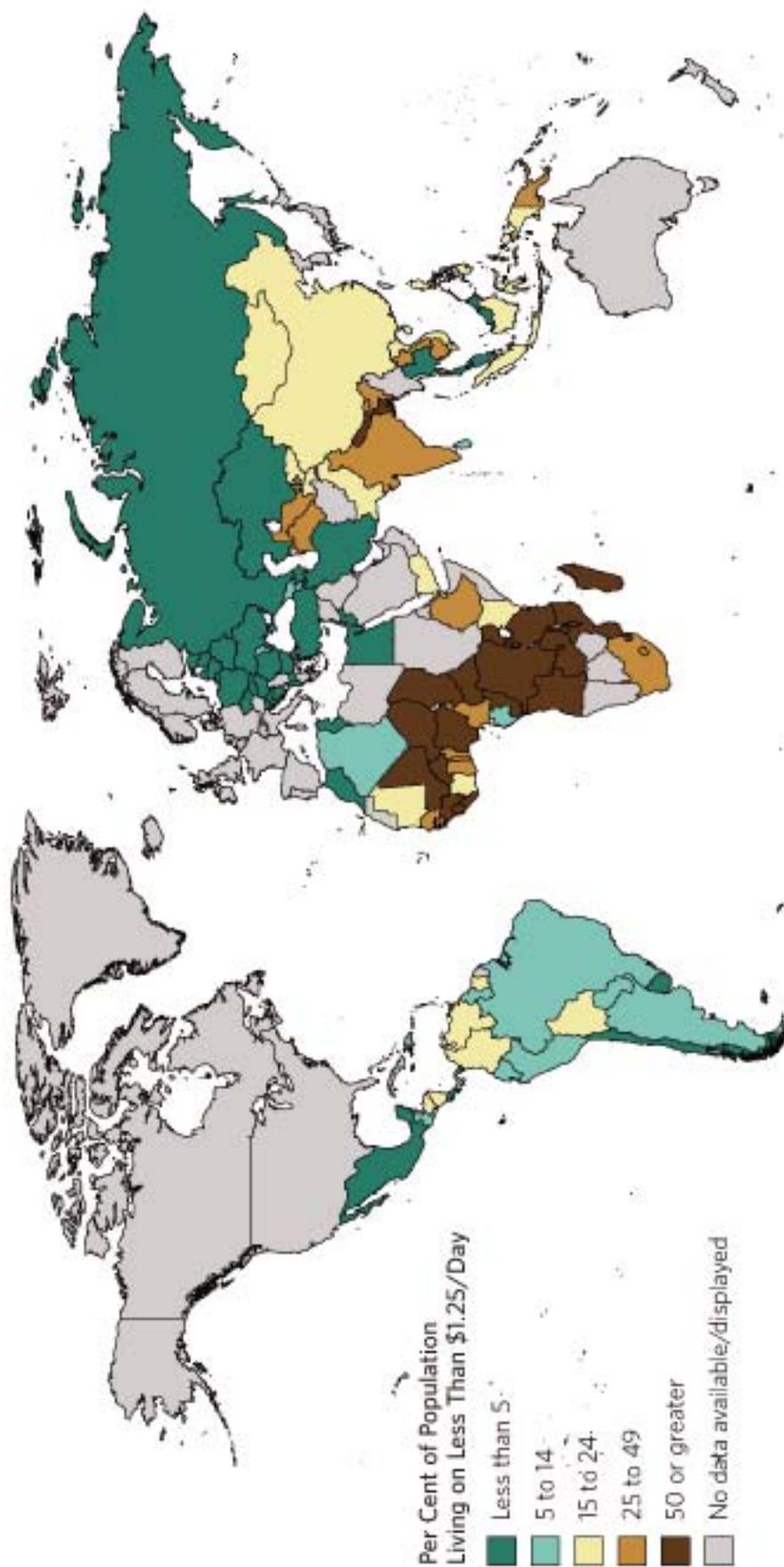
MDG and ICPD Programme of Action Monitoring Indicators are called out through the use of symbols.

MDG Indicators

ICPD Indicators

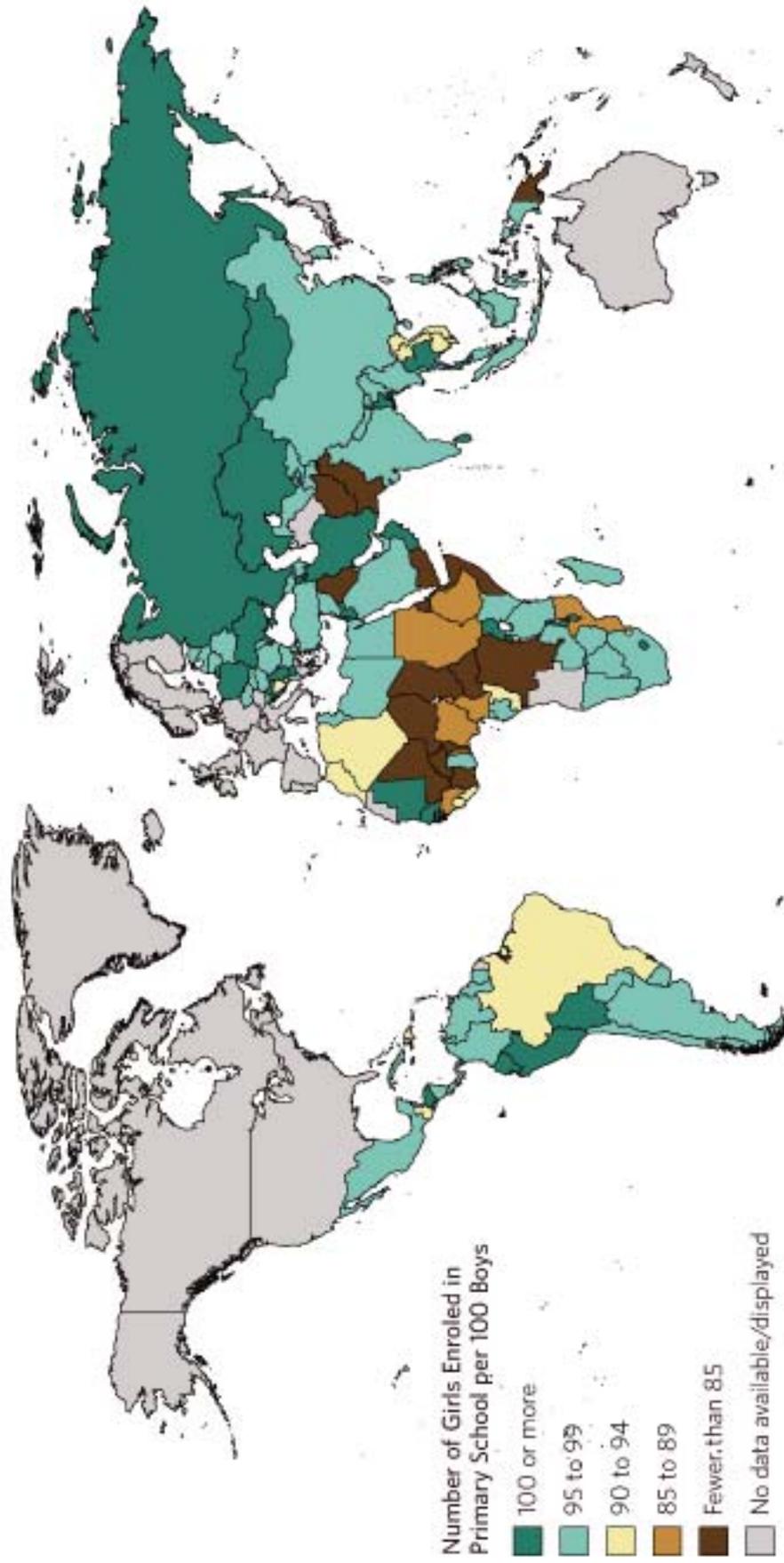


Per Cent of Population Living on Less than US\$1.25/Day (1995-2007)



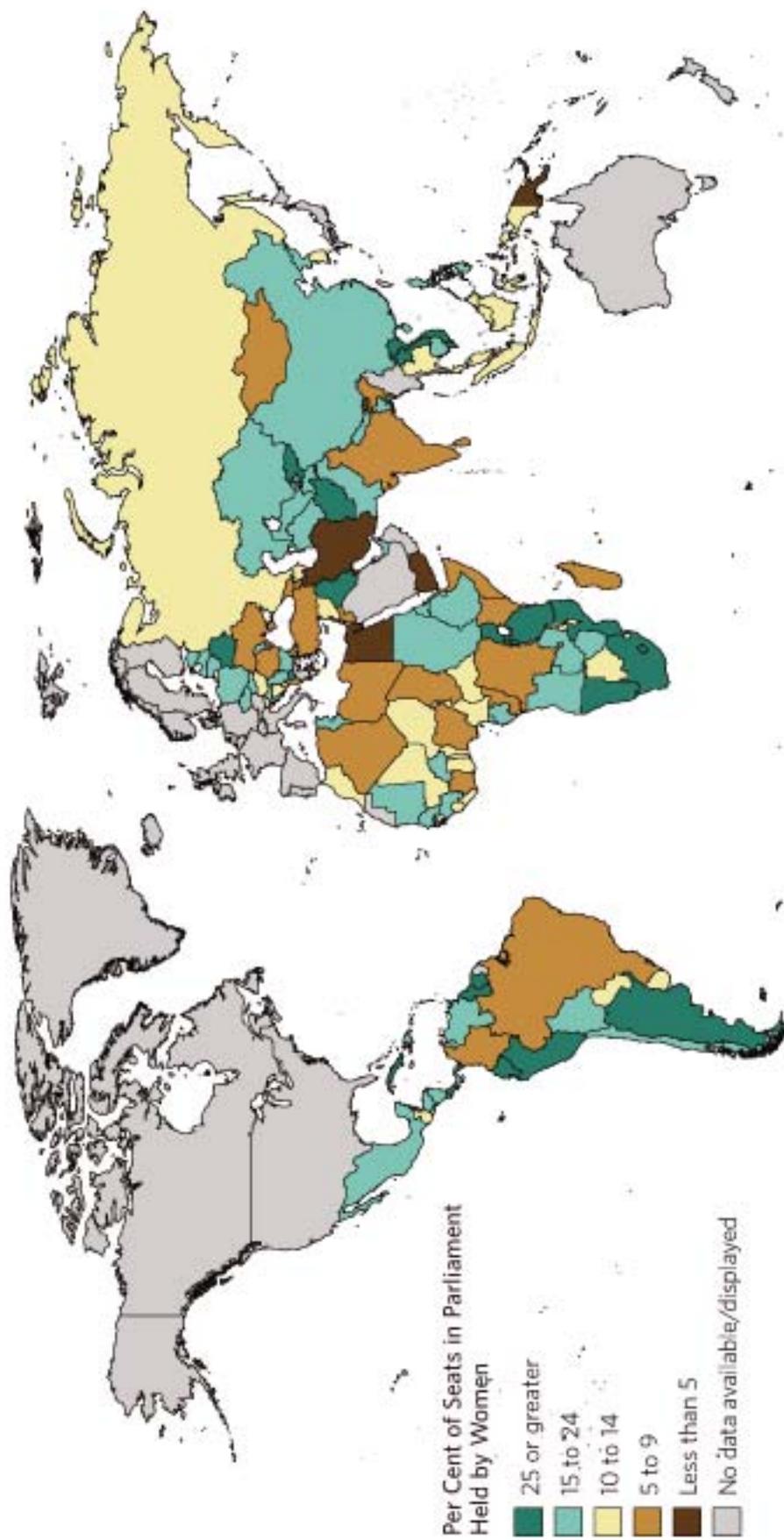
Source: PRB analysis of data from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Ratio of Girls' to Boys' Primary Education (1998-2007)



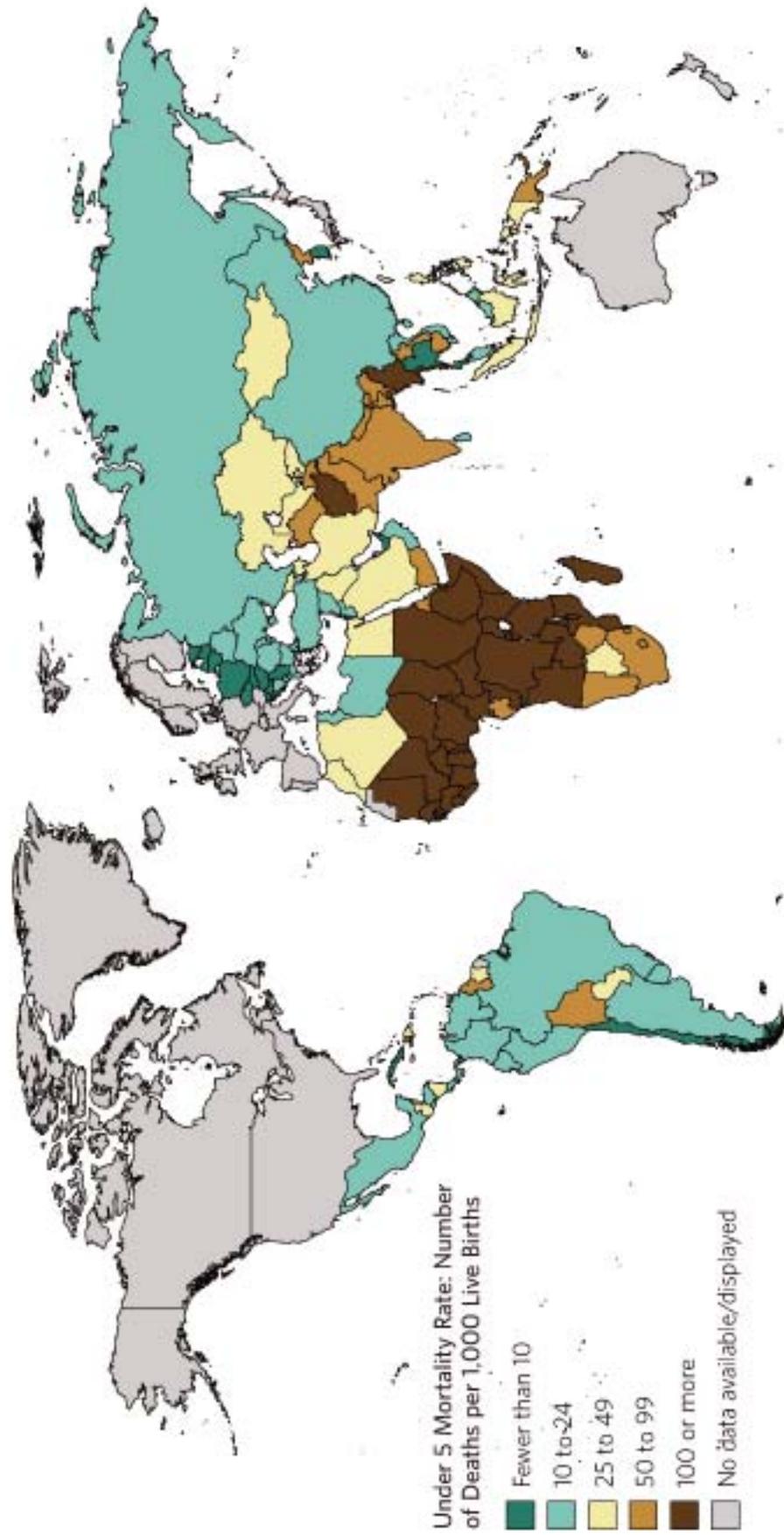
Source: PRB analysis of data from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Per Cent of Seats in Parliament Held by Women (2008)



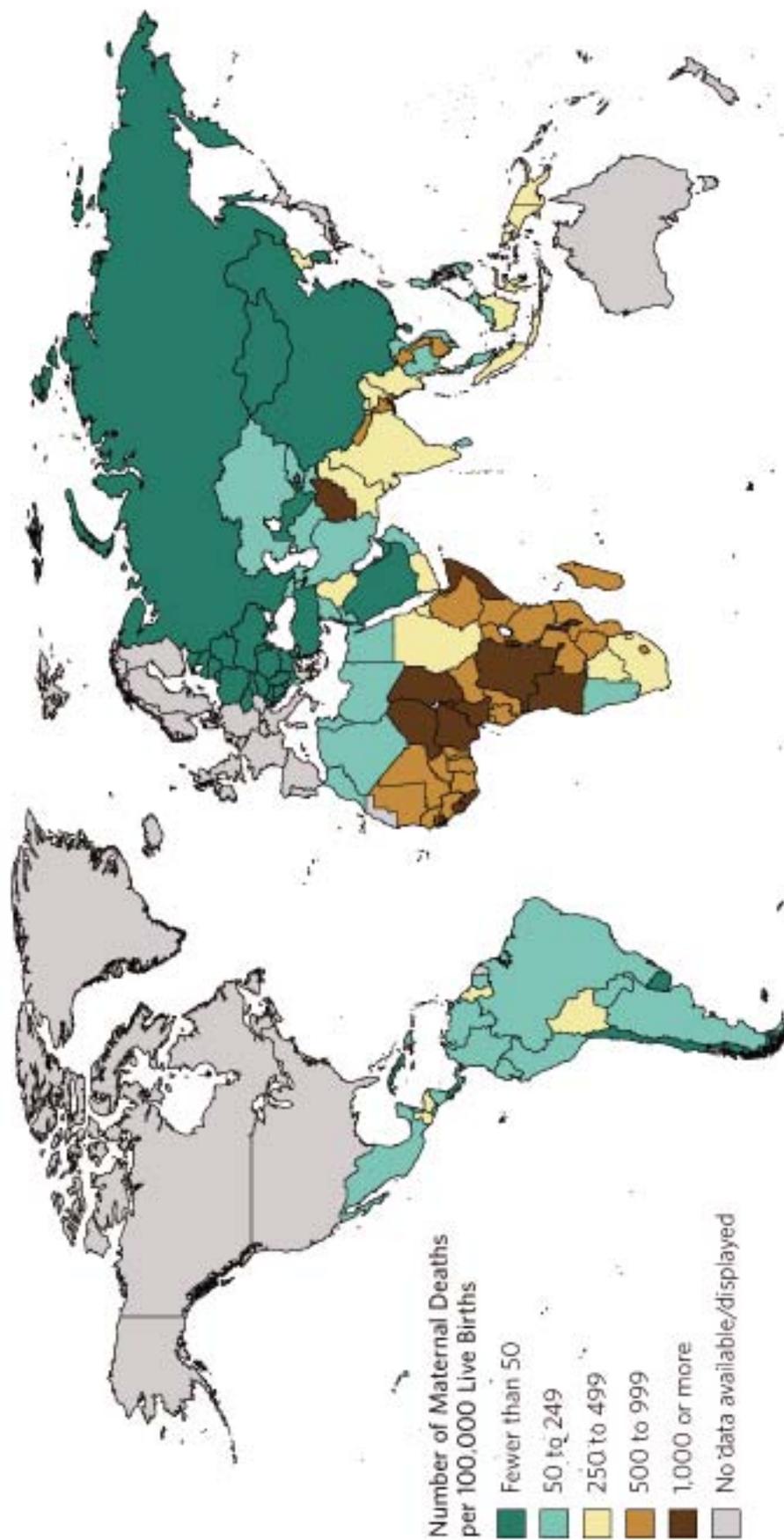
Source: PRB analysis of data from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Under 5 Mortality: Deaths per 1,000 Live Births (2007)



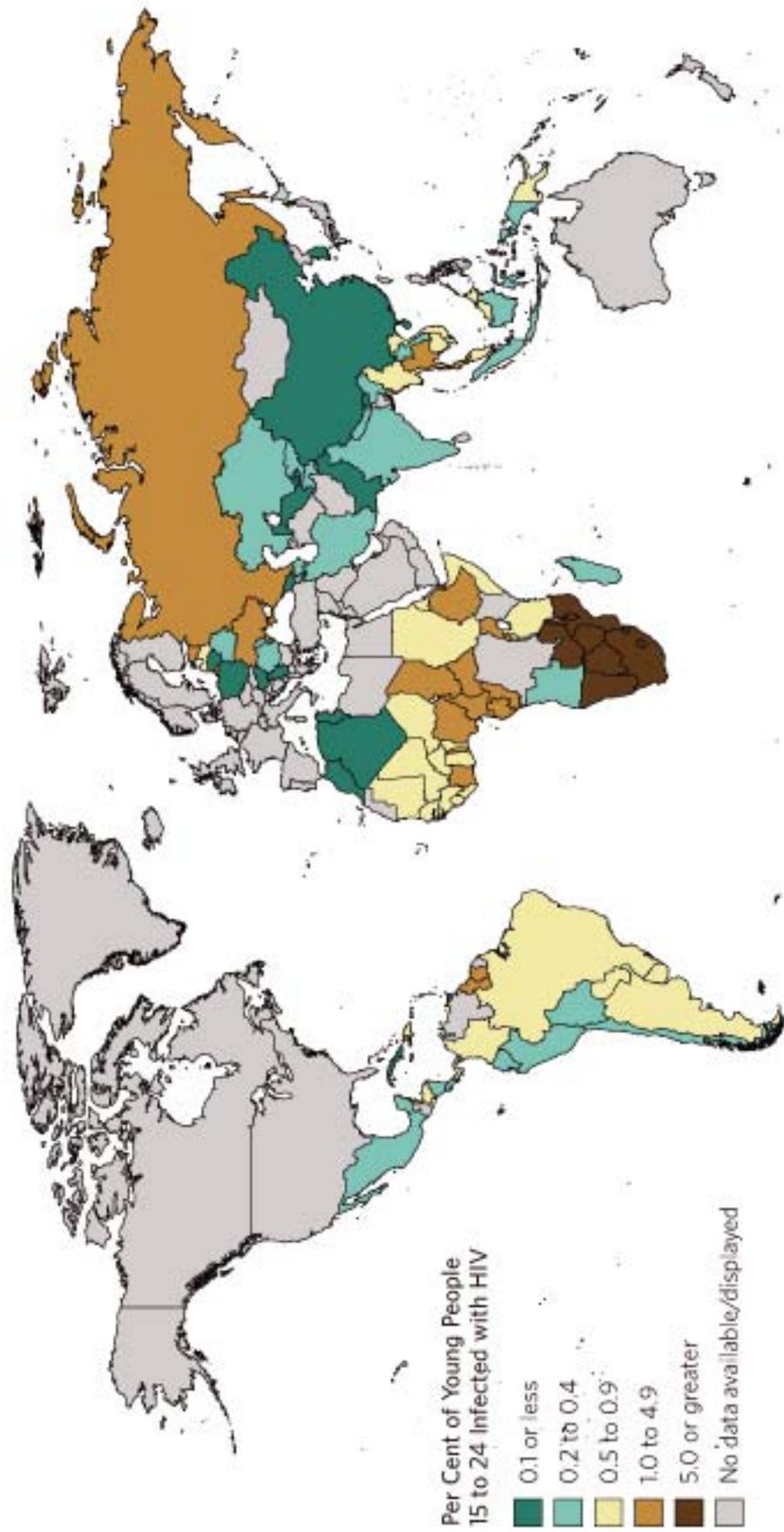
Source: PRB analysis of data from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Live Births (2005)



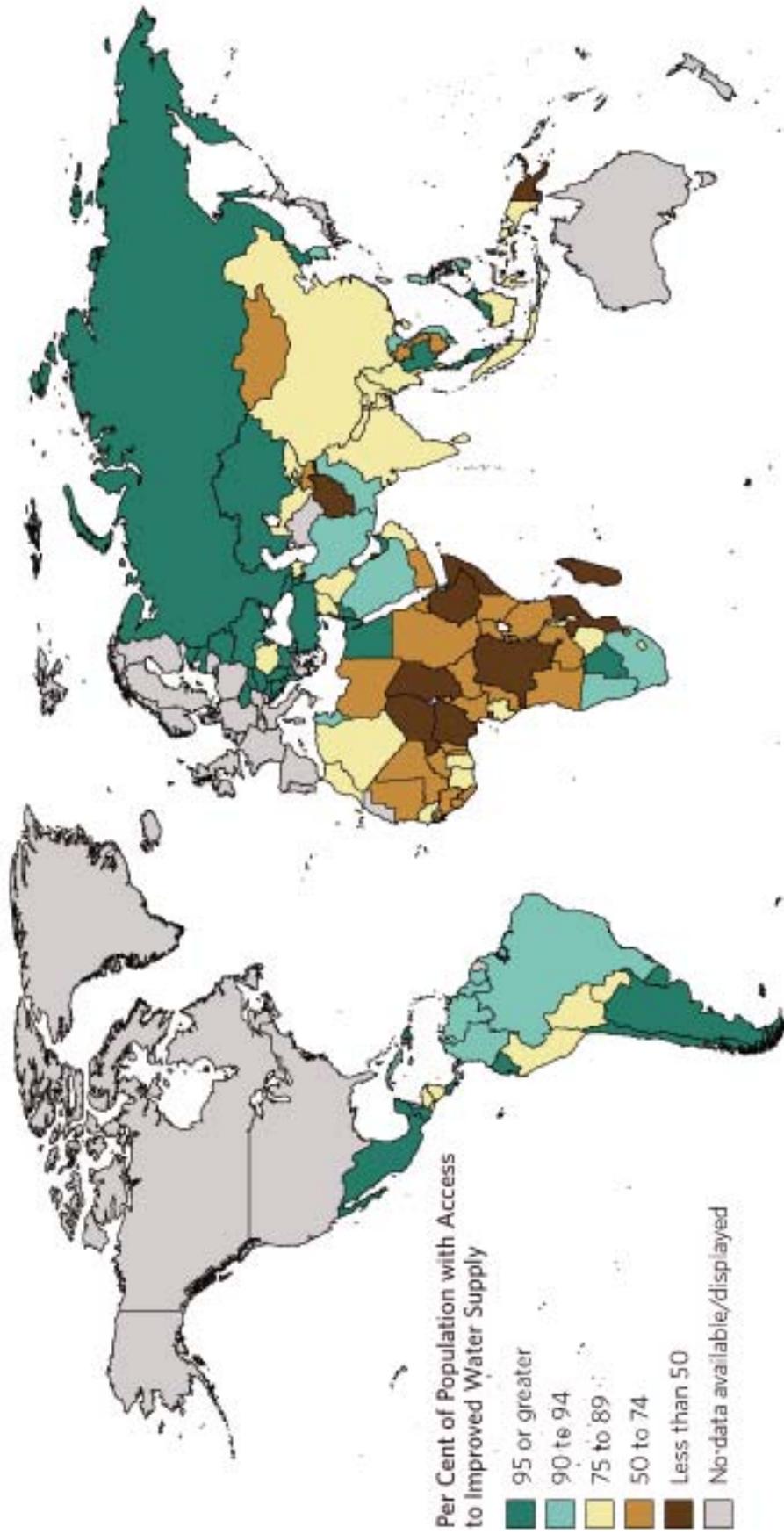
Source: PRB analysis of data from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Per Cent of 15- to 24-Year-Olds Infected with HIV (2007)



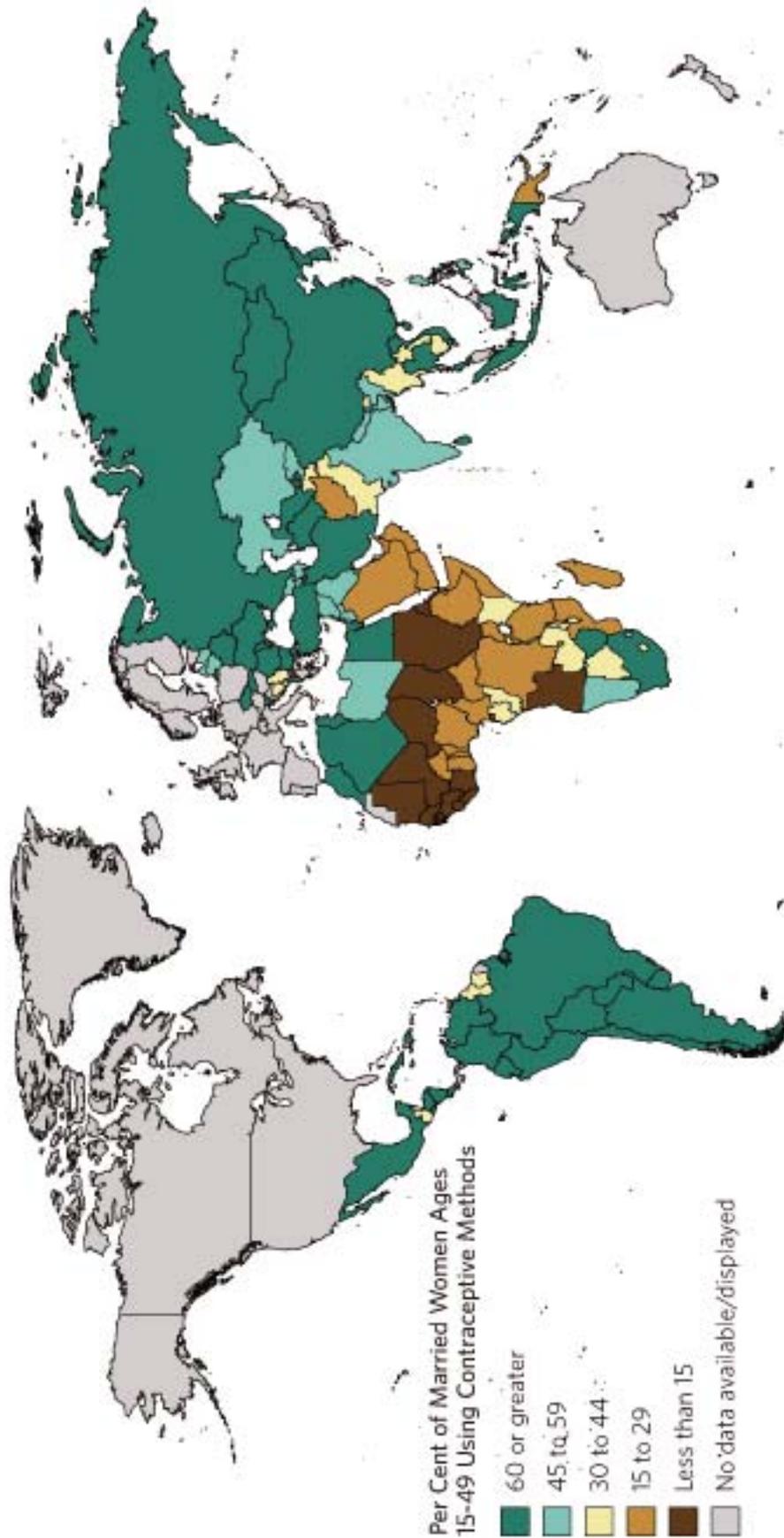
Source: PRB analysis of data from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Per Cent of Population with Access to Improved Water Supply (1995-2006)



Source: PRB analysis of data from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Contraceptive Prevalence Among Married Women Ages 15-49 (1995-2008)



Source: PRB analysis of data from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Sub-Saharan Africa

Of all the world's regions, sub-Saharan Africa remains furthest from achieving the MDGs. Nonetheless, national efforts to improve the quality of life have met with some success. For example, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty (currently less than US\$1.25 a day) declined from 58 per cent in 1999 to 53 per cent currently. Although the decline was significant, with one-half of the region's population continuing to live in extreme poverty, reaching the MDG target of 29 per cent in poverty by 2015 will be difficult. The 2009 Millennium Development Goals Report now estimates that, under a worst-case scenario, the proportion of the employed population classified as the "working poor" is likely to have returned to its 1997 level by 2007.

Of the 49 countries defined by the UN as "least developed", 33 are in sub-Saharan Africa. These countries comprise nearly two-thirds of the region's population, which is not only the world's poorest but the fastest-growing. From 275 million in the late 1960s when the concept of "least developed" was formulated, sub-Saharan Africa's population



has grown to about 840 million and continues to increase by about 20 million per year. The region has the world's highest fertility, with a regional total fertility rate (TFR) of about 5.1 lifetime births per woman. The UN Population Division forecasts a population of 1.8 billion in 2050. However, that projection is based on the assumption that the use of family planning in all countries will increase and that TFR, on average, would decline to 2.5. At present, the prospects

for universal fertility decline across the region remain mixed. Without accelerated progress to lower population growth rates, achieving most MDGs will be difficult.

Twenty years of regional population growth at almost 3 per cent per year has outpaced economic gains, leaving sub-Saharan Africans, on average, 22 per cent poorer than they were in the mid-1970s. The region's progress is also hampered by large-scale migrations of people trying to escape poverty and political instability. Contributing to this migration is the large youth population, which fuels a rapid increase in new entrants to the labour market, and high fertility rates, outpacing the capacity of economies to generate a sufficient numbers of jobs. Even where fertility has declined, the lack of employment opportunities will make it difficult for countries to capitalize on the so-called demographic "bonus", the positive ratio of workers to dependents (youth and the elderly) that accompanies the early stages of a demographic transition from high fertility and mortality to low fertility and mortality.

Contraceptive prevalence rates for modern methods in most of the region remain low. In both Middle and Western Africa, less than 10 per cent of women use any modern method. The low use of family planning leads to many births that are mistimed or unwanted and contributes to the world's highest level of maternal mortality. In sub-Saharan Africa, 1 in 22 women dies from maternal causes each year, compared with 1 in 120 in Asia, 1 in 290 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 1 in 7,300 in the developed countries. The region's unmet need for family planning among married women is the highest in the world. Given that women in the region wish to have fewer children, there is potential to improve maternal and reproductive health, but the region's poverty indicates that without substantial additional donor aid, that potential will not be realized.

According to UNAIDS, the campaign against HIV/AIDS has been moderately successful in lowering regional HIV prevalence among adults aged 15 to 49. However, more than 1 in 20 in this age group is HIV-positive, and the feminisation of HIV/AIDS has continued over the decade. Poverty, low literacy rates for girls, low representation of women in decision-making, gender-based violence and inadequate allocation of resources to gender issues contribute to the greater vulnerability of girls and women to HIV and remain as obstacles to development. Among youth ages 15 to 24, the prevalence of HIV in this region is almost three times higher among young women than among young men. The Maputo Plan of Action, which promotes an integrated approach to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, will be the focus of future HIV prevention activities, including in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) has been a chronic human rights and reproductive health concern in a number of countries in the region. Where the practice of FGM/C continues, UNFPA has been active in promoting legislation to end the

practice and to support existing legal frameworks. Laws alone, however, are not enough. Governments are far from being able to monitor FGM/C, which is usually underreported, particularly in remote locations. In recent years, UNFPA has advocated for specific actions to eliminate the practice of FGM/C, including the need to work with communities and with religious and cultural leaders. UNFPA supports efforts which end this harmful cultural practice without disrupting its positive underlying social purpose as marking the transition to adulthood. In Kenya, for example, UNFPA has supported community organizations that promote alternative rites of passage ceremonies as a positive marker of initiating girls into adulthood.

To address population growth and poverty in the region, UNFPA's Global and Regional Programme for 2008-2011 aims to strengthen the capacity of regional institutions to integrate population, sexual and reproductive health, and gender issues into national and regional development efforts, and to advocate for the funding required to address them. It will also work to ensure that the needs of young people are integrated into public policies.

Lack of access to reliable data on population, reproductive health and gender for most countries in the region hinders sustainable development. For this reason, UNFPA's regional programme will build technical capacity to collect, analyse, disseminate and use data. It will provide support for countries conducting censuses or carrying out demographic and health surveys. It also aims to strengthen data-management systems and contribute to an improved understanding of such issues as the impact of HIV/AIDS on the labour force, rapid urbanization and the emigration of professionals.

Regional Indicators

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

POPULATION	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	420,000
Population in Thousands, Female	423,000
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	23
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	17
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	52
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	51
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	53
Population Under age 15, Per Cent	43
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5
Child Dependency Ratio	80
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5
SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	Most Recent
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	53
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	44
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	58
MATERNAL HEALTH	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio, Deaths Per 100,000 Live Births	885
CHILD HEALTH	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	86
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	142
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	28

EDUCATION	Most Recent
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	108
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	100
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	35
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	28
HIV/AIDS	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	5.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	3.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	6.0
ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Most Recent
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	36
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	1.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	3.5
GENDER EQUALITY	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	90
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	77
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	65
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	17
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	Most Recent
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	15
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	24

Angola

Overview

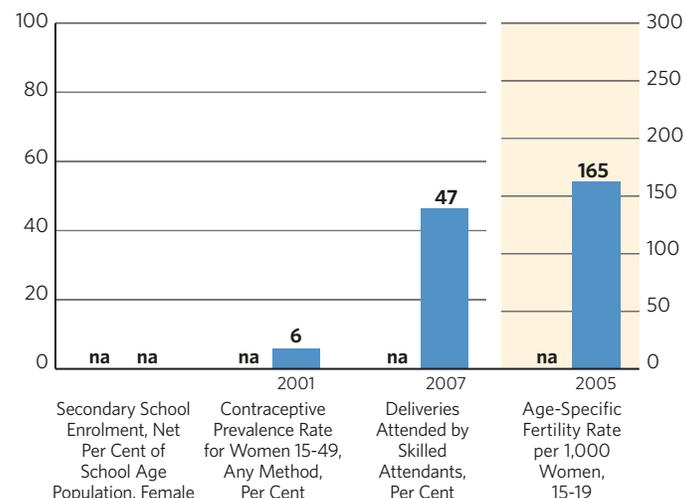
The year 2008 was the first time legislative elections were held in Angola since 1992. Until the end of the civil war in 2002, a long history of political and military instability led to the deterioration of Angola's socio-economic and health-care infrastructure. Constant conflict displaced tens of thousands of people. Angola continues to deal with more than 28,000 refugees and returned refugees, and HIV/AIDS is a growing concern.

Angola, a least developed country with a population of 18.5 million, is growing at the rate of 2.6 per cent per year. It continues to have one of the highest maternal mortality ratios in the world (1,400 deaths per 100,000 live births). Only 47 per cent of deliveries are attended by skilled personnel. More than 1 in 10 infants dies before age one (116 deaths per 1,000 live births). Very high adolescent fertility, 165 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, remains a significant problem. The total fertility rate is 5.5 lifetime births per woman and contraceptive prevalence is extremely low, just 6.2 per cent of women use any method (2001).

Years of civil strife have severely damaged the health system. As a result, the health-care needs of the population are largely unmet. Cultural beliefs limit access to available reproductive health services. The Government has committed to adopting supportive strategies to deal with the health challenges and to rebuilding the health system. The Government has also committed to conduct the first population and housing survey since 1970.

With increasing stabilisation, the achievement of some population and development goals is now possible. The UNFPA country programme supported successful advocacy that allows oral and injectable contraceptives to be included in the essential drugs list. A reproductive health and child survival strategic plan has been developed. Gender disparities in Angola are widespread and characterized by low levels of female literacy, decision-making, economic independence and empowerment. A draft law addressing gender-based and intra-family violence was submitted for approval, and gender has been integrated into the long-term plan (2005-2025). Long-term donor assistance will continue to be needed to strengthen the national population and reproductive health programme.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	5,186	9,118 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	5,346	9,379 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	53	42 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	25	16 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	37	56 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	46 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.2	5.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	6 2001
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	5 2001
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	40	48 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	38	46 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	42	50 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	17 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	48	45 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	99	90 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	95	86 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.3 2006	47 2006	2.0 2001	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	245/260
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	275/170
Provincial Low/High	192/315 Região Sul/Região Oeste
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,819	5,899 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-0.3	14.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	54 2000
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	2 2000
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	39	51 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	26	50 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	1,400 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	560 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	2,600 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	80 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	47 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	150	116 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	258	158 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	31 2001

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	17 2004
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	37 2004
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	78 2001
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	69 2001
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	19 2002
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	16 2002

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	2.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	2.5 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	53/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	29/82
Provincial Low/High (2003)	37/50 Este/Capital
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	6/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	1/18
Provincial Low/High (2003)	2/12 Este/Capital
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	165 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	30 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	43 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	92	na
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	83 2002
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	92 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	76 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	15	37 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,980 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	38 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	8/9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	11/5
Provincial Low/High (2000)	6/12 Capital/Sul
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Benin

Overview

Benin is a rapidly growing, least developed country where the increase in population size has resulted from high and constant fertility coupled with high but declining mortality. Adolescent fertility has also remained high. Progress towards the achievement of the MDGs is slow in Benin, which ranks 161 out of 179 countries on the 2008 Human Development Index. Most MDGs will be difficult to accomplish by 2015, especially MDG 1 to reduce poverty and hunger, and MDG 5 to improve maternal health. Some progress has been made in reducing poverty, narrowing income inequalities and expanding the supply of social services. The recent results of a Livelihood Survey (EMICOV) indicate that 32 per cent of the people were poor in 2007.

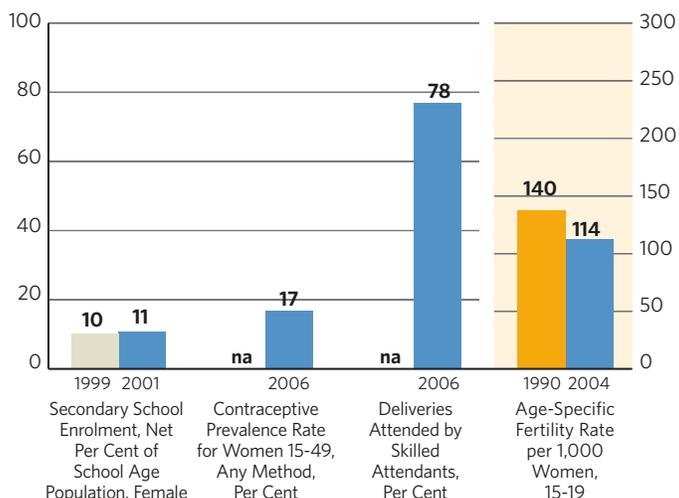
The number of children orphaned by AIDS decreased to 29,000 in 2007 (down from 34,000 in 2003). HIV prevalence among youth has decreased since 2005, though the gender disparity in prevalence still persists. Among youth aged 15 to 24, prevalence is three times as high among women as among men. Gender inequalities persist in education, and among elected office holders.

The Government and its development partners are guided by key policy documents, including the Population Policy Declaration (1996), revised to include Strategic Directions for Development 2006-2011; the Benin 2025 National Vision; the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) for 2007-2013; the National Policy for Reproductive Health; National Strategy for the Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality (2006-2015); the National Policy for Promotion of Women's Rights; the National Policy on Youth; and the decree of free primary education. In 2005, Benin adopted a law on the prevention, treatment and monitoring of HIV/AIDS and, in 2008, a new gender policy.

Priority areas in the PRSP include: accelerating economic growth through diversification; revitalizing the private sector; developing infrastructure for transport, energy and water; building human capital; promoting good governance and protection of individual freedoms; and ensuring a balanced and sustainable distribution of activities and infrastructures.

To contend with population growth, the Government has undertaken a special initiative to reduce maternal mortality, reposition family planning and strengthen women's empowerment and equity. Caesarean sections are now decreed free of charge, and the Government has promised to increase the number of women in government and decision-making positions.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,561	4,509 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,617	4,426 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	3.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	47	39 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	15	9 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	34	41 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	46 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.8	5.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	17 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	6 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	53	62 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	52	61 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	54	63 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	43 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	100	86 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	89	80 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.4 2006	10 2006	3.0 2006	58 2004/2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.9/6.3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.4/3.4
Provincial Low/High	3.7/7.0 Littoral/Atacora
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.0/4.2

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	116/145
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	143/84
Provincial Low/High	82/184 Littoral/Donga
Poorest/Richest Quintile	151/83

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	71/145
Poorest/Richest Quintile	178/33

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		692	1,468 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.2	5.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	47 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	29 1999
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	7 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	63	65 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	12	30 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	840 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	330 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,600 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	88 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	78 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	111	78 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	184	123 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	23 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	43	37 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	75	59 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	105 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	87 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	41 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	23 2005

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.6 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	13/29
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	39/4
Provincial Low/High	7/51 Littoral/Alibori

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	86/74
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	72/99
Provincial Low/High (2003)	41/97 Alibori/Atlantique, Oueme
Poorest/Richest Quintile	56/97

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	9/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	4/19
Provincial Low/High (2003)	3/11 Plateau/Littoral
Poorest/Richest Quintile	2/13

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	140	114 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	21 2006
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	18 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	25 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	19 2006
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	42 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	87 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	73 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	69 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.9 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	51	83 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	42	57 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	86 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	55 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	3	11 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	985 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	40 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	18 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	12 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	30 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	13 2006

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	19/13
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	11/13
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	15/21
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	6/0
Provincial Low/High (2000)	10/30 Littoral/Alibori
Poorest/Richest Quintile	8/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	74/99
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Botswana

Overview

Botswana, with an estimated population of 1.8 million in 2008, is ranked as a middle income country, yet one-third of its population lives below the poverty line. The Government has intensified efforts to diversify the economy and create jobs.

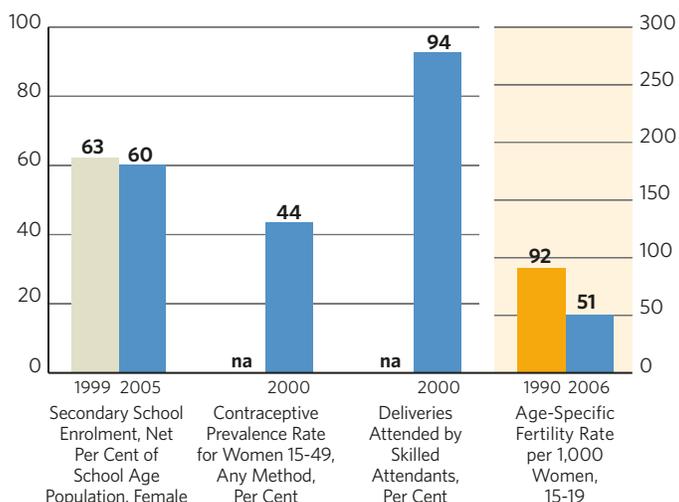
HIV/AIDS prevalence is high at nearly 24 per cent among the population aged 15 to 49, and 8 per cent among youth aged 15 to 24. The high HIV/AIDS prevalence has stalled development and reversed health gains. Life expectancy at birth has declined, from 65 years in 1991 to 57 years in 2009. Botswana's population structure is changing, with young people making up an increasing proportion of the population. The Government, assisted by the UN and other development partners, instituted a range of interventions including the provision of antiretroviral therapy to treat people with AIDS. Having achieved a high level of treatment for HIV/AIDS, greater focus is currently placed on HIV prevention, particularly among youth.

Maternal and child health are improving, however, and almost all births are delivered by skilled attendants.

The adoption of the National Population Policy was a major accomplishment. The programme's goals include: reducing adolescent fertility and maternal mortality rates; achieving gender equality and equity; and empowering youth to make informed choices. A Women's Affairs Department was established to mainstream gender across all sectors and to promote gender equality and equity. The Government, in partnership with UNFPA, has trained service personnel to provide better youth-friendly services and information.

Key challenges currently facing Botswana include the relatively high maternal and infant mortality rates, gender inequality (particularly the low representation of women at executive and political levels), gender-based violence, intermittent stock outs of health commodities due to weak stock management and information systems, and the need to scale-up HIV prevention among youth and other marginalised populations.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	700	974 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	729	976 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	34	24 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	11 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	42	59 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.5	2.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	44 2000
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	32	42 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	57 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	62	57 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	67	57 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	23 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	33 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	92	59 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	86	53 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
5.4 2006	271 2006	5.8 2007	1071 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		4,479	13,392 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		6.8	-1.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	3 1995
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	93	96 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	38	47 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	380 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	120 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,000 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	97 2000
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	94 2000

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	45	33 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	57	40 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	13 2000

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	21	7 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	13	5 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	108 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	106 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	75 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	78 2005

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	23.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	18.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	28.9 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	98/99
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	98/99
Provincial Low/High (2003)	94/100
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	42/39
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	29/46
Provincial Low/High (2003)	35/49
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

North East/Kgalagadi, Ghanzi, Kgatleng, Kweneng, South East, Small Towns, Selibe Phikwe, Lobatse

Southern/South East

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21	22 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	92	51 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		28	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		17	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		31	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		27	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		18	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	76 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	81 2001
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	5.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	15.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	107	99 2005
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	118	105 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	71 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	48 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	5	11 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	33 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	51 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	112 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	20 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		24	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		21	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		22	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	2/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2000)	0/16
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Burkina Faso

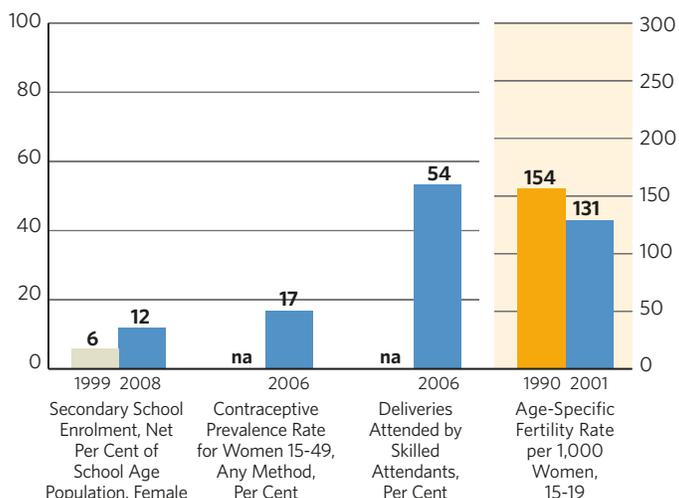
Overview

Burkina Faso's population is estimated at 15.8 million. The country is committed to addressing the needs of youth, adolescents and women, while improving gender equity and the quality of and access to health care. As one of the least developed countries in the world, characterised by a young population with 60 per cent under age 20, the Government is alarmed by continued high maternal, infant and childhood mortality. The maternal mortality ratio is around 700 maternal deaths per 100,000 births. Low contraceptive use contributes to high fertility rates. Life expectancy is low (an average of 53 years) and school enrolment figures are very low — more so for girls than boys. More than half of the population lives on less than US\$1.25 a day.

HIV/AIDS prevalence appears to be declining. However, the number of children orphaned by AIDS has increased from 77,000 in 2001 to 100,000 in 2007. The political commitment to combating HIV/AIDS has been considerably enhanced at high governing levels since Burkina Faso became eligible in 2002 for the Global Fund. This commitment includes active and sustained support of religious and traditional leaders, private companies, the army, NGOs, community organisations and a national network of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Burkina Faso has recorded important progress on the MDGs, especially in the expansion of basic social services including education, health and drinking water. Primary education and literacy rates have increased; infant, child and maternal mortality rates — though still high — are declining and a greater share of babies are delivered with skilled attendants. By 2006, 72 per cent of the population had access to clean water.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,262	7,870 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	4,270	7,887 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	3.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	50	49 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18	13 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	14	19 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	43	46 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.3	5.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	17 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	13 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	48	53 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	46	52 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	49	55 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	17 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	47	46 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	3 2009
Dependency Ratio	102	94 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	95	90 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	4 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.6 2006	18 2006	3.5 2006	88 2006/2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.7/6.9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.7/2.8
Provincial Low/High	3.1/7.7 Ouagadougou/Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.6/3.6

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	126/196
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	193/88
Provincial Low/High	119/285 Ouagadougou/Sahel
Poorest/Richest Quintile	196/111

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	64/157
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		726	1,161 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-1.5	4.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	57 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	46 2003
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	7 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	34	72 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	5	13 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	700 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	390 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,000 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	85 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	54 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	112	104 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	206	191 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	37 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	64	53 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	86	67 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	71 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	60 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	18 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	13 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.7 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	11/28
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	28/8
Provincial Low/High	6/46 Ouagadougou/Est

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	66/51
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	54/60
Provincial Low/High (2003)	20/97 Sahel/Ouagadougou
Poorest/Richest Quintile	56/65

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	32/8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	10/38
Provincial Low/High (2003)	2/30 Est/Ouagadougou
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6/36

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	154	131 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	23 2003
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	18 2003
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		28	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		19	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	52 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	70 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	62 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.9 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	64	84 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	54	73 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	90 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	80 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	15 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,664 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	38 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	24 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	8 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	29 2003
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		10	9 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/7
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	25/13
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	11/15
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	15/7
Provincial Low/High (2000)	5/22 Ouagadougou/Sahel
Poorest/Richest Quintile	17/9

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	79/98
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Burundi

Overview

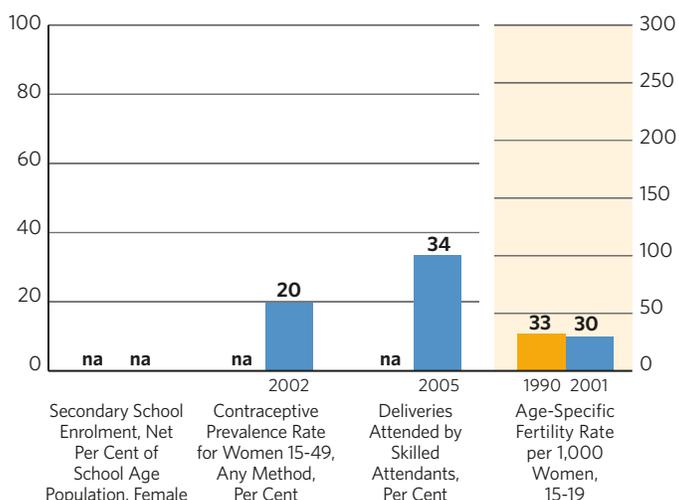
Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world — over three-quarters of its inhabitants live on less than US\$1.25 per day. As the country prepares for an election in 2010, there is considerable turmoil. Returning refugees (95,000) have been involved in land disputes. Human rights violations have occurred, including an increase in sexual violence and the arrest of journalists. More than 100,000 internally displaced persons and 21,000 refugees from other countries are in need of assistance. As a consequence, population and health issues are not receiving as much attention as planned.

The estimated 2009 population of 8.3 million is growing at 3 per cent per year. Fertility has fallen significantly since 1990, from 6.8 lifetime births per woman to 4.4 births per woman. The maternal mortality ratio, estimated at 1,100 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005, is extremely high, as is infant mortality (108 deaths per 1,000 live births). Also of concern, less than 34 per cent of all births take place with skilled attendants and the contraceptive prevalence rate, 20 per cent for any method in 2002, is low. HIV/AIDS also continues to be a priority concern.

A new penal code meant to exact heavier penalties for sexual and gender-based violence has been stalled in Parliament. There is also a need for a new inheritance law to address inequities in property rights for women. These inequities contradict commitments Burundi has made to international agreements.

On the positive side, family planning and birth-spacing are now more openly discussed. Free health care for pregnant women and children under age 5, decreed by the President in 2006, has been a success, suggesting that the low rate of births attended by skilled personnel was a financial rather than a cultural issue. UNFPA began a new family planning programme initiative in 2007, and its involvement with the Peacebuilding Fund's Youth Project has given it high visibility. UNDP has taken over the main economic empowerment portions of the youth programme and UNFPA focuses on training and sensitisation in life skills for youth. UNFPA provided substantial input into the National Strategy for Reproductive Health drafted in 2007. UNFPA has also initiated discussion with UNICEF for a joint programme for the medical care of victims of gender-based violence.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,761	4,070 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,909	4,233 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	3.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	47	34 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20	14 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	6	10 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.8	4.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	20 2002
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	8 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	45	51 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	43	49 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	47	53 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	20 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	38 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	94	71 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	88	66 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
0.7 2006	1 2006	4.3 2005	30 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	137/178
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	195/55
Provincial Low/High	144/197 Sud/Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	190/128

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		684	383 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.5	4.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	84	81 2006
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		68	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	8	9 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	70	71 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	44	41 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	1,100 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	480 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,900 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	92 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	34 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	113	108 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	189	180 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	39 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	42	31 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	55	30 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	119 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	110 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	18 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	13 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	2.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	2.4 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	75/32
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	30/84
Provincial Low/High (2003)	23/43 Est/Ouest
Poorest/Richest Quintile	25/55

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	16/7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/26
Provincial Low/High (2003)	3/12 Est/Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6/12

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	23 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	33	30 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	20 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	64 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	82 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	84	93 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	58	72 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		91	94 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		92	93 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	31 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	996 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	40 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	29 2002
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	5/14
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	15/3
Provincial Low/High (2000)	6/17 Ouest/Centre
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	91/93
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Cameroon,

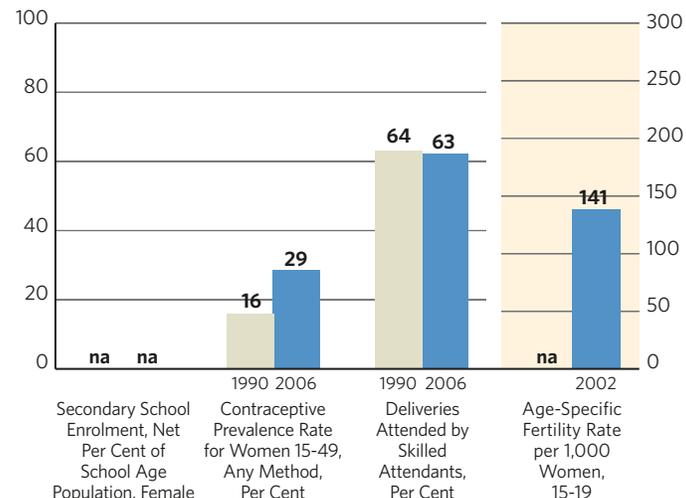
Republic of

Overview

Cameroon's population, estimated at 19.5 million, is growing by 2.2 per cent a year. With most of its neighbours having experienced armed conflicts or socio-political turmoil in recent years, Cameroon has received large numbers of displaced people. Today it hosts close to 90,000 refugees and asylum-seekers. Of these, more than 14,600 live in urban areas, while some 60,000 from the Central African Republic are settled in villages in East or Adamaoua provinces. After rebel attacks in Chad in February 2009, over 14,000 Chadians sought refuge in northern Cameroon. Persistent inflation despite government efforts, and the international financial crisis have exacerbated the situation and one-third of the population lives on less than US\$1.25 a day.

To address the high maternal mortality rate of 1,000 deaths per 100,000 live births, the infant mortality of 87 per 1,000 live births and the fertility rate of 4.6 children during a woman's reproductive life, the Government and its partners, including UNFPA, have recently endorsed a national Health Sector Strategy. The process of reviewing the national framework for the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and aligning it to the National Road Map for Maternal Mortality Reduction is underway. The Head of State has also ratified the Maputo Protocol and has registered its first gender and human rights report with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Currently the Government is working on passing a law against gender-based violence and discrimination. In 2005 UNFPA supported the third Population and Housing Census, the results of which still remain to be published. The year 2009 marked an historic turn in the country's medium and long-term development vision with the finalisation of six major policy and planning frameworks: Vision 2035, The Strategic Document for Growth and Employment, the Health and Education Sector Strategies, the National Strategy for Statistics Development and the National Youth Plan.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	5,774	9,759 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	5,877	9,763 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	42	37 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14	14 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	41	56 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.9	4.6 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	16	29 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4	12 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	52	51 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	51	51 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	54	52 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	41 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	94	80 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	89	74 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.0 2006	9 2006	3.0 2007	99 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.0/6.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.3/3.5
Provincial Low/High	3.2/6.4 Douala, Yaoundé/ Extrême Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.5/3.2

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	119/169
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	186/93
Provincial Low/High	75/205 Douala/Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	189/88

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	105/183
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,666	2,215 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-6.1	3.9 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	33 2001
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	40 2001
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	6 2001
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	49	70 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	39	51 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	1,000 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	670 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,400 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	82 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	64	63 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	85	87 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	139	148 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	14	19 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	14	6 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	24	8 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	118 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	101 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	28 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	22 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	5.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	3.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	6.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	23/37
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	50/18
Provincial Low/High	13/45 Douala/Est

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	82/42
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	21/90
Provincial Low/High (2003)	19/97 Extrême-Nord/Yaoundé
Poorest/Richest Quintile	19/96

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	19/6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	1/24
Provincial Low/High (2003)	1/27 Extrême-Nord/Yaoundé
Poorest/Richest Quintile	2/26

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	141 2002
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		35	28 2004
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		16	16 2004
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		23	25 2004
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		17	18 2004
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		65	41 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	83 2004
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	66 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	72 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	4.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	86	86 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	71	79 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	81 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	54 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	14	14 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,718 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	32 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		12	2 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		10	1 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	22	20 2004
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		9	10 2004

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	1/0
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	2/2
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	3/7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	10/1
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/15 Yaoundé/Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	11/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	48/98
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Cape Verde

Overview

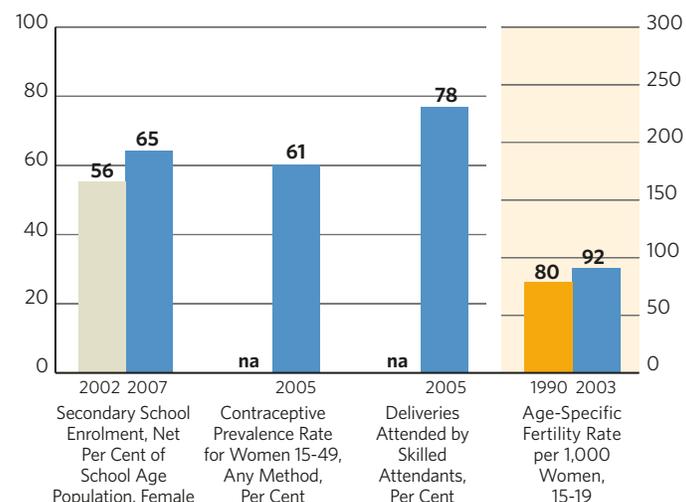
Cape Verde, with an estimated population of 506,000, is on track to achieve a number of the MDGs for health. The country's infant mortality rate fell to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007, the maternal mortality ratio declined to 210 deaths per 100,000 live births and the number of births attended by a skilled attendant increased to 78 per cent. The adolescent fertility rate (92 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19) remains unacceptably high.

In January 2008, Cape Verde began the transition away from designation as one of the least developed countries. Poverty has declined from nearly 37 per cent of the population in 2001. The contraceptive prevalence rate has reached 61 per cent, although this is in jeopardy as most reproductive health commodities are provided by donors. Only UNFPA supports the Government's guarantee of access to contraception for men and women. The Government also remains concerned about the high rate of population growth and the young age structure. A population census is scheduled for 2010.

The 2nd Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (May 2008) aims to promote economic growth, improve living conditions, guarantee social welfare and strengthen the capacity of the poor, especially female-headed households; more than 80 per cent of children are born outside of marriage. Decentralisation of services is considered an important strategy for reaching the poor. Because of early initiation of sexual activity and increasing rates of HIV/AIDS, the Government, with UNFPA support, has opened youth counseling centres and integrated reproductive health information and education into youth programmes. However, inadequate funds were allocated to the Ministry for Youth to cover these services.

Cape Verde has a Strategic Plan to Combat AIDS and a National Plan to Prevent Maternal and Infant Mortality. The National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity has had some success: the number of women in Parliament has increased, advancing Cape Verde's progress in achieving gender equity and addressing gender-based violence. There is concern that graduation of the country from least developed status could decrease donor resources, making it more difficult for Cape Verde to meet the MDGs after 2010.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	167	242 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	189	264 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39	23 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	44	59 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	41	52 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.5	2.6 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	61 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	57 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	63	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	68	74 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	47	36 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	108	68 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	98	61 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.8 2006	90 2006	4.6 2007	271 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.7/3.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	3.9/2.0
Provincial Low/High	2.0/3.3 São Vicente/São Nicolau
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	53/44
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	84/21
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	80/102
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		2,787	3,504 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		0.7	6.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	21 2001
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 2001
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	80 2000
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	41 2000

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	210 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	68 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	530 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	98 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	78 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	45	24 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	60	32 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	13	3 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	24	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	105 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	98 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	73 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	86 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	18/20
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	0/0
Provincial Low/High	9/27 São Nicolau/Boa Vista

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	91/64
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	62/98
Provincial Low/High (2003)	56/97 Fogo/Boa Vista
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	63/50
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	47/73
Provincial Low/High (2003)	50/78 Santiago/São Vicente
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	23 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	80	92 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	19 2005
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	18 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		28	26 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		26	23 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	17 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	93 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	88 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	83 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	94	94 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	118 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		88	78 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		45	37 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	12	18 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	43 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	28 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	6 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	10 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	17 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2000)	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Central African Republic

Overview

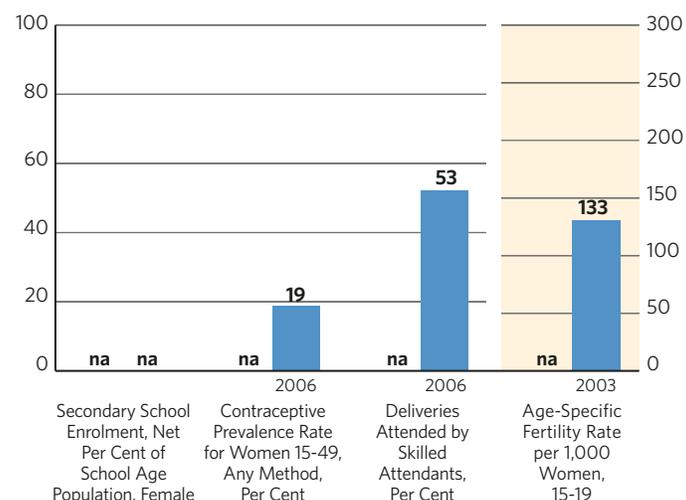
The Central African Republic (CAR), a country of 4.4 million people, is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranked 178 out of 179 on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index. Political instability and lack of public security have continued to interfere with the country's economic and social development. More than 197,000 persons are internally displaced, and gender-based and sexual violence are prevalent in the conflict areas of the north. The country's health system remains insufficient, with outdated infrastructure and maldistribution of qualified health personnel. The total fertility rate is 4.7 lifetime births per woman, and only about 19 per cent use any method of contraception.

The population growth rate of 1.9 per cent per year hinders efforts to improve the standard of living, particularly among women, young people and those living in rural areas. Adolescent fertility is high at 133 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. The maternal mortality ratio is 980 deaths per 100,000 live births, and infant mortality is 113 deaths per 1,000 live births. Only 53 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel. The Government is concerned about high maternal and childhood mortality, low life expectancy and increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence, especially among women and girls, but safety and peace are needed for progress. CAR also has a significant number of children orphaned by AIDS and other vulnerable children.

UNFPA and other organisations are involved in improving maternal and neonatal health, increasing access of young people to sexual and reproductive health information and services and combating gender-based violence. Serious security issues in CAR affect the implementation of programmes and particularly limit the follow-up and evaluation of activities on the ground.

The visibility of UNFPA was reinforced in 2008 through the dissemination of an Atlas of the Central African Republic, which provides the Government and other decision-makers and development partners with recent data on the socio-demographic situation of the country, and with information necessary to implement, follow-up and evaluate progress on the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the MDGs. Further efforts are needed to reinforce national capacities in the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of data.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,450	2,173 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,550	2,250 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.9 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	42	35 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	17	17 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	37	38 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.6	4.7 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	19 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	7 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	48	47 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	45	46 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	51	49 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	43	41 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	90	80 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	81	73 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.5 2006	7 2006	1.1 2006	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.9/5.2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	5.2/3.9
Provincial Low/High	4.6/5.5 RS IV/RS II
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5.1/4.9

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	126/199
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	187/107
Provincial Low/High	108/273 Bangui/Bamingui-Bangoran
Poorest/Richest Quintile	193/98

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	153/157
Poorest/Richest Quintile	155/138

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,005	736 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-2.1	2.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 62 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 5 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	58 66 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	11 31 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 980 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	380 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	1,900 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 69 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 53 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	113 113 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	171 172 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 29 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	34 20 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	61 32 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	84 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	58 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	17	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	7	na

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 6.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	4.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	8.0 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	35/37
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	40/34
Provincial Low/High	30/43 RS V/RS I

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	78/24
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	29/85
Provincial Low/High (2003)	23/89 RS III/Bangui
Poorest/Richest Quintile	14/82

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	6/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	1/12
Provincial Low/High (2003)	1/9 RS II/Bangui
Poorest/Richest Quintile	1/9

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	18	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 133 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	36 1995
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	16 1995
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	24	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	19	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	57 1995
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	20 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	46 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 1.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 5.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	64 70 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	40 na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	90 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	71 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	4 11 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	346 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	28 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	12 1995
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	5 1995
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 16 1995
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	3/7
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	6/19
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	5/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	9/4
Provincial Low/High (2000)	6/12 Bangui/RS V
Poorest/Richest Quintile	12/5

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	39/91
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Chad

Overview

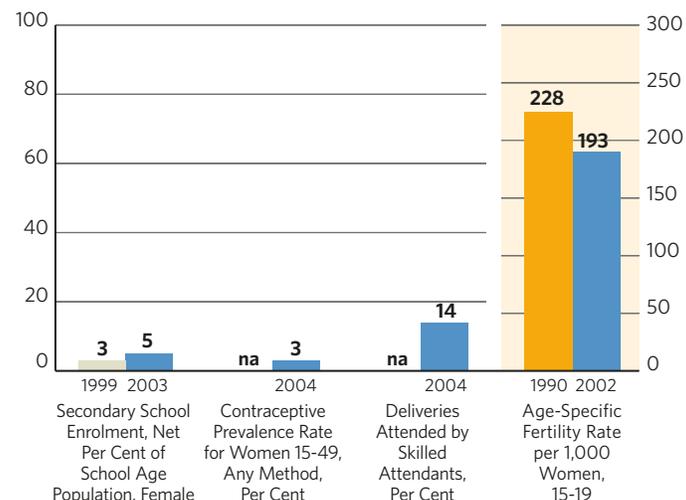
Chad — one of the 49 least developed countries — has struggled after years of war and political instability and continues to be hampered by internal conflict, violence and insecurity.

With an estimated 2009 population of 11.2 million and a population growth rate of 2.5 per cent per year, Chad faces considerable challenges. The total fertility rate of 6.1 lifetime births per woman, high adolescent fertility rate (193 births per 1,000 adolescents aged 15 to 19) and extremely low contraceptive use rate (less than 3 per cent) compound the country's problems. The maternal mortality ratio is 1,500 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, among the highest in the world. The infant mortality rate of 124 infant deaths per 1,000 live births remains unacceptably high. Chad has also been hard hit by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

With the help of UNHCR, Chad continues to deal with more than 302,000 refugees from the Central African Republic and Sudan, and nearly 167,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). International donors, including UNFPA, have provided essential medicines, contraceptives and safe delivery kits for refugees and IDPs. Some NGOs have withdrawn from the refugee camps and IDP sites due to insecurity.

In 2008, UNFPA supported revisions to the 2007 road map designed to accelerate reduction in maternal, neonatal and infant mortality; a situation analysis and a national strategic plan on reproductive health and child survival; and the revision of the national obstetric fistula strategy. These documents should help Chad raise funds to carry out the strategies. As an oil-producing country, the Government has been able to mobilise donor resources as well as contribute 50 per cent of total costs for population and development activities in 2008. With UNFPA leadership, a Gender Thematic Group was established and steps were taken to address gender-based violence. Chad is in the process of conducting its second population census, which should provide information on progress towards reaching the objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,983	5,570 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	3,072	5,637 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	48	45 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	19	17 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	21	26 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	45 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.7	6.1 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	3 2004
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	2 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	46	49 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	44	47 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	48	50 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	17 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	46 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	96	94 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	91	89 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.6 2006	17 2006	1.6 2005	29 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	5.7/6.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.7/6.5
Provincial Low/High	5.8/6.3 N'Djamena/Autres villes
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5.1/6.0

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	179/208
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	200/143
Provincial Low/High	134/256 Zone 4/Zone 7
Poorest/Richest Quintile	171/172

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	169/194
Poorest/Richest Quintile	178/205

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	739	1,455 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-4.2	-0.4 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 62 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	64 1996
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 6 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na 48 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	5 9 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 1,500 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	930 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	2,000 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 39 2004
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 14 2004

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	120 124 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	201 209 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 37 2004

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	42 21 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	62 30 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	87 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	61 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	26 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	12 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 3.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	2.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	4.2 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	39/38
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	40/16
Provincial Low/High	38/40 <small>Autres villes/N'Djamena</small>

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	58/12
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	13/74
Provincial Low/High (2003)	6/68 <small>Zone 5/Zone 1</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	3/47

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	7/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	1/18
Provincial Low/High (2003)	0/10 <small>Zone 5/Zone 1</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	0/5

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	228 193 2002
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	37 2004
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	16 1997
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	73 1997
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	21 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	28 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 2.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 2.8 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	45 70 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	20 45 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	77 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	66 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na 5 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,133 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	38 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	7 1997
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	3 1997
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 23 2004
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	3 2004

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	3/3
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/9
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	8/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	10/8
Provincial Low/High (2000)	7/9 <small>N'Djamena/Autres villes</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	21/7

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	11/71
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Comoros

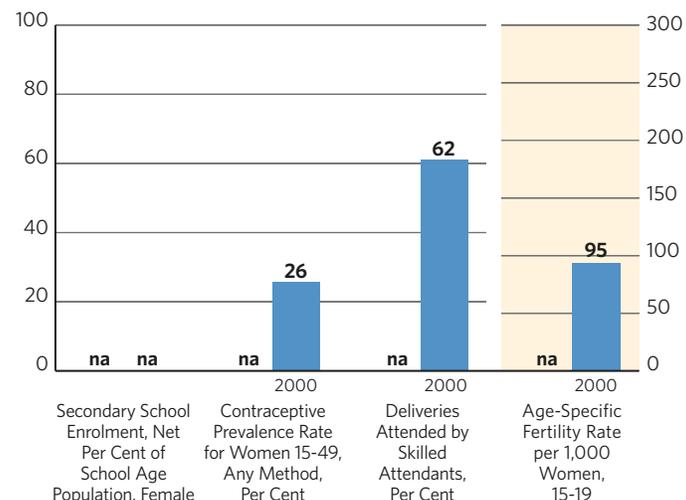
Overview

Comoros is a small nation of 676,000 people spread across three islands. Geographic spread complicates efficient provision and use of sexual and reproductive health services to its youthful population. Comoros is one of the 49 least-developed countries in the world, with a large percentage of its population dependent upon foreign remittances to meet their daily needs.

The Government is concerned about high population growth (2.3 per cent per year), maternal and childhood mortality, low life expectancy and an emerging HIV/AIDS problem. UNFPA supported the development of population projections and contributed to the formulation and financing of three joint projects implemented in 2006: gender and human rights, prevention of HIV/AIDS and reducing maternal and infant deaths. Comoros is making progress towards meeting the targets and goals of the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs. Contraceptive use is 26 per cent (2000); fertility has declined to less than 4 births per woman; maternal mortality dropped from 480 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 400 in 2005, while infant mortality fell to 49 per 1,000 live births. The Government recognizes that maternal mortality is still too high and accelerating its reduction is a priority. Less than 62 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel, and adolescent fertility remains high at 95 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19.

The Government has worked with partners, including UNFPA and indigenous nongovernmental organisations to staff a youth centre on each island with trained counselors and practitioners, reproductive health commodities and interpersonal education and communication strategies (IEC) on prevention of HIV and pregnancy. But with its rapid population growth and large population under age 15, the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents remains a special concern. A number of new initiatives were began in 2006 that appear to have the support of communities and the media. A coalition of agencies and groups developed new IEC on HIV/AIDS, STIs and pregnancy prevention. Condom distribution points on the islands have been increased by 50 per cent, and 45 per cent of health outreach workers serving rural areas are girls.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	263	339 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	263	337 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	41	33 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	28	28 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	52 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.2	3.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	26 2000
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	19 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	56	66 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	55	64 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	58	68 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	38 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	98	70 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	91	65 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.8 2006	11 2006	3.3 2002	51 2002

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.1/5.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	5.8/3.6
Provincial Low/High	4.0/6.4 Ngazidja/Ndzuwani
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.4/3.0

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	81/123
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	121/98
Provincial Low/High	103/116 Ngazidja/Ndzuwani
Poorest/Richest Quintile	129/87

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	54/71
Poorest/Richest Quintile	65/25

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,599	1,169 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.1	1.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 46 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 3 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	93 85 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	18 35 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 400 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	150 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	840 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 75 2004
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 62 2000

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	88 49 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	120 66 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	19 25 2004

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	36 8 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	50 13 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	91 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	80 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	40 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	30 2005

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na <0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	9/9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	14/2
Provincial Low/High	8/23 Ngazidja/Mwali

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	79/43
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	41/83
Provincial Low/High (2003)	39/65 Ndzuwani/Ngazidja
Poorest/Richest Quintile	26/85

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	15/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	11/15
Provincial Low/High (2003)	10/13 Ndzuwani/Ngazidja
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/19

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 95 2000
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	9 1996
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	18 1996
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	29	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	22	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	46 1996
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	41 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	55 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na <0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	73 88 2005
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	65 76 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	87 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	59 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0 3 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	55 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	28 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	22 1996
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	13 1996
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 35 1996
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	19 1996

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	21/8
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	26/13
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	7/8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	11/2
Provincial Low/High (2000)	4/12 Ngazidja/Ndzuwani
Poorest/Richest Quintile	13/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	67/95
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Congo,

Republic of the

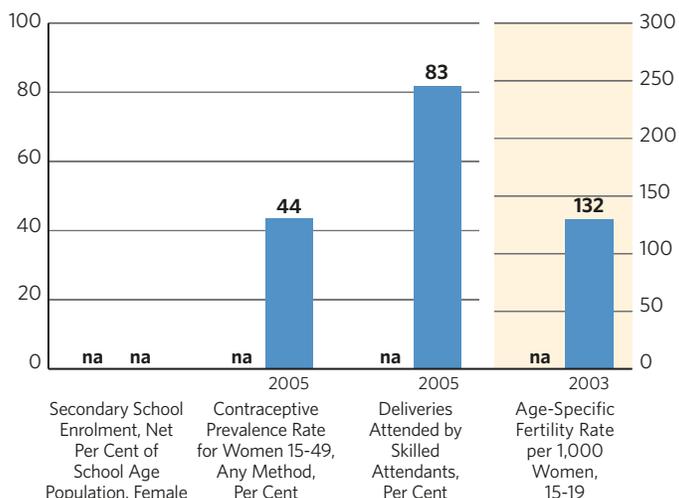
Overview

The Republic of Congo, with a young population of 3.7 million, is rebuilding after years of conflict that damaged or destroyed much of the country's infrastructure. The Republic of Congo, as one of the largest oil producers in Africa, has the capacity to finance reconstruction, rehabilitation and reintegration. Yet a large proportion of the population continues to live in poverty. The population is growing at the rate of 1.8 per cent per year. Although 83 per cent of childbirths are attended by skilled personnel, maternal mortality remains unacceptably high at 740 deaths per 100,000 live births, suggesting that the quality of care is low. The Republic of Congo has made considerable progress in reducing unwanted fertility. The total fertility rate has declined from 6.3 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 4.3 births per woman currently. More than 44 per cent of women use a method of contraception. Adolescent sexuality and reproductive health are primary concerns due to early sexual debut, high adolescent fertility (132 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19) and increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS, especially among young women. The Republic of Congo is also dealing with 28,000 refugees and asylum seekers who require humanitarian assistance.

Gender inequality persists in education and employment, as well as in access to credit and legal protection. Women are poorly represented in executive positions and the legislature. Gender-based violence became an acute problem during the conflict and remains persistent. The Government has taken a number of steps to reduce poverty and inequality and to increase access to health care. These have included increasing civil service salaries, removing school fees and rehabilitating public health facilities.

UNFPA has partnered with UNDP and the UN Development Fund for Women to elaborate a national policy on gender, and has integrated population, development and gender into the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. UNFPA supported the Government in carrying out a census of population and housing. In 2008, UNFPA participated in a Parliamentary debate on the requirements for reducing maternal and neonatal deaths. UNFPA supported media awareness-raising on family planning, emergency obstetric care, obstetric fistula and other reproductive health issues, and is working with the Government to secure a steady supply of reproductive health commodities, including contraceptives.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,226	1,838 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,258	1,845 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44	34 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12	13 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	54	61 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.3	4.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	44 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	13 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	54	54 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	52	53 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	57	55 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	44	41 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	96	79 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	84	72 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.5 2006	44 2006	1.3 2001	71 2002/2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.8/6.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.2/2.8
Provincial Low/High	3.6/6.2 Brazzaville/Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.7/2.9

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	108/136
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	202/68
Provincial Low/High	102/142 Pointe-Noire/Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	135/85

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	101/168
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		790	3,946 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		1.0	5.6 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	54 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	71 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	20 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	740 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	450 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,100 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	86 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	83 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	67	79 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	104	125 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	14 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	5	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	10	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	110 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	102 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	46 2004
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	39 2004

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	3.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	2.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	4.2 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	22/35
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	39/14
Provincial Low/High	19/39 Brazzaville/Nord

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	97/77
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	65/98
Provincial Low/High (2003)	76/98 Nord/Pointe-Noire
Poorest/Richest Quintile	70/98

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	16/9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	6/19
Provincial Low/High (2003)	9/17 Nord/Brazzaville
Poorest/Richest Quintile	9/18

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	132 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	27 2005
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	16 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	26 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	20 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	30 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	82 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	70 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	76 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	2.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	90	93 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	72	85 2004
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	88 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	57 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	14	7 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	362 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	34 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	13 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	3 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	16 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	9 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	3/3
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	17/8
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	2/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	8/0
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/4 Brazzaville/Sud
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	77/98
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Congo,

Democratic Republic of the

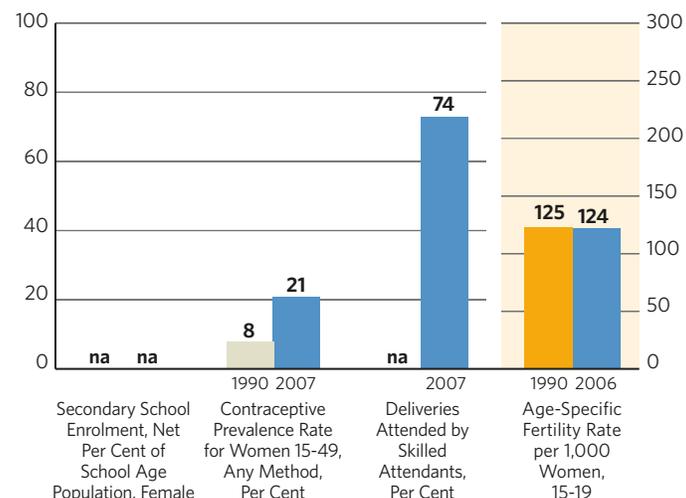
Overview

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), with a population of 66 million, is one of the largest countries in Africa, and one of the poorest in the world. Despite extensive natural and human resources, it is among the 49 least developed countries. Years of poor governance and violence have drained its resource base and destroyed economic and social infrastructures. Recently, in North Kivu, fighting between the regular army, pro-government militia and armed rebel groups led to the displacement of more than 250,000 people. In all, nearly a million and a half people are internally displaced, and 155,000 refugees are largely without humanitarian assistance. Three million deaths have been attributed to the fighting – almost 90 per cent due to malnutrition and other diseases.

A very high maternal mortality ratio, 1,100 deaths per 100,000 live births (2005), and high infant mortality rates, 108 deaths per 1,000 live births (2007), suggest the scope of the health problems faced in the DRC. The total fertility rate is very high at 5.9 lifetime births per woman, and less than 21 per cent of women use any method of contraception. However, 74 per cent of women have a skilled attendant at birth. Sexual violence is especially common in the areas of conflict. While conflict remains high in the North, a more constructive environment for achieving progress towards meeting the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development and the MDGs is beginning to emerge.

The Government and UNFPA signed the 2008-2012 Country Programme Action Plan in 2008, totaling US\$60 million over five years. The country has begun to address the extreme level of gender-based violence. Country-wide awareness campaigns on sexual violence were conducted in March 2008. The Government endorsed a UNFPA-WHO package of reproductive health (RH) services for youth. UNFPA led an HIV/AIDS prevention campaign in 5 of the country's 11 provinces, and promoted distribution of male and female condoms on a larger scale. The distribution of RH commodities, including contraception, remains difficult due to the lack of roads and transport. A Gender Ministry was created and a Gender Policy developed. However, implementation of the policy has been slow due to lack of local gender expertise.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	18,600	32,718 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	19,164	33,303 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.7 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	49	44 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	19	17 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	28	33 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	45 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.7	5.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	8	21 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	2	6 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	46	47 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	44	46 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	47	49 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	17 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	47	47 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	99	97 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	94	92 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.3 2006	1 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	5.4/7.0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	7.1/2.6
Provincial Low/High	3.7/7.7 Kinshasa/Kasaï Occidental
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.4/4.2

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	122/177
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	209/84
Provincial Low/High	102/219 Kinshasa, Nord-Kivu/Maniema
Poorest/Richest Quintile	184/97

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	101/145
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,278	321 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-6.6	6.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	59 2006
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	6 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	43	46 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	15	31 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	1,100 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	480 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,900 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	85 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	74 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	127	108 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	200	161 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	31 2007

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	20	9 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	42	18 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	94 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	76 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	44 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	23 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.6 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	20/28
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	39/14
Provincial Low/High	12/46 Kinshasa/Oriental

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	91/63
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	59/100
Provincial Low/High (2003)	51/97 Équateur/Kinshasa
Poorest/Richest Quintile	59/98

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	10/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	3/14
Provincial Low/High (2003)	2/14 Kasai Occidental/Kinshasa
Poorest/Richest Quintile	3/15

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	125	124 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	24 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	17 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	24 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	19 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	44 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	63 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	54 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	65 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.0 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	75	81 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	53 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	91 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	63 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	5	8 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	7,096 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	39 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	19 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	5 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	24 2007
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	10 2007

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	4/5
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	21/19
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	7/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	4/12
Provincial Low/High (2000)	3/14 Kinshasa/Équateur
Poorest/Richest Quintile	9/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	78/96
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Côte d'Ivoire

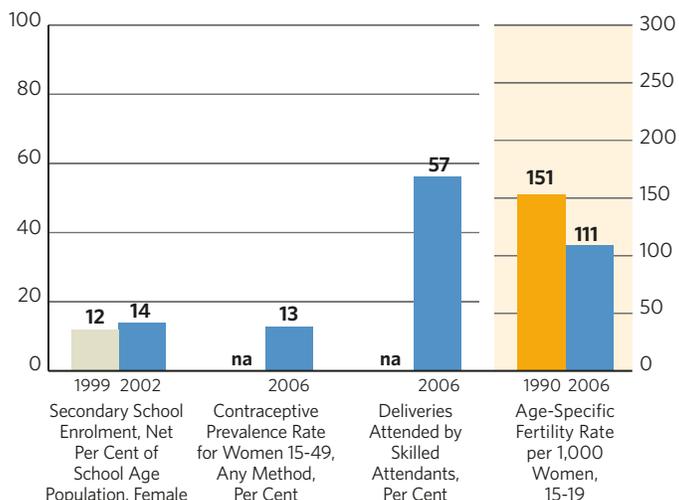
Overview

Côte d'Ivoire is a country of 21.1 million people whose health indicators and infrastructure have deteriorated as a result of years of armed conflict. Presently 684,000 internally displaced persons and nearly 25,000 refugees add to the demands on a system that is suffering the loss of employment, the departure of trained medical personnel and the destruction of medical facilities. The population is growing at 2.3 per cent per year. Violence against women was up 13 per cent in 2008, and HIV prevalence is three times as high among young women as among young men. Human rights violations of all kinds are reported.

This environment has allowed little progress in meeting the targets set by the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs. Maternal mortality has not improved, and less than 57 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel. While fertility has fallen, it remains high at 4.5 lifetime births per woman. Contraceptive use is low. Adolescent fertility, while still high (111 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19) has declined from its 1990 level. After years of stagnation and reversals, infant mortality has declined from 104 in 1990 to 89 per 1,000 live births (2007).

In such a political and social context, UNFPA has continued its support of reliable and relevant data collection. It has supported an investigation of obstetric fistula and of the steps needed to treat and reintegrate women who have become social outcasts as a result of this condition. UNFPA is reinforcing the capacity of the Government to prepare for a post-crisis rebuilding: an office of population and institutions and strategies to further gender equality and combat violence against women. Plans are being developed to rehabilitate maternal health facilities, provide for the needs of displaced persons and to address the reproductive health needs of youth. UNFPA has also initiated actions to address the increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS among young people, especially young women. UNFPA has joined with partners in promoting the female condom and economic empowerment for young women as avenues to reduce their vulnerability.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	6,529	10,733 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	6,128	10,342 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	45	35 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14	11 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	40	48 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	102	102 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	43	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.6	4.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	13 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	8 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	52	58 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	50	57 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	54	59 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	41 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	96	80 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	85	73 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
0.9 2006	9 2006	3.5 2000	132 2000/2001

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.0/6.0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.1/2.3
Provincial Low/High	3.4/4.9 Abidjan/Autres villes
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	125/197
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	193/79
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	82/169
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,475	1,651 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-1.1	2.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 23 2002
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	37 1995
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 5 2002
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	67 81 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	20 24 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 810 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	310 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	1,600 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 85 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 57 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	104 89 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	151 127 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 20 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	35 26 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	60 41 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	81 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	64 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	32 2002
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	18 2002

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 3.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	3.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	4.7 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	19/41
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	39/9
Provincial Low/High	12/29 Abidjan/Autres villes

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	84/40
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	47/87
Provincial Low/High (2003)	23/97 Nord Ouest/Ville d'Abidjan
Poorest/Richest Quintile	29/95

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	13/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/20
Provincial Low/High (2003)	2/13 Nord Ouest/Ville d'Abidjan
Poorest/Richest Quintile	3/18

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	18	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	151 111 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	31 1999
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	16 1999
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	28	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	20	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	44 1999
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	53 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	64 1998
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 2.4 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	71 79 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	48 55 2002
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	89 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	40 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	6 9 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,898 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	33 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	20 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	9 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 28 1999
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	13 1998

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	8/9
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	21/16
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	3/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/2
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2/10 Ville d'Abidjan/Nord Ouest
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	69/97
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Equatorial Guinea

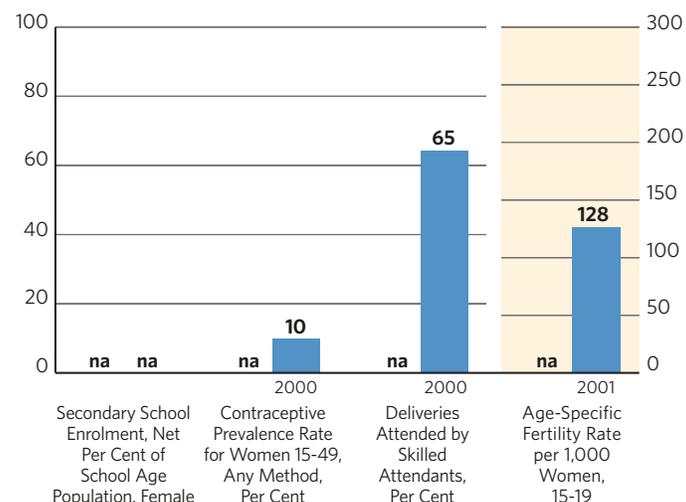
Overview

Equatorial Guinea is a country of 676,000 with a population growth rate of 2.5 per cent per year. Despite new and expanding oil-generated revenue representing the major share of the GDP and Government revenue, the country's infrastructure remains weak, and its health profile is similar to many least developed countries. The infant mortality of 91 deaths per 1,000 live births indicates that nearly 1 in 10 infants dies in the first year of life. A high influx of migrant workers for the oil industry is contributing to the increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

There have been some improvements: while maternal mortality remains high (680 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005), it has declined from 880 in 2000. Nearly 65 per cent of women now have a skilled attendant at birth. However, fertility has fallen only slightly, to 5.3 lifetime births per woman in 2005, and, adolescent fertility is considered a major problem (128 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19). Only 10 per cent of women use any method of contraception. With 41 per cent of the population under the age of 15, Equatorial Guinea needs more youth-friendly reproductive health information and services.

To speed progress towards meeting ICPD goals and the MDGs, a new strategic plan was adopted by the Ministry of Health in 2008. The plan calls for integrated services for maternal health, prevention of transmission of HIV from mother to child, prevention and treatment of STIs, and reinforcement of the capacity of communities to ensure women's rights and reduce maternal and neonatal deaths. It aims to augment the availability of qualified health staff to serve the needs of women and newborns, and reinforce institutional capacities in planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of maternal and neonatal services and health. The Government has pledged to finance these objectives through 2020. Women's rights and violence against women and girls are also receiving attention via a new family legal code which was passed in 2006. UNFPA will continue to provide support to human resources and training.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	173	335 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	179	341 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44	38 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20	15 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	35	39 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.9	5.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	10 2000
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	46	50 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	44	49 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	47	52 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	39	41 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	86	79 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	68	73 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.7 2006	440 2006	0.3 2001	44 2001

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,042	33,873 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.3	11.3 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	43 43 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	51 51 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 680 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	210 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	1,600 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 86 2000
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 65 2000

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	120 91 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	198 150 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 19 2000

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	3 1 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	11 3 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	128 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	121 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	41 2002
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	23 2002

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 3.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	2.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	4.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	18	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 128 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	26 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	46 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 2.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	96 95 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na 57 2002
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	94 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	53 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	13 6 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	58 2005
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	32 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Eritrea

Overview

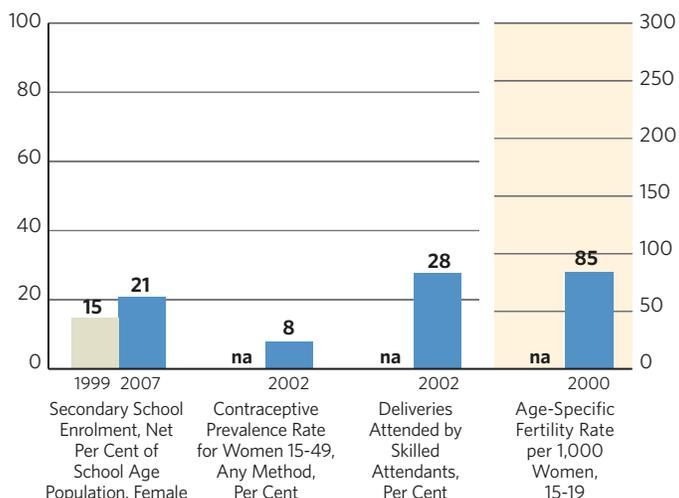
Eritrea is one of the world's 49 least developed countries. It is still faced with challenges of the border conflict with Ethiopia and the impact of a prolonged drought, which threaten nutritional and health status of women and children.

The size of its rapidly growing population is uncertain. UN projections estimated 5.1 million in 2009, but some estimates range as low as 3.7 million. The country's total fertility rate (TFR) declined from 6.2 births per woman in 1990 to 4.5 in 2009. Maternal mortality remains high, although it is estimated to have declined from 998 deaths per 100,000 live births 1995 to 450 in 2005. A Demographic and Health Survey (2002) indicated that the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods was very low at 5 per cent. Skilled birth attendance was about 28 per cent in 2002. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 1.3 per cent for adults. To encourage abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) (which declined from 95 per cent in 1995 to 89 per cent in 2002), the Government in 2007 published a proclamation to abolish FGM/C and further strengthen the human rights of women.

The Government, with assistance from development partners and the UN, has made primary health care a national priority. Other development priorities include poverty reduction, economic development and stability, equitable distribution of resources, human resource development and provision of social services. The Government's long-term goals are in harmony with the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs. With technical support from UNFPA and WHO, the Government recently redrafted its Maternal and Neonatal Roadmap and Sexual Reproductive Health Policy. UNFPA is helping to strengthen the technical capacity of the reproductive health service providers, National Statistics Office and National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW). A National Obstetric Fistula Repair Centre was established at the Mendefera Regional Referral Hospital, and now provides continuous services. About 85 per cent of the health facilities are offering Basic Emergency Obstetrical Care, (EmOC) and 70 per cent of hospitals offer comprehensive EmOC. Nationally generated data for development has been made a national priority, starting with the Eritrean Population and Health Survey in 2009.

The Government is determined to address the challenges of demarcating the Eritrea-Ethiopia border, provide comprehensive health services including reproductive health, scale-up behaviour change campaigns to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS and reduce FGM/C, and strengthen institutional policies for gender equality, environmental management and poverty reduction.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,476	2,495 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,562	2,578 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	42	37 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	16	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	16	20 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	50 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.2	4.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	8 2002
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	5 2002
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	48	60 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	46	58 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	50	62 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	42 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	97	79 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	91	74 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	4 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.7 2006	4 2006	1.2 2006	15 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.5/5.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	5.5/3.1
Provincial Low/High	3.4/5.7 Maekel/Debub
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	86/117
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	121/59
Provincial Low/High	60/187 Maekel/Debubawi Keih Bahri
Poorest/Richest Quintile	152/104

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	51/97
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		620	632 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		na	2.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	43	60 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	3	5 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	450 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	180 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	850 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	70 2002
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	28 2002

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	88	46 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	147	70 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	40 2002

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	27	17 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	51	34 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	60 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	50 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	34 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	24 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.5 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	8/19
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	25/7
Provincial Low/High	6/21 Maekel/Dehub

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	65/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	12/88
Provincial Low/High (2003)	11/72 Gash-Barka/Maekel
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5/74

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	12/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	2/15
Provincial Low/High (2003)	1/15 Gash-Barka/Maekel
Poorest/Richest Quintile	0/19

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	85 2000
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	14 2002
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	18 2002
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	48 2002
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	79 2002
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.9 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	95	83 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	70 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	91 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	60 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	22 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	683 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	44 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	21 2002
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	6 2002
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	27 2002
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	5/8
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	18/20
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	6/14
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	15/0
Provincial Low/High (2000)	4/19 Maekel/Gash-Barka
Poorest/Richest Quintile	24/6

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	34/90
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Ethiopia

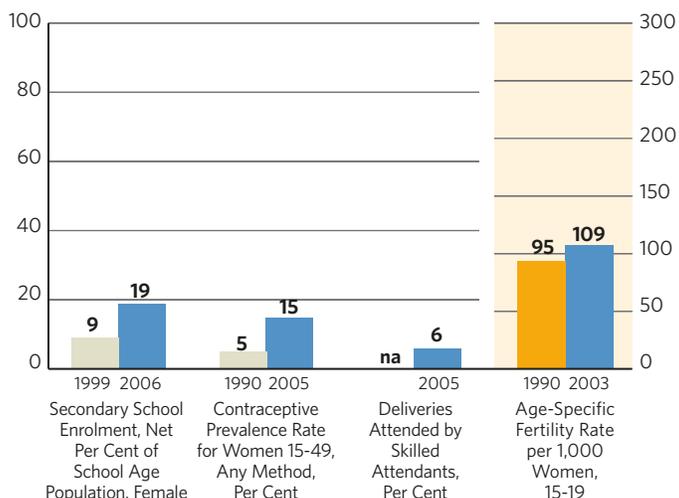
Overview

Ethiopia, the second largest country in Africa, is one of the 49 least-developed countries. With a projected 2009 population of 82.8 million, Ethiopia is growing at the rate of 2.6 per cent, adding about 2 million people to its population each year. Nearly half of Ethiopia's inhabitants are young, and 84 per cent live in rural areas, making it more difficult to expand education and health services to them. In 2005, 15 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 used a method of contraception. Women have on average 5.2 births (TFR) and less than 6 per cent of births are delivered by skilled attendants. Ethiopia has among the highest levels of unmet need for contraception in Africa.

Increasingly, the Government is giving greater attention to population in formulating development strategies, and has recognized population growth as one of the main obstacles to poverty reduction. The 2005-2010 Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) includes reducing the TFR to 4 by 2010. There are concerns about food insecurity, population pressure on the land, and low incomes in rural areas. Ethiopia also has about 85,000 refugees in need of humanitarian assistance.

Ethiopia has made significant gains in girls' enrolment in primary and secondary school. The age at marriage rose by almost two years between 2000 and 2005. Marriage remains early, especially in rural areas, where it is closely followed by early childbearing. The adolescent fertility rate is 109 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. In 2008, UNFPA supported training of health providers in providing long-term methods of contraception and capacity building in management information systems. With the aim of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality, a key thrust of UNFPA's work in Ethiopia is to support non-physician clinicians in providing emergency obstetric care. UNFPA has assisted the Government in setting up training in five universities for master's degree programmes in emergency obstetric care as well as a national capacity building programme in five schools of midwifery. With UNICEF, UNFPA has initiated a programme to address the vulnerability of youth to HIV/AIDS. More attention is needed to implement strategies developed to improve gender equality and reduce gender-based violence.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	25,333	41,204 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	25,707	41,621 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	47	38 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18	12 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	13	17 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	46 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.8	5.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	5	15 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	3	14 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	47	56 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	45	54 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	49	57 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	44 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	94	88 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	87	82 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.3 2006	4 2006	2.4 2007	21 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.4/6.0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.1/2.0
Provincial Low/High	1.4/6.2 Addis Ababa/Oromiya
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.6/3.2

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	98/135
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	139/54
Provincial Low/High	72/157 Addis Ababa/Benishangul-Gumuz
Poorest/Richest Quintile	130/92

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	35/122
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	516	868 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.6	11.3 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 39 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	44 2000
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 9 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	13 42 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	4 11 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 720 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	460 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	980 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 28 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 6 2005

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	122 75 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	204 119 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	48 38 2005

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	48 34 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	66 44 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	97 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	85 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	37 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	24 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 2.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	1.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	2.4 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	7/19
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	29/3
Provincial Low/High	4/31 Addis Ababa/Gambela

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	45/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	2/58
Provincial Low/High (2003)	4/79 Amhara/Addis Ababa
Poorest/Richest Quintile	1/27

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	42/11
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	10/46
Provincial Low/High (2003)	3/45 Somali/Addis Ababa
Poorest/Richest Quintile	4/34

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	95 109 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	17 2005
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	16 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	24 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	16 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	66 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	66 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	47 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	56 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 1.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	66 88 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	75 67 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	91 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	74 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na 22 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	20 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	30 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	8,658 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	37 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	20 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	14 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 34 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	35 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	13/12
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	20/13
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	5/12
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	12/3
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2/18 Addis Ababa/Somali
Poorest/Richest Quintile	13/6

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	13/58
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Gabon

Overview

Gabon is a prosperous, peaceful and politically stable country with ample timber and mineral resources. It is the third largest petroleum producer in Central Africa. Exports of crude oil account for 60 per cent of the national budget, 80 per cent of total export revenue and more than 40 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product. Yet, Gabon's social indicators resemble those of a poor country: wide income disparities; high rates of poverty; large numbers of unemployed; and near total reliance on imported food, consumer goods and equipment.

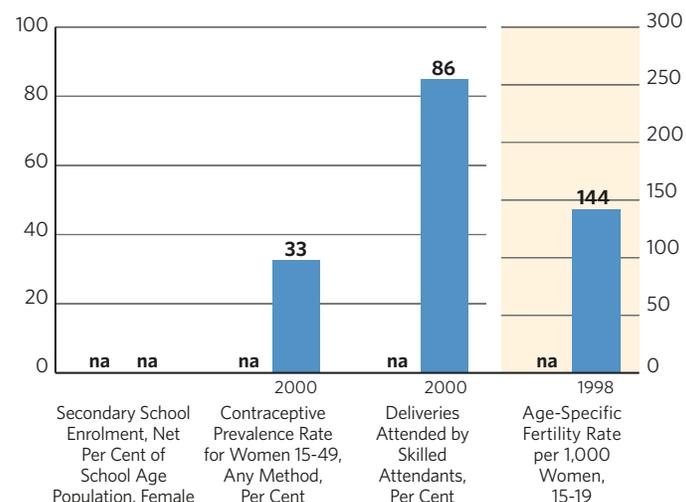
Although the country has achieved universal primary education for both boys and girls, there has been little progress since 1990 in reducing under-5 mortality or improving average life expectancy. However, the population growth rate decreased from 2.5 per cent in 2000 to 1.8 per cent in 2009, and fertility dropped from 5.4 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 3.2 in 2009. Road maps for reducing maternal and neonatal mortality and for achieving reproductive health commodity security were also developed and adopted with UNFPA assistance and in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO.

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among adults is nearly 6 per cent; nearly 4 per cent of young women are HIV-positive, a rate three times higher than among young men. Vulnerable groups especially at risk of infection include sex workers, among whom 20 per cent are HIV-positive. HIV-prevention activities have been intensified, targeting young people, sex workers and the military. With UNFPA support, the Government developed national strategic plans (2008-2011) to combat HIV/AIDS through, for example, social marketing of condoms and behaviour-change communications.

To address the sexual and reproductive health needs of youth, a local NGO, RENAPS/JA — in collaboration with the Government and international donors — supports youth-managed centres that provide information and education services in cities. Nearly 500 youth come to the centres every week, and youth leaders have become so competent in advocating for youth-friendly services that they often take the lead in meeting with donors to mobilise funds.

To reach its health targets, the Government has increased budget allocations for health, particularly primary care, increased use of generic drugs and improved health education and training programmes.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	474	737 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	484	738 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39	27 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11	10 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	69	85 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.4	3.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	33 2000
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	12 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	60	61 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	58	60 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	62	62 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	41	36 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	8	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	93	68 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	78	61 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	11	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.3 2006	263 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.9/5.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	5.2/3.5
Provincial Low/High	3.6/5.5 Libreville, Port-Gentil/Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	88/100
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	112/87
Provincial Low/High	52/122 Est/Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	93/55

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	131/210
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		5,036	14,527 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		5.2	2.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	5 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	6 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	87 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	36 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	520 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	290 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	760 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	94 2000
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	86 2000

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	60	60 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	92	91 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	12 2000

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	4 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	153 2004
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	152 2004
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	61 2001
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	58 2001

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	5.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	4.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	7.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	31/40
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	35/30
Provincial Low/High	29/42 Libreville, Port-Gentil/Nord

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	92/67
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	84/92
Provincial Low/High (2003)	65/93 Sud/Libreville, Port-Gentil
Poorest/Richest Quintile	67/97

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	14/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/16
Provincial Low/High (2003)	6/15 Nord/Libreville, Port-Gentil
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6/18

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		18	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	144 1998
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	33 2000
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	16 2000
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	38 2000
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	88 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	79 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	72 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	3.9 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	98	99 2004
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	86 2000
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	64 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	13	17 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	137 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	32 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	20 2000
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	8 2000
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	28 2000
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	20 2000

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	10/8
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	24/14
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	2/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	3/2
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/4 Libreville, Port-Gentil/Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	4/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	85/98
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Gambia

Overview

The Gambia, one of the least developed countries in the world, ranked 160 out of 179 countries on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index. The total population of 1.7 million is growing at an annual rate of 2.6 per cent. The Gambia is home to nearly 15,000 refugees, of whom 9,000 receive humanitarian assistance from UNHCR. Women have on average 5 births during their lifetimes. Infant mortality, estimated at 82 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007, has declined slowly since 1990.

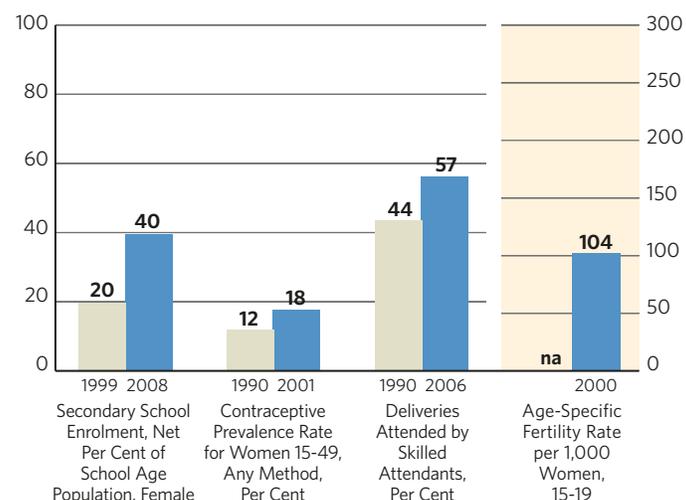
In 2007, Gambia became eligible to receive funds from the Heavily Indebted Poor Country initiative. The Government plans to use these funds to address social needs. Despite the challenges it faces, the Gambia has made significant progress in some areas of sexual and reproductive health. The creation of a National Planning Commission with the mandate to prioritize planning in accordance with the MDGs is a strategic opportunity to advance the MDGs and IPCD priorities.

The contraceptive prevalence rate among reproductive-age women is 18 per cent. Resistance to family planning is attributed to religious misconceptions and the traditional cultural values of the largely Muslim population. The country's maternal mortality ratio (690 deaths per 100,000 live births) has risen in recent years. About 57 per cent of births have a skilled attendant present.

The adolescent fertility rate of 104 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 represents a significant decline from the 1990 rate. This decline is attributed in part to rising girls' education and delayed age at marriage. Gender parity has been achieved at the primary school level and the ratio of girls to boys at the secondary level has increased significantly as well. Women remain under-represented in public life, but the Government has made strides in appointing women to high public office.

UNFPA collaborated in formulating a National Reproductive Health Commodity Security Plan for 2006-2010 to strengthen the logistic management system and ensure an uninterrupted supply of contraceptives and other commodities. UNFPA and WHO plan to implement a fistula campaign.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	462	846 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	474	860 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	43	36 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	16	11 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	38	56 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	47 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.9	5.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	12	18 2001
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	7	9 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	50	56 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	48	55 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	51	58 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	43	42 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	85	82 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	79	77 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	5 2009

ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.8 2006	9 2006	1.4 2004	28 2004

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	96/150
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	140/66
Provincial Low/High	100/195 Brikama/Kuntaur
Poorest/Richest Quintile	158/72

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,485	1,363 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.6	5.9 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	34 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		64	61 2003
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	86 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	52 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	690 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	250 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,500 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	98 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	44	57 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	104	82 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	153	109 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	20 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	50	28 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	66	43 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	84 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	89 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	51 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	46 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.0 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	83/43
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	49/85
Provincial Low/High (2003)	28/95 Kuntuar/Banjul
Poorest/Richest Quintile	28/89

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	12/7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	8/18
Provincial Low/High (2003)	6/23 Janjanbureh/Banjul
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		18	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	104 2000
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	49 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	82 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	71 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.6 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	70	105 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	50	90 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	87 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	60 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	8	9 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	181 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	37 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	2/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	4/2
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2/7 Kanifing/Kuntaur
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	98/98
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Ghana

Overview

In 2009, Ghana's population was estimated at 22.8 million. The Government views the total fertility rate (4.2 births per woman), and maternal mortality ratio (560 deaths per 100,000 live births) as unacceptably high. Use of antenatal care is almost universal, but just under 50 per cent of all births take place with skilled attendants.

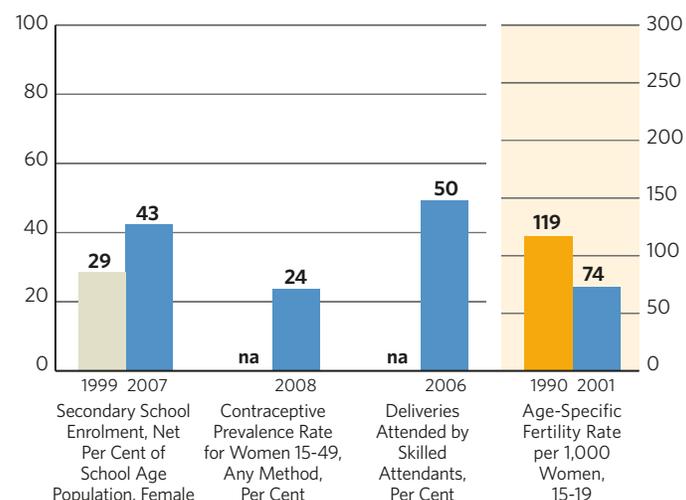
With HIV/AIDS prevalence at 1.9 per cent among adults of reproductive age, the Government has adopted a multi-sectoral approach to control the pandemic. A national AIDS commission was set up to coordinate prevention activities and the provision of antiretroviral therapy. Religious and traditional leaders have been enlisted to lend support to the campaign against HIV as well as to assist those living with the virus. The Africa Youth Alliance Programme, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and implemented by UNFPA and the NGOs PATH and Pathfinder, has trained service providers in the provision of youth-friendly services in five of the country's 10 regions.

The Government is proactive on population and development issues and encourages partnerships with NGOs. It has also formulated a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which focuses on reducing poverty in the poorest regions and ensuring equitable access to quality health services. The PRSP also takes into account the national population policy and the ICPD Programme of Action, and is being revised to integrate the MDGs. Recent policy initiatives include revision of national reproductive health service policy and standards, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and youth policies.

The Government is addressing the high maternal mortality in the country. With assistance from UNFPA and other development partners, midwives have been trained in life-saving skills and the referral system is being strengthened by providing more ambulances and communications equipment.

A bill is also under consideration in Parliament that will address domestic violence, especially against women and children. Certain harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting, have been outlawed, and the minimum age for marriage has been raised from 16 to 18 years.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	7,806	12,081 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	7,674	11,757 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	40	32 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12	11 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	36	49 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	50 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.8	4.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	24 2008
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	5	14 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	56	56 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	55	56 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	57	57 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	20 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	44	38 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	91	73 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	83	66 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.7 2006	13 2006	3.8 2005	66 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.1/5.6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.0/2.5
Provincial Low/High	2.9/7.0 Greater Accra/Northern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.4/2.8

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	106/114
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	124/101
Provincial Low/High	66/191 Western/Upper West
Poorest/Richest Quintile	118/100

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	42/113
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,287	1,452 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.3	6.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲ 51	30 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	50	29 2006
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲ 7	5 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲ 56	80 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲ 6	10 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	560 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	200 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	1,300 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲ na	92 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na	50 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 76	73 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲ 120	115 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲ na	18 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	● 12	20 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	● 25	24 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	98 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	97 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	52 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	46 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲ na	1.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	1.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	2.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	7/22
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	26/3
Provincial Low/High	10/24 Greater Accra/Central

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	77/36
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	31/87
Provincial Low/High (2003)	29/83 Upper West/Greater Accra
Poorest/Richest Quintile	18/86

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	16/12
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	9/16
Provincial Low/High (2003)	7/19 Western/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6/17

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲ 119	74 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	23	14 2003
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	17	18 2003
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	21	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	48	26 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	79 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	75 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	73 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲ na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲ na	1.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲ 85	99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲ 65	88 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	76 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	72 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲ na	8 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	2,123 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	31 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	18	22 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	48	12 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲ na	34 2003
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	19	22 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	11/10
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	25/15
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	2/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/0
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/6 Western/Northern, Upper East
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	88/98
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Guinea

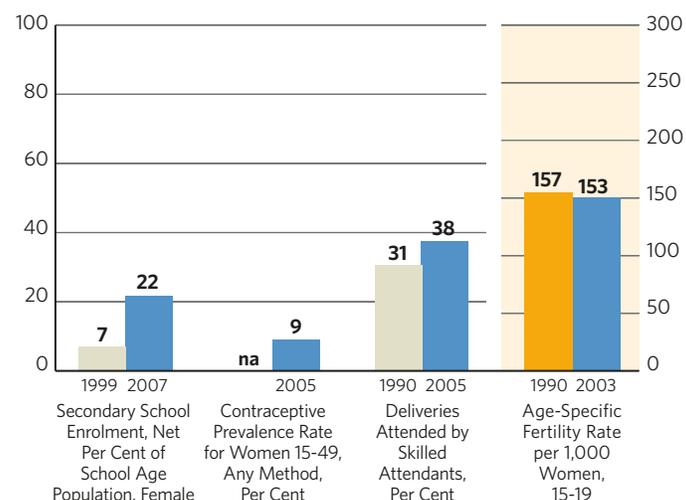
Overview

Guinea is among the 49 least developed countries and 2008 marked a year of political turmoil and disruption of efforts to improve health. The country's President died, and the military took control. The military is planning a transitional council composed of the army, unions and civil society as a step to return to a constitutional government. Elections were expected to be organized in late 2009. Deteriorating internal conditions are complicated by periodic conflict in neighbouring countries. In 2009, Guinea had about 22,000 refugees and asylum seekers.

Guinea's population of 10 million is predominately rural and poor, made more so by rapid inflation and food insecurity. Donor funds make up a large share of the national budget, but mobilising resources is difficult given the current instability. While some health indicators have improved, some have reversed because political strife and insecurity have affected access to health. Infant mortality is 93 per 1,000 live births: nearly 1 in 10 infants dies before age 1. Maternal mortality fell from an estimated 1,600 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 730 in 2000, but rose to 910 in 2005. Adolescent fertility is high at 153 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. The percentage of births attended by trained practitioners was only 38 per cent in 2005. Fertility remains high at 5.4 lifetime births per woman, and contraceptive use is very low at 9 per cent.

The Government has implemented a policy of free Caesarians and distributed Caesarian and RH kits. Other areas of progress include budgeting for a road map to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and to integrate family planning and HIV services into maternal care; some "repositioning" of family planning activities; and the activation of the national strategic framework plan to fight HIV/AIDS. In 2008, a national plan was adopted to support and develop youth. Few advances were made to advance the low status of women, with the exception of collaboration between UNFPA and UNICEF to support a survey on gender-based violence and for a project to promote abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting, which affects 96 per cent of women.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,174	5,085 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	3,043	4,984 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	45	39 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18	11 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	28	34 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	46 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.5	5.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	9 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	6 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	47	58 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	47	56 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	48	61 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	43 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	87	85 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	85	79 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
0.8 2006	3 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.4/6.3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.2/3.3
Provincial Low/High	4.1/7.3 Conakry/Kankan
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.5/4.2

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	133/204
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	194/92
Provincial Low/High	92/218 Conakry/N'Zérékoré
Poorest/Richest Quintile	217/113

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	104/187
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,529	1,204 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.4	8.4 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲ 93	70 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲ 3	6 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲ 45	70 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲ 13	19 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	910 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	590 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	1,200 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲ na	82 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 31	38 2005

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 137	93 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲ 231	150 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲ na	26 2005

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	● na	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	● na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	98 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	84 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	48 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	27 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲ na	1.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	1.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	2.0 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	21/39
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	43/17
Provincial Low/High	21/50 Conakry/Kankan

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	81/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	33/84
Provincial Low/High (2003)	19/90 Mamou/Conakry
Poorest/Richest Quintile	15/87

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	11/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	4/18
Provincial Low/High (2003)	1/14 Labé/Conakry
Poorest/Richest Quintile	3/13

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲ 157	153 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	32 2005
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	16	16 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	26 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	16 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	79	73 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	82 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	74 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	49 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲ na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲ na	1.2 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲ 48	85 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲ 34	57 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	88 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	83 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲ na	19 2008
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	881 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	32 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	18	13 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	6	8 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲ na	21 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	12 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	8/8
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	11/15
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	4/8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	7/10
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2/10 Boké/N'Zérékoré
Poorest/Richest Quintile	10/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	68/99
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Guinea-Bissau

Overview

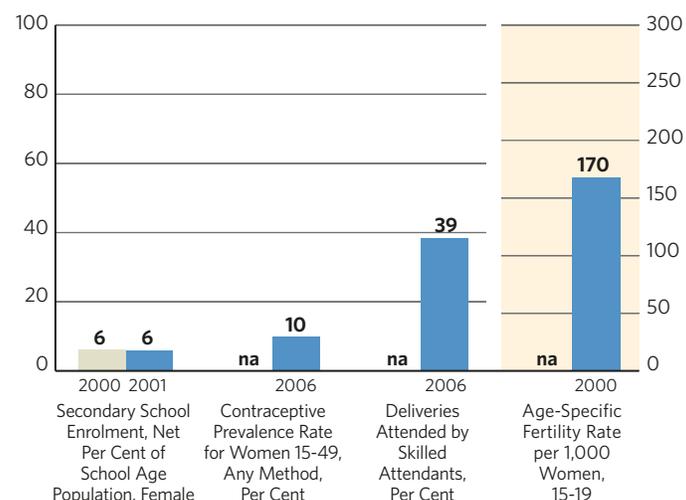
Guinea-Bissau is recovering from the political and military conflict of 1998-1999 and from the ensuing economic downturn. The country, ranked 171 out of 179 in the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index, suffers from extreme income inequality and poor economic growth. Guinea-Bissau faces high levels of internal migration. The country has a population of 1.6 million. The latest population and housing census was conducted in 2009, with preliminary results due within the year. The Poverty Reduction Strategy (for 2006-2009), scheduled for review in 2010, aims to reduce the prevalence of extreme poverty; accelerate achievement of the MDGs; develop the infrastructure for production; lower maternal and infant mortality; promote universal access to primary education; and facilitate the elimination of gender disparities.

Weak service delivery systems and infrastructure destroyed over years of fighting contribute to poor social conditions. Maternal mortality increased from 910 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1995 to 1,100 deaths in 2005. The total fertility rate is 5.7 lifetime births per woman and contraceptive prevalence is just 10 per cent among women of reproductive-age. Average life expectancy remains low (48 years), while HIV prevalence is moderately high.

Some positive steps are being made to improve reproductive health. In 2004, the country adopted a population policy, which draws heavily on the goals of the ICPD and MDGs. The Government has endorsed the concept of reproductive health, giving it a separate department within the Ministry of Health to promote delivery of services. Efforts are underway to implement a new strategy to improve maternal and infant mortality. The National Reproductive Health Policy/Programme, a National AIDS Strategy (2007-2011) and Service Delivery Norms (new conceptual and operational frameworks to improve reproductive health) were recently developed and are now being implemented. A National Youth Plan (2008-2010) including four main points (reproductive health, education, employment and citizenship and leadership) has been established.

Interventions to improve reproductive health and reduce gender inequalities are supported by donors and development partners, including UNFPA. Youth are a priority area for reproductive health services. Efforts to sensitise youth about such reproductive health issues as sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, are being reinforced by peer educators through youth networks.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	500	798 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	515	813 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	50	41 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	23	17 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	28	30 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	46 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.1	5.7 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	10 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	6 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	42	48 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	40	47 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	44	50 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	41	43 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	94	85 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	75	79 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.5 2006	4 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	250/253
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	143/257 SAB Capital/Est
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		731	538 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		6.1	2.7 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	41	49 2002
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		49	66 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	2	7 2002
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	57 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	33 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	1,100 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	500 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,800 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	78 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	39 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	142	118 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	240	198 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	19 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	38	6 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	74	13 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	84 2001
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	56 2001
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	23 2001
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	13 2001

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	2.2 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	69/27
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	28/80
Provincial Low/High (2003)	24/70 Est/SAB Capital
Poorest/Richest Quintile	19/79

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	15/2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	3/26
Provincial Low/High (2003)	3/17 Est/SAB Capital
Poorest/Richest Quintile	2/19

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	18 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	170 2000
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	27 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	54 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	41 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.2 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	55	67 2001
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	54 2001
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	93 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	63 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	20	10 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	123 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	29 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	21 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	4 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	3/6
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	20/14
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	3/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/2
Provincial Low/High (2000)	3/7 Nord, SAB Capital/Est
Poorest/Richest Quintile	4/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	76/89
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Kenya

Overview

From late 2007 to mid 2008, Kenyans experienced extreme political turmoil and ethnic violence. The post-election crisis disrupted health and other services. With a population of almost 40 million, Kenya now has 321,000 refugees and nearly 900,000 internally displaced or stateless persons in need of assistance.

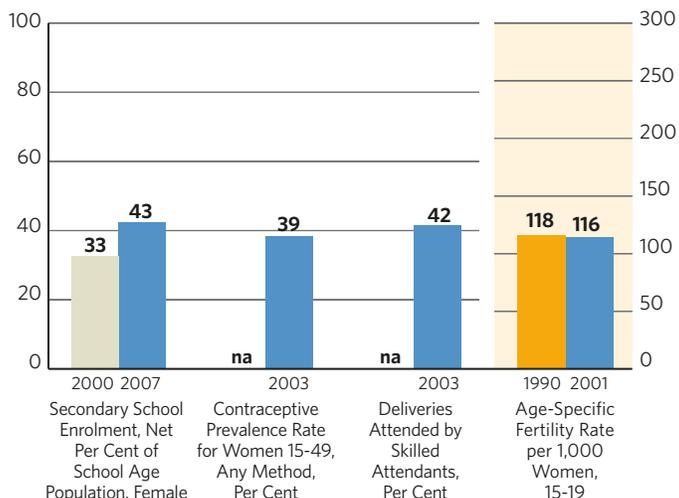
The country continues to grow rapidly, at 2.6 per cent per year, a growth rate that diminishes the impact of the country's substantial economic growth before the global economic downturn. Kenya's total fertility rate is 5 lifetime births per woman and 32 per cent of reproductive-age women use modern contraceptives. The adolescent fertility rate of 116 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 remains a concern.

Some trends are very unfavourable: maternal mortality (now 560 deaths per 100,000 live births) has risen in the last decade, as has infant mortality (80 deaths per 1,000 live births). Less than 42 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel. A pilot programme to improve the skills of community midwives and increase the uptake of assisted deliveries and family planning was launched in four districts in 2008.

Little progress has been seen towards MDG 6 to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The most recent DHS showed an increase in prevalence from the 2007 survey. Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), outlawed in 2001, has declined as more communities abandon the practice. UNFPA, in partnership with the Population Council and GTZ, organized a national symposium for Muslim clerics and scholars in an effort to further reduce the prevalence of FGM/C.

Gender inequalities persist in employment, political participation and education. UNFPA supported the development of a Gender Plan of Action, but implementation has stalled because of the continuing political turmoil and an increase in gender-based violence. UNFPA has supported the development of Kenya's first reproductive health policy and the launch of the National Plan of Action for the health component of the National Youth Policy. A proposed reproductive health and rights bill is opposed by religious groups, particularly the Catholic Church, making it difficult to provide information, education and services to youth.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	11,667	19,895 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	11,764	19,907 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	42	39 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10	11 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	18	21 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	43	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.0	5.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	39 2003
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	32 2003
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	58	55 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	56	55 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	60	55 2009
Median Age of Total Population	15	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	49	43 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	106	83 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	101	79 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.2 2006	12 2006	5.3 2006	98 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.3/5.4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.7/3.2
Provincial Low/High	2.7/7.0 Nairobi/North Eastern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.6/3.1

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	93/117
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	127/63
Provincial Low/High	54/206 Central/Nyanza
Poorest/Richest Quintile	136/61

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	88/123
Poorest/Richest Quintile	163/63

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		935	1,590 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		4.2	3.6 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	38	20 2006
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		42	52 1997
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	3	5 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	41	57 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	39	42 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	560 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	340 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	800 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	88 2003
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	42 2003

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	64	80 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	97	121 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	20 2003

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	7	3 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	13	4 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	114 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	112 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	56 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	49 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	4.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	3.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	6.7 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	22/23
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	46/10
Provincial Low/High	15/31 Eastern/Rift Valley

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	72/35
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	16/72
Provincial Low/High (2003)	9/79 North Eastern/Nairobi
Poorest/Richest Quintile	23/80

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	40/29
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	8/52
Provincial Low/High (2003)	0/58 North Eastern/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile	13/50

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	118	116 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		25	23 2003
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		17	18 2003
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		18	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		43	33 2003
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	52 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	74 1998
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	6.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	97	99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	85	88 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	90 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	72 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	1	10 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	3,581 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	32 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		28	14 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		32	10 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	25 2003
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		37	28 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	14/6
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	24/7
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	3/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	10/2
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2/10 Nairobi/North Eastern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	89/96
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Lesotho

Overview

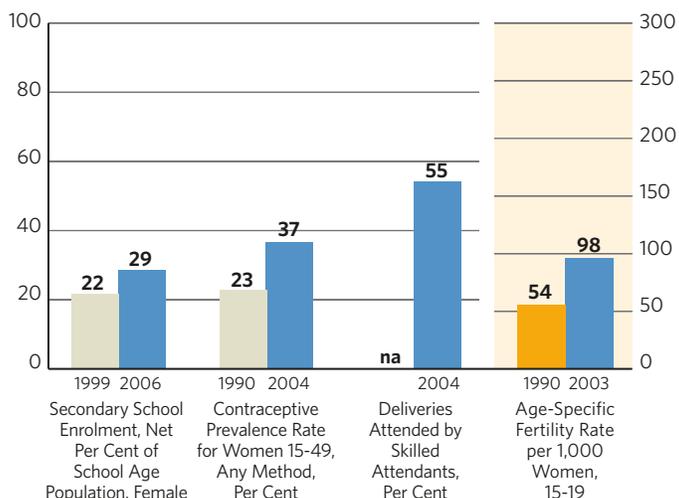
Lesotho's population is just under 2.1 million. It is a least developed country and was formerly part of South Africa. Many of Lesotho's unemployed men seek work in South Africa, resulting in a large proportion of female-headed households in Lesotho.

Contraceptive prevalence has slowly increased to 37 per cent of married women, while the total fertility rate has declined to 3.3 lifetime births per woman. The most critical health problem facing Lesotho is HIV/AIDS, which has dramatically reduced life expectancy, worsened poverty and impeded achievement of several MDGs. The maternal mortality ratio has more than doubled, from 419 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 960 in 2005. Just over half of all births (55 per cent) have a skilled attendant at birth. The Road Map for Accelerating Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Morbidity and Mortality in Lesotho 2007-2015 has been finalized, but there is an acute shortage of staff in most sectors because of better employment in South Africa and elsewhere.

Relatively high literacy rates among women in Lesotho have not helped them overcome wider gender discriminatory practices entrenched in the country's traditional belief systems. Women's rights are severely limited in areas of inheritance and succession, and they are underrepresented in political leadership and decision-making positions. Gender-based violence remains a serious concern. UNFPA helped draft the country's first State Party CEDAW Report, which has added a body of knowledge on the existence of relevant legislation and application of CEDAW Articles.

The Government's national population policy is being revised. However, population issues are not fully reflected in the national poverty reduction strategy and other major development frameworks. The security of reproductive health commodities remains weak. UNFPA has been building national capacity for increased availability of data for development planning. With funding from DFID, UNFPA fielded a full-time technical advisor to support the Bureau of Statistics to finalize the 2006 population and housing census. Through financial and technical support to the Ministry of Health, the long-awaited sexual and reproductive health policy was finalized as well as guidelines for family planning and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and for reviewing maternal deaths.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	739	976 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	854	1,091 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36	29 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12	17 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	17	25 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	49 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.9	3.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	23	37 2004
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	35 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	57	45 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	55	45 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	59	45 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	20 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	39 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	7 2009
Dependency Ratio	98	77 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	89	69 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	8 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.0 2006	29 2006	7.7 2006	144 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	1.9/4.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	4.2/2.8
Provincial Low/High	2.5/5.1 Maseru/Thaba-Tseka
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5.2/2.0

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	87/105
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	118/82
Provincial Low/High	71/138 Mafeteng/Thaba-Tseka
Poorest/Richest Quintile	114/82

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	45/103
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,051	1,588 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.4	3.9 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 43 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	68 1999
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 3 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na 78 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na 36 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 960 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	570 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	1,400 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 90 2004
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 55 2004

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	81 68 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	102 84 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	16 20 2004

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	23 15 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	3 1 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	115 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	114 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	33 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	42 2006

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 23.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	19.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	27.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	10/23
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	20/16
Provincial Low/High	16/28 Butha-Buthe/Quthing

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	88/50
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	21/73
Provincial Low/High (2003)	40/63 Mokhotlong/Maseru
Poorest/Richest Quintile	34/83

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	49/32
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	7/48
Provincial Low/High (2003)	14/49 Mokhotlong/Mafeteng
Poorest/Richest Quintile	15/53

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	23 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	54 98 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	20 2004
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	19 2004
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	25 2004
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	19 2004
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	35 2004
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	71 2004
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	75 2004
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	71 2004
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 5.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 14.9 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	122 100 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	142 127 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	75 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	49 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na 25 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	91 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	16 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	11 2004
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	20 2004
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 31 2004
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	50 2004

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	25/15
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	19/4
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	4/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	6/4
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/8 Mafeteng/Mokhotlong
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	87/96
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Liberia

Overview

Liberia is a very rapidly growing least developed country with a population of nearly 4 million. It is still feeling the effects of years of civil war and continued insecurity: widespread poverty, high unemployment, illiteracy and increasing HIV/AIDS infection rates. The security situation, compounded with bad roads during six months of intense tropical rain, hampers efforts to provide services to remote areas.

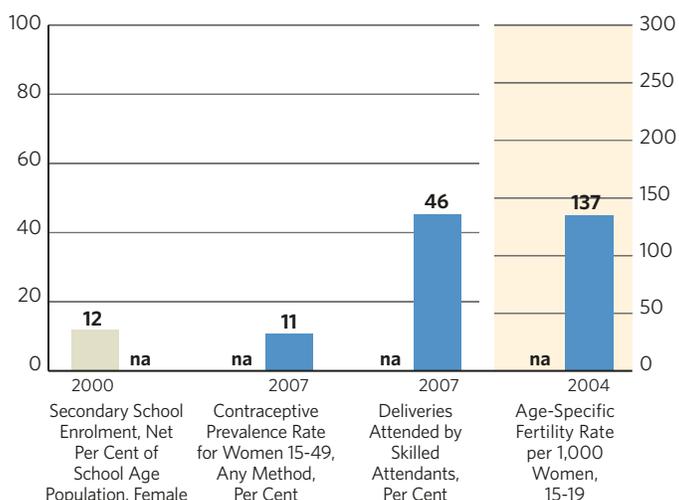
The maternal mortality ratio has risen to 1,200 deaths per 100,000 live births, one of the world's highest ratios. Contributing factors include an acute shortage of skilled human resources, inadequate emergency obstetrical care, an inefficient referral system and poor nutritional status of pregnant women. The majority of births take place outside health facilities and only 46 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel. Adolescent fertility remains very high at 137 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. While contraceptive use remains very low at 11 per cent for any method, total fertility has declined to 5 lifetime births per woman. The infant mortality rate is 93 deaths per 1,000 live births; nearly 1 in 10 infants die before age 1.

The Government and partners including UNFPA have been rehabilitating and rebuilding community schools, health-care facilities and public buildings; reforming health policy; grading and repairing major and community roads; designing basic education and primary health programmes in remote communities; and supplying drugs to communities.

UNFPA supported the establishment of an emergency obstetrical care (EmOC) training centre within a major referral hospital serving one-third of the population. This centre has enhanced the capacity of skilled birth attendants to ensure quality EmOC services to reduce the high rates of maternal and neonatal mortality. A major obstetric fistula campaign was undertaken in 2008. The Fistula Centre within the University referral hospital serves as a surgical management unit and training centre for other health-care workers to learn fistula repair and case management.

The Government continues to grapple with the resettlement and integration of about 21,000 refugees and returned refugees. With UNFPA providing a major component of external support, Liberia successfully conducted the 2008 National Population and Housing Census, the first in 24 years. This census will contribute much-needed data for socio-economic planning.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,067	1,965 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,069	1,990 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	4.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	50	38 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	21	10 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	45	60 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	47 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.9	5.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	11 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	10 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	43	59 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	42	57 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	45	60 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	43 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	98	85 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	87	79 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.2 2006	1 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.8/6.2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.0/3.3
Provincial Low/High	3.4/6.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.5/2.8

Monrovia/South Eastern B, North Central

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	131/146
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	151/119
Provincial Low/High	121/182
Poorest/Richest Quintile	138/117

Monrovia, South Eastern B/South Central

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	101/182
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	388 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-51.0	71 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	84 2007
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	6 2007
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	57	64 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	40	32 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	1,200 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	520 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	2,100 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	79 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	46 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	138	93 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	205	133 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	24 2007

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	25	32 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	61	24 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	96 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	87 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	37 2000
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	27 2000

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	2.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	24/42
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	58/17
Provincial Low/High	22/48 <small>Monrovia/South Eastern A</small>

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	79/32
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	36/75
Provincial Low/High (2003)	31/84 <small>South Eastern B/Monrovia</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	26/81

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	16/7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	7/18
Provincial Low/High (2003)	5/17 <small>South Eastern B/Monrovia</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	3/17

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	137 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	32 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	16 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	24 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		20	19 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	46 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	66 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	52 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	66 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	90 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	72 2000
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	84 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	56 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	13 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	463 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	41 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	25 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	11 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	36 2007
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	13 2007

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	10/8
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	23/24
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	6/6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	6/4
Provincial Low/High (2000)	4/8 <small>North Western/South Eastern B</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	67/96
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Madagascar

Overview

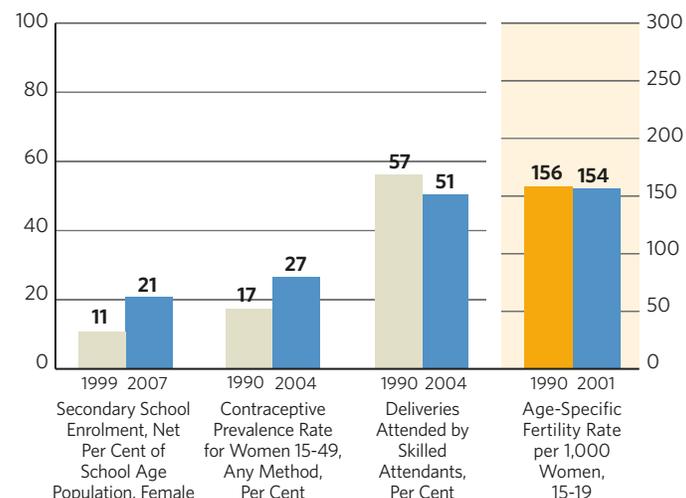
Madagascar's population of 19.6 million is growing at 2.6 per cent per year. The country is classified as least developed. Rural farmers, female-headed households and the elderly make up a large proportion of the poor. The total fertility rate is 4.6 lifetime births per woman and contraceptive prevalence is 27 per cent. A sectoral plan for family planning for 2007-2012 is currently being implemented. Several interventions have contributed to the increase in use of modern contraception: free modern methods in the public health system since July 2007; the availability of long-acting methods in more than 90 per cent of health centres, prevention of stock-outs of injectables; and the extension of family planning services by community-level distributors.

Madagascar has made some progress towards achieving the targets set by the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs: nearly universal primary education for both boys and girls and a new law on marriage that sets the minimum age at 18. The infant mortality rate is 70 deaths per 1,000 live births. The Government is concerned about very high fertility rates among adolescents (154 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19) and about reducing maternal mortality. A campaign to address obstetric fistula was launched in 2007.

Quality emergency obstetrical care coverage is still low. More than 65 per cent of the rural population lives more than 10 km from a health facility and are not reached by education campaigns. There are also socio-cultural barriers to access services and inadequate and low quality reproductive health information. But a referral system as well as provisions for obstetrical emergencies are helping to reduce maternal mortality. UNFPA leads a joint programme on maternal health and has helped Madagascar obtain Thematic Funds to offer no-fee deliveries and Caesarian sections.

The Government adopted a new poverty reduction strategy in 2006. In 2008, Madagascar adopted the Integrated System of Monitoring and Evaluation (SNISE) that will be used to monitor the reduction of poverty. Implementation of the SNISE has already begun with UNFPA promoting these activities in seven of the country's 22 regions.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	5,989	9,771 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	6,055	9,854 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44	35 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	15	9 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	24	29 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	102	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	47 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.2	4.6 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	27 2004
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	5	18 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	51	61 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	50	59 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	52	63 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	43 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	92	85 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	86	79 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.0 2006	6 2006	2.4 2007	26 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.7/5.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.6/3.4
Provincial Low/High	4.2/6.3 Antananarivo/Toliara
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.9/2.8

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	73/120
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	147/65
Provincial Low/High	80/140 Antananarivo/Toliara
Poorest/Richest Quintile	142/49

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	104/165
Poorest/Richest Quintile	271/78

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		780	1,049 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.1	6.9 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	68 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	71 1999
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	6 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	39	47 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	8	12 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	510 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	290 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	740 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	80 2004
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	57	51 2004

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	103	70 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	168	112 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	39	42 2004

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	22	14 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	33	19 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	144 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	139 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	27 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	26 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	22/38
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	57/10
Provincial Low/High	19/56 Antananarivo/Mahajanga

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	76/46
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	27/84
Provincial Low/High (2003)	38/66 Toliara/Antananarivo
Poorest/Richest Quintile	30/94

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	27/16
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/28
Provincial Low/High (2003)	11/27 Mahajanga/Antananarivo
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/30

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	156	154 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		29	34 2004
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		17	18 2004
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	24 2004
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		18	19 2004
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		48	38 2004
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	56 2004
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	49 2004
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	46 2004
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	98	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	97	95 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	86 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	80 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	7	8 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	2,140 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	38 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		16	11 2004
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		19	12 2004
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	35	24 2004
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		26	26 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	12/9
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	15/8
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	10/12
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	17/7
Provincial Low/High (2000)	7/14 Antsiranana/Fianarantsoa
Poorest/Richest Quintile	15/7

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	67/97
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Malawi

Overview

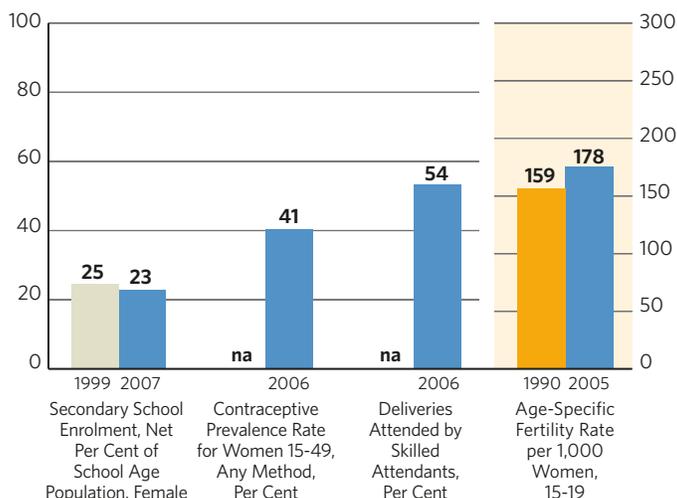
Malawi's population is 15 million, of whom 65 per cent live below the national poverty line. The total fertility rate is 5.5 lifetime births per woman, and the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is extremely high, but has declined somewhat according to a recent survey. Contributing to the high MMR in Malawi is the low rate of skilled attendance at childbirth. Women continue to deliver at home or with a Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA), despite the Government's new policy to redefine the roles of TBAs as advocates and counselors rather than primary birth attendants.

There is political commitment to ensure that the ICPD agenda and the MDGs are achieved. Each year, Malawi issues the Malawi Millennium Development Goals Report highlighting the progress made and the challenges. The main achievement made in the area of population and development is the successful conduct of the 2008 Population and Housing Census which has provided substantial data for monitoring the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy and the ICPD goals.

Malawi's HIV prevalence is estimated at 12 per cent for those aged 15 to 49. Despite this high rate, life expectancy has increased since 1990 from 46 to 54 years as the availability of treatment has increased. Sexual health and HIV/AIDS prevention have been included in the life-skills curriculum in schools, and the Government's comprehensive HIV Prevention Strategy demonstrates a renewed emphasis on evidence-based prevention programming. To address the insufficient attention that has been given to gender and women's rights issues, the prevention bill has also recognized the plight of women and included clauses that will criminalize sexual violence. The Bill also prohibits cultural practices that are fueling the spread of HIV.

The adolescent pregnancy rate remains very high and adolescents account for a significant proportion of all first pregnancies. More than half of all women have married before age 18. The Government of Malawi has recently reviewed laws on marriage through The Family Relations and Divorce Bill (yet to be passed in Parliament). The implementation of the Malawi Health SWAp has prioritized MDG 5, which includes universal access to contraception. While contraceptive prevalence for any method has risen to 41 per cent, stock outs of essential RH commodities, including contraceptives, have recently occurred.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,641	7,585 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	4,819	7,679 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	51	40 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	19	12 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	12	18 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	45 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.0	5.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	41 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	7	38 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	46	54 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	44	53 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	47	55 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	17 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	47	46 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	97	97 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	92	91 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
8.9 2006	15 2006	3.2 2003	16 2003/2004

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.5/6.6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	8.0/3.6
Provincial Low/High	5.5/6.5 Northern/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.6/4.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	113/123
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	126/106
Provincial Low/High	88/129 Northern/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile	123/99

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	144/186
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	416	837 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.7	9.7 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 74 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	54	65 1998
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 7 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	41 76 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	46 60 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 1,100 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	720 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	1,500 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 92 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 54 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	124 71 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	209 111 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	27 21 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	24 16 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	49 18 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	114 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	119 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	31 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	26 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 11.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	10.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	13.5 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	29/36
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	57/23
Provincial Low/High	31/37 Central/Southern

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	78/50
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	42/77
Provincial Low/High (2003)	51/58 Central/Northern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	43/77

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	43/37
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	34/49
Provincial Low/High (2003)	32/41 Northern/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile	34/44

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	159 178 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	35	34 2004
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	17 2004
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	24	23 2004
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	19	18 2004
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	54	50 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	70 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	68 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	87 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 2.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 8.4 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	84 104 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	46 83 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	90 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	86 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	10 13 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,458 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	35 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	20	17 2004
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	17	10 2004
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	36 28 2004
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	18	25 2004

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	12/9
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	20/13
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	4/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	4/3
Provincial Low/High (2000)	3/4 Northern/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	90/95
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Mali

Overview

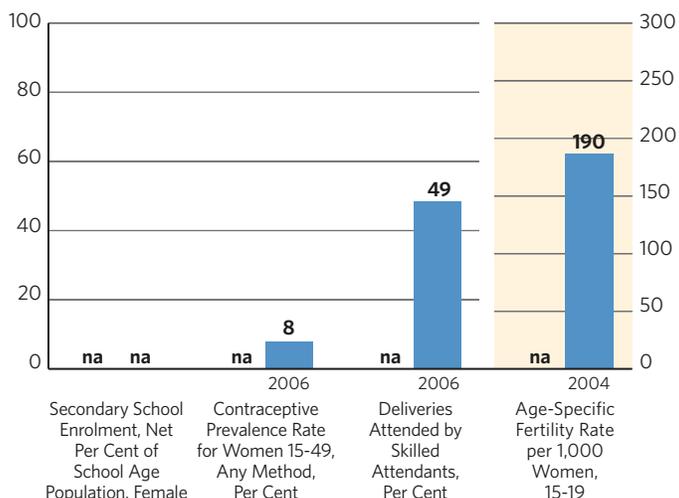
Mali is one of the 49 least-developed countries. A landlocked country of mostly desert or semi-desert, Mali is heavily dependent on donor support. A little over half of the country's 13 million people live on less than US\$1.25 a day. Armed uprisings in northern Mali have resulted in over 11,000 refugees and asylum seekers, and have made it difficult for UNFPA to implement its programmes in Tombouctou, Gao and Kidal.

The Government endorsed a cooperative agreement with UNFPA (2008-2012) encouraging policies and population and development programmes to reduce poverty. With UNFPA's support, the country has, among other actions: updated its national population policy; established a priority programme for investments in population; created a framework to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS; developed a policy and plan of action to eliminate female genital mutilation/cutting; updated standards and procedures for reproductive health; and developed a national document for the prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula.

While still high, maternal deaths and infant mortality have decreased. Women in Mali are having fewer children, but the total fertility rate is 5.4 lifetime births per woman. Adolescent pregnancy is high at 190 per 1,000 live births. Less than half of births are attended by a skilled health professional and modern contraceptive prevalence has stalled at 7 per cent.

The 2002-2006 Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP) led to an improvement in Malians' living conditions, especially in their access to education, health care and water. But poor control over population growth and weak economic growth hindered any significant reduction in rural poverty. This prompted the Government to make development of productive sectors the core of its poverty reduction strategy. The new PRSP (2007-2011) focuses on two objectives: spurring economic growth by developing the rural production and mining sectors and promoting the well-being of poor people by maintaining the momentum of initiatives in the social sector and strengthening them through reforms geared to achieving the MDGs. UNFPA assisted the Government in developing a decennial plan to achieve the MDGs to accelerate Mali's progress.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,421	6,424 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	4,473	6,586 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	51	43 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20	15 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	23	32 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	43	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.4	5.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	8 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	7 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	46	49 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	45	48 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	47	50 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	44 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	102	87 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	86	83 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	4 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.9 2006	16 2006	4.1 2006	68 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	5.4/7.2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	7.0/3.8
Provincial Low/High	4.8/7.4 Bamako/Sikasso
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.6/4.9

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	158/234
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	223/102
Provincial Low/High	108/262 Bamako/Ségou
Poorest/Richest Quintile	233/124

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	141/219
Poorest/Richest Quintile	198/122

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		557	1,128 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-1.9	5.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	51 2006
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	64 1998
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	7 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	33	60 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	35	45 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	970 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	620 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,300 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	70 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	49 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	148	117 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	250	196 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	32 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	62	64 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	83	78 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	92 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	74 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	39 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	25 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.7 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	26/42
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	43/16
Provincial Low/High	17/58 Mopti/Kayes

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	80/38
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	44/92
Provincial Low/High (2003)	20/93 Kidal/Bamako
Poorest/Richest Quintile	35/86

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	13/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/23
Provincial Low/High (2003)	2/17 Mopti/Bamako
Poorest/Richest Quintile	3/16

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	190 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	36 2006
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	16 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		28	26 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		19	17 2006
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	66 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	68 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	59 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	45 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	59	80 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	50	64 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	84 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	75 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	10 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,209 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	33 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	21 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	10 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	31 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	10 2006

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	8/9
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	21/21
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	7/11
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	10/6
Provincial Low/High (2000)	5/15 Bamako/Kidal
Poorest/Richest Quintile	11/5

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	61/93
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Mauritania

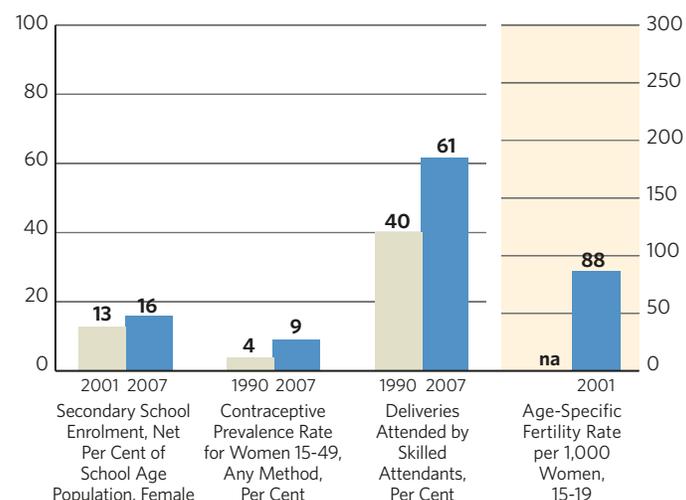
Overview

Mauritania is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. Most of the country is desert or semi-desert, and its 3.3 million people are largely confined to towns and cities and a few fertile areas. The population growth rate has declined somewhat to 2.3 per cent per year. Mauritania has more than 34,000 refugees and returned refugees in need of humanitarian assistance. Political instability, including four recent changes of government, has interfered with plans to decentralise health services. New elections were to be held in 2009, and many budgetary and approval processes are on hold.

While Mauritania has made some progress towards achieving non-health-related MDGs, the health indicators are mixed. Maternal mortality declined from 1,000 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 820, but remains unacceptably high. In a relatively short time, Mauritania has increased the percentage of births attended by skilled personnel from 40 to 61 per cent. Infant mortality has only declined from 81 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 75 per 1,000 live births. Although contraceptive use of any method remains very low, at 9 per cent, fertility has declined substantially from 6.2 lifetime births per woman to 4.4. Adolescent fertility remains high at 88 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19.

In response to the demands of women and their allies, gender training was carried out in 2007 for members of Government and Parliament. UNFPA and UNICEF are coordinating activities to fight gender-based violence and female genital mutilation/cutting. UNFPA supported the Government in the development of a road map to reduce maternal and infant deaths, but the road map has not been finalized. A national public information and awareness-raising campaign on obstetric fistula resulted in many women being successfully treated and enrolled in income-generating programmes as part of their social rehabilitation. Strategic partnerships including influential women and religious leaders have raised the profile of gender and reproductive health. Girls' education, early marriage and HIV/AIDS are getting more attention. However, the African Youth Charter has not been signed.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	999	1,669 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,031	1,622 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	43	33 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	16	10 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	40	41 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	108 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	50 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.2	4.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	4	9 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	1	8 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	49	57 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	47	55 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	51	59 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	20 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	40 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	89	73 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	85	68 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.5 2006	19 2006	2.2 2005	54 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.1/5.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	5.2/3.4
Provincial Low/High	4.1/5.1 Nouakchott/Fleuve
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	114/127
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	118/89
Provincial Low/High	86/170 Nouadhibou/Guidimagha
Poorest/Richest Quintile	144/87

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	69/106
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,124	1,927 2007
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-1.8	1.9 2007
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 21 2000
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	46 2000
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 6 2000
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	37 60 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	20 24 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 820 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	480 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	1,200 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 75 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	40 61 2007

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	81 75 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	130 119 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	48 30 2007

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	44 30 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	64 38 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	100 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	106 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	27 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	24 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	1.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	0.5 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	14/17
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	23/5
Provincial Low/High	10/18 Centre/Nord

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	90/39
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	45/92
Provincial Low/High (2003)	30/97 Hodh El Gharbi/Nouadhibou
Poorest/Richest Quintile	21/95

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	14/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	4/19
Provincial Low/High (2003)	1/19 Guidimakha/Nouadhibou
Poorest/Richest Quintile	1/16

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 88 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	16 2001
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	17 2001
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	30	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	43 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	44 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	25 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	39 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	77 106 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	49 89 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	57 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na 22 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	322 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	34 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	16 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	9 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 32 2001
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	5/11
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	15/15
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	4/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	10/2
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2/12 Nouadhibou/Gorgol
Poorest/Richest Quintile	11/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	53/94
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Mauritius

Overview

Mauritius, an island off the east coast of Africa, has an estimated population of 1.3 million. A stable democracy with a positive human rights record, the country attracts foreign investment and has one of Africa's highest per capita incomes.

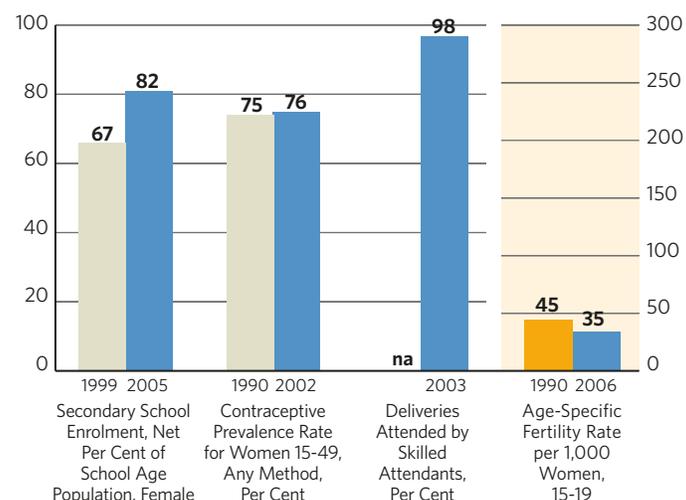
Family planning and maternal health services are widely accessible in Mauritius through an extensive network of hospitals, clinics and community health centres. Since the early 1970s, the Maternal and Child Health Services of the Ministry of Health, with the collaboration of other ministries and NGOs, have successfully implemented programmes in reproductive health, women's empowerment and gender equality.

The country's health profile is close to that of developed countries. The infant mortality rate fell from 21 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 13 in 2007, and the under 5 mortality rate fell from 24 deaths per 1,000 live births to 15 in 2007. Maternal mortality was estimated at 15 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. These health indicators are consistent with the country's relatively high contraceptive prevalence (76 per cent of married women use contraception) and low fertility rate—1.7 lifetime births per woman. The annual population growth rate is low, 0.6 per cent.

The Government views the ageing of its population and the shrinking size of its working-age population as areas for concern. 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 the face of a growing number of HIV/AIDS cases, the Government has placed HIV/AIDS at the core of its public health agenda. An estimated 1.7 per cent of adults were living with HIV/AIDS in 2007, with infections highly concentrated among injecting drug users—30 per cent to 60 per cent of this population is believed to be infected. The National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan, started in 2001, outlines multisectoral activities to promote prevention and increase access to antiretroviral drugs, although only about 1 in 5 people with AIDS receives such treatment.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	528	638 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	529	650 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	20	14 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	44	42 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	55	54 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.2	1.7 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	75	76 2002
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	49	41 2002
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	69	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	66	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	73	76 2009
Median Age of Total Population	26	32 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	29	23 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	8	11 2009
Dependency Ratio	54	43 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	44	32 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	10 2009

ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.0 2006	115 2006	2.8 2006	631 2005/2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,317	12,079 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.8	5.3 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	11	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	100 100 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	94 94 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 15 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	15 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	30 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 98 2003

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	21 13 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	24 15 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 15 1995

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	9 5 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	9 3 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	101 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	101 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	89 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	88 2005

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 1.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	2.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	1.0 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2003)	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2003)	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	16 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	45 35 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	28	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	24	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 1.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 1.0 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	100 100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	104 99 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	86	84 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	43	47 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	7 17 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	25 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	43 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	25 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	7 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	6 4 2002
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2000)	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Mozambique

Overview

Mozambique is a least developed country, ranked 175 out of 179 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is the most devastating threat to the country's 23 million residents, with the potential to wipe out past gains in health and life expectancy. The incidence of HIV/AIDS is disproportionately higher among young females. Mozambique has a high maternal mortality ratio of 520 deaths per 100,000 live births, modern contraceptive prevalence is low and there is a high unmet need for family planning.

Mozambique's National Population Policy Action Plan is an integral part of a comprehensive Absolute Poverty Reduction Programme, which seeks to reduce poverty while addressing issues such as sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV/AIDS, education and gender equality.

The Government has approved a National Gender Policy that strengthens the country's inheritance rights protection for women and children. The minimum age for marriage for both boys and girls has been increased to 18 in an effort to reduce adolescent childbearing. Parliament is currently discussing a proposed law on violence against women, based on a draft submitted in 2006. UNFPA played a key role in promoting the proposed law. With the law's approval, the country will comply with international commitments it has signed.

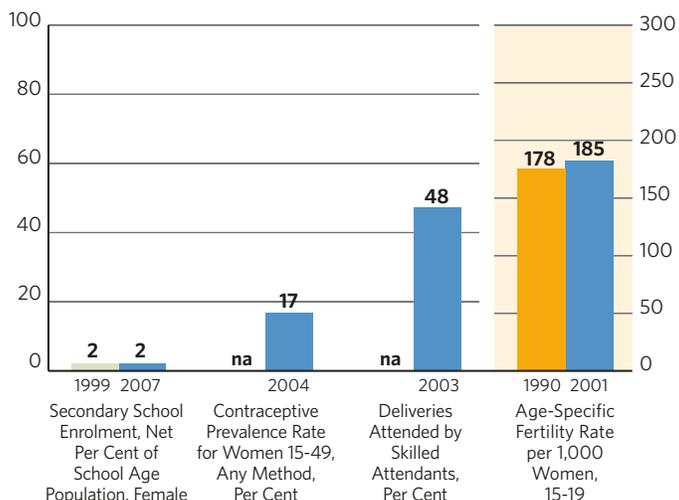
The Strategy to Accelerate HIV Prevention in Mozambique has been approved, and includes adolescents and youth among the key vulnerable groups. The Government and partners are committing resources to meet the reproductive health needs of adolescents and young adults.

The international community has provided generous funding for the treatment of HIV/AIDS, but inadequate technical, human and institutional capacities remain a major challenge to scaling-up the antiretroviral treatment programme.

A road map to accelerate maternal mortality reduction and a national strategic plan to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 have been approved. UNFPA has provided technical support to develop key policies, strategies and norms and to revise the health information system and frameworks to incorporate sexual and reproductive health indicators; in-service training of health personnel on emergency obstetric care; and planning, procurement and funding of contraceptives, condoms and other commodities.

Challenges facing the Poverty Reduction Programme include persistent regional disparities, poor governance systems and lack of qualified personnel in sexual and reproductive health.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	6,418	11,135 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	7,012	11,760 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44	38 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	21	16 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	21	36 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	47 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.3	5.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	17 2004
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	12 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	43	48 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	42	47 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	45	49 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	47	44 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	99	89 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	93	83 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.5 2006	13 2006	4.5 2006	69 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.4/6.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.3/2.9
Provincial Low/High	3.2/7.2 Maputo Cidade/Niassa
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.3/3.8

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	143/192
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	200/87
Provincial Low/High	89/241 Maputo Cidade/Cabo Delgado
Poorest/Richest Quintile	196/108

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	143/207
Poorest/Richest Quintile	191/126

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	551	855 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.0	6.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 75 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	54 2003
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 5 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na 42 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na 31 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 520 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	360 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	680 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 85 2003
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 48 2003

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	135 115 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	201 168 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 24 2003

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	34 42 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	68 53 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	119 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	103 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	21 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	16 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 12.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	10.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	14.9 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	32/49
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	62/16
Provincial Low/High	20/59 Maputo Cidade/Niassa

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	81/34
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	31/95
Provincial Low/High (2003)	32/89 Cabo Delgado/Maputo Cidade
Poorest/Richest Quintile	25/89

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	23/7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/47
Provincial Low/High (2003)	5/39 Cabo Delgado/Maputo Cidade
Poorest/Richest Quintile	4/35

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	178 185 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	41 2003
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	16 2003
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	22 2003
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	18 2003
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	55 2003
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	74 2003
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	56 2003
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	65 2003
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 2.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 8.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	74 87 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	57 73 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	83 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	85 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	16 35 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,711 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	28 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	11 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	8 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 18 2004
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	15 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/8
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	10/11
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	4/8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	11/4
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/9 Maputo Cidade/Cabo Delgado
Poorest/Richest Quintile	10/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	67/98
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Namibia

Overview

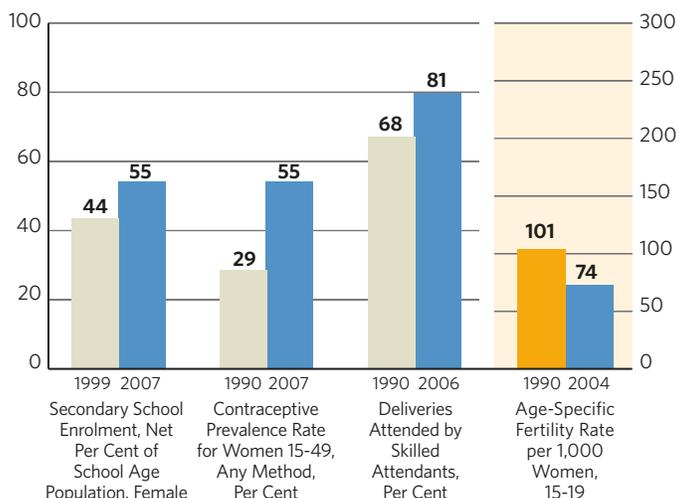
Namibia is a middle-income country of 2.3 million with an export economy based on minerals, including diamonds. The total fertility rate in Namibia declined from 6 births per woman in 1990 to 3.3 in 2009. Widespread use of modern methods is considered the principal cause of the decline in Namibia's annual population growth rate to 1.9 per cent per year. The increase in contraceptive prevalence can be attributed to the provision of free family planning services in all Government health facilities.

There is some evidence from a recent survey that maternal mortality has increased above the level of 210 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. Maternal health is now a priority in the national health strategic plan. In Namibia, over 80 per cent of women deliver their babies with the assistance of a skilled birth attendant. Currently, 95 per cent of all pregnant women received ante-natal care from qualified health personnel. However quality emergency obstetrical services (EmOC) are lacking in more than half of public health facilities due to shortage of adequately skilled personnel.

HIV/AIDS affects more than 15 per cent of the adult population and remains the major challenge to the country's future development. HIV/AIDS has been the leading cause of death in the country since the late 1990s, although prevalence is thought to have peaked at 22 per cent in 2002. Although the uptake of condoms in the general population has increased, the 2006 DHS showed that only 62 per cent of young men and 65 per cent of a young women had comprehensive knowledge of HIV. In collaboration with UNICEF, UNFPA supported the development of a youth-friendly health service training manual and guidelines and the conduct of related workshops to train trainers in their use. UNFPA leadership of the Partners Forum on HIV has ensured greater advocacy for HIV/AIDS and other ICPD issues among partners and had led to increased funding for national NGOs for grass root implementation of HIV prevention activities

Gender-based violence remains a significant concern, with evidence from a 2007 survey that certain forms of violence against women are socially tolerated. UNFPA has strengthened its programme ties with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child (MGECW) welfare through the provision of an international gender advisor. There has been a significant increase in the representation of women in Parliament.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	690	1,070 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	708	1,101 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.9 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	42	28 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	28	36 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.0	3.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	29	55 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	26	46 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	62	63 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	60	62 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	63	64 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	44	37 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	89	68 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	83	62 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.8 2006	125 2006	5.9 2003	561 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.8/4.3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.3/2.1
Provincial Low/High	2.6/5.1 Khomas/Omaheke
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5.1/2.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	60/76
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	78/23
Provincial Low/High	49/95 Kunene/Ohangwena
Poorest/Richest Quintile	92/29

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	58/92
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		4,414	6,343 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		2.5	2.7 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	57	93 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	26	35 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	210 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	110 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	300 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	95 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	68	81 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	57	47 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	87	68 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	26	24 2000

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	14	9 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	11	6 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	110 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	109 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	54 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	64 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	15.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	12.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	18.6 2007

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	22 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	101	74 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		22	15 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		19	19 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		25	29 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		13	10 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	86 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	83 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	86 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	3.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	10.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	103	99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	122	117 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	64 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	48 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	7	27 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	30 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	55 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	177 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	28 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		16	1 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		8	0 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	24	7 2007
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		16	44 2006

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	12/18
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	58/0
Provincial Low/High	6/34 Khomas/Kavango

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	94/73
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	50/99
Provincial Low/High (2003)	54/94 Kunene/Karas
Poorest/Richest Quintile	60/98

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	55/37
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	29/56
Provincial Low/High (2003)	28/59 Oshana/Erongo
Poorest/Richest Quintile	29/54

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	2/0
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	4/1
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	2/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	7/2
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/6 Khomas/Caprivi, Hardap, Oshikoto
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	90/97
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Niger

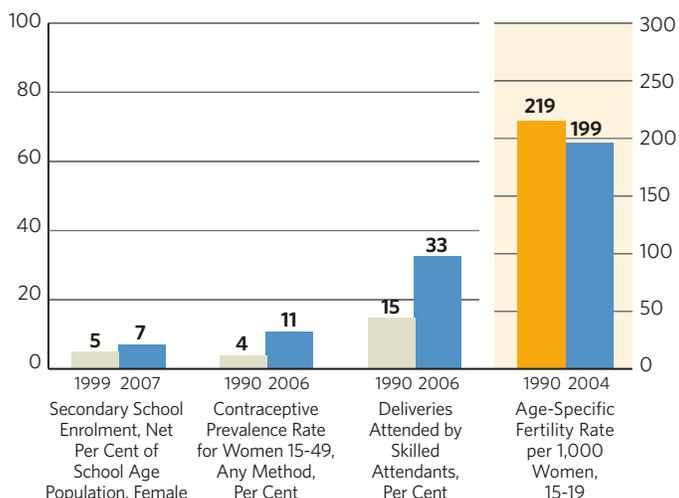
Overview

A vast arid country on the edge of the Sahara Desert, Niger is one of the world's least developed countries. Approximately 66 per cent of the country's population of 15 million lives on less than US\$1.25 a day. Niger's economy is still largely dependent on subsistence crops, livestock and some of the world's largest uranium deposits. Drought cycles, desertification, a high population growth rate and the drop in world demand for uranium have worsened the country's economy. Unresolved armed conflict in the north has handicapped the implementation of development programmes.

With a persistently high population growth rate (4 per cent in 2009), Niger's ability to achieve development targets is severely limited. Only one-third of the population over age 15 is literate; half of the population is younger than 15 and almost 84 per cent of the population lives in rural areas. Niger has the highest fertility rate in sub-Saharan Africa, an average of 7.1 lifetime births per woman. Niger's maternal mortality ratio is 1,800 deaths per 100,000 live births. But there are positive signs of progress: a decline in the infant mortality rate from 149 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 83 in 2007 and an increase in assisted births from 16 per cent in 2000 to 33 per cent in 2006.

The Government's partnership with UNFPA has strengthened its capacity to develop policies and programmes in line with its Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme and the MDGs. In 2008, the Government approved a gender policy with support from UNFPA, and the Ministry for the Promotion of the Woman and of the Protection of the Child established a framework for dialogue on gender equity issues with partners and civil society. UNFPA and the World Bank have also partnered to support the Government in implementing its population policy and adopting a Road Map for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality. Several partners are financing the procurement of contraceptives so that the Government can provide contraceptives free of cost, and UNFPA has assisted the Government in developing a contraceptive security plan. With the advent of free health care including Caesarian sections and family planning, use of reproductive health services has increased.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,299	7,657 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	4,174	7,633 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	4.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	57	55 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	26	15 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	15	16 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	43	43 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	8.2	7.1 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	4	11 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	2	5 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	40	52 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	40	51 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	40	53 2009
Median Age of Total Population	15	15 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	49	50 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	105	108 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	101	104 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	4	4 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.2 2006	8 2006	3.1 2006	54 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	6.0/7.4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	7.3/4.6
Provincial Low/High	5.3/8.0 Niamey/Maradi
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.9/6.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	139/231
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	222/92
Provincial Low/High	111/269 Agadez/Zinder
Poorest/Richest Quintile	206/157

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	116/222
Poorest/Richest Quintile	260/148

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		678	684 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-1.3	9.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	73	66 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	8	6 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	41	42 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	3	7 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	1,800 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	840 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	2,900 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	46 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	15	33 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	143	83 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	304	176 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	43	44 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	75	47 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	91	74 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	61 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	46 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	13 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	8 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.5 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	20/45
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	47/8
Provincial Low/High	14/57 Niamey/Maradi

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	78/25
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	29/89
Provincial Low/High (2003)	25/81 Zinder/Niamey
Poorest/Richest Quintile	21/71

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	18/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	3/29
Provincial Low/High (2003)	1/23 Diiffa/Niamey
Poorest/Richest Quintile	2/16

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	18 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	219	199 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		36	39 2006
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		15	16 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		23	23 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		17	16 2006
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		89	80 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	63 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	54 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	38 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	61	75 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	37	61 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	96 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	73 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	5	12 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,667 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	41 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		14	13 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		5	3 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	19	16 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		2	2 2006

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	2/4
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	13/16
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	7/17
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	16/3
Provincial Low/High (2000)	4/23 Niamey/Maradi
Poorest/Richest Quintile	19/8

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	36/83
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Nigeria

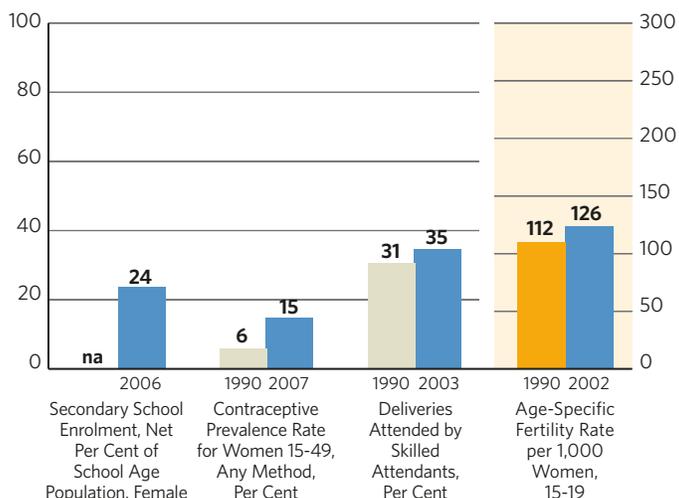
Overview

With a projected population of 155 million in 2009, Nigeria is by far the most populous country in Africa, and faces challenges related to its size and the pace of population growth of 2.3 per cent per year. The total fertility rate is 5.2, while use of modern contraception among women of reproductive age is only 15 per cent for any method. The weak health system and harmful traditional and religious practices continue to present significant barriers to efforts aimed at promoting sexual and reproductive health and attaining the health-related MDGs.

Women are disadvantaged in employment, access to credit, education, land ownership and participation in government. Women's health is also hindered by gender-based violence, lack of adequate nutrition during pregnancy and female genital mutilation/cutting. As many as 800,000 Nigerian women live with obstetric fistula as a result of early pregnancy and obstructed labour. The adolescent fertility rate is 126 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. Nigeria has one of the world's highest maternal mortality ratios and only 35 per cent of women have a skilled attendant at birth. National policies on reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, women and youth exist, but poor dissemination and implementation of policy documents and low utilization of funds allocated by the Government to implement planned programmes limit progress.

Significant progress has been made in some key areas aimed at the promotion of sexual and reproductive health. A federal budget line has been created for emergency obstetric care, in addition to the support mobilized by partners towards scaling up the Maternal Neonatal and Child Health (IMNCH) strategy and Roadmap for the reduction of maternal mortality. The results of the 2008 demographic and health survey (DHS) will increase the availability of demographic and health information, particularly new data on gender-based violence and obstetric fistula, and will enable state level data analysis. The establishment of the Network of Women Parliamentarians is expected to improve capacity to advocate for gender issues at the highest level of government. UNFPA is engaged in advocacy, policy dialogue and provision of technical assistance in support of implementing existing reproductive health and rights policies, including expanding access to quality maternal health and emergency obstetric care. It is also involved in strengthening the country's weak health system.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	45,417	77,548 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	45,140	77,181 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	47	40 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18	16 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	35	48 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	47 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.7	5.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	6	15 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4	8 2003
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	46	48 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	45	48 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	48	49 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	43 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	96	84 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	89	78 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.1 2006	8 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.9/6.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.7/2.8
Provincial Low/High	4.1/7.0 South East, South West/ North East
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.5/4.2

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	153/243
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	269/113
Provincial Low/High	103/269 South East/North West
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	88/146
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		718	2,082 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		8.2	5.3 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	64 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		34	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	50	47 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	26	30 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	1,100 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	440 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	2,000 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	58 2003
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	31	35 2003

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	120	97 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	230	189 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	36	29 2003

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	19	11 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	34	15 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	105 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	89 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	35 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	28 2006

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	3.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	2.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	3.8 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	17/30
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	54/9
Provincial Low/High	5/45 South West/North West

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	59/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	13/89
Provincial Low/High (2003)	12/88 North West/South East
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	14/6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	2/22
Provincial Low/High (2003)	3/23 North East/South West
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	112	126 2002
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		28	25 2003
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		17	16 2003
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		17	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		55	59 2003
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	45 1999
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	2.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	79	85 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	72	81 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	86 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	47 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	7 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	13,432 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	32 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		12	12 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		9	5 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	21	17 2003
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		6	4 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	7/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	12/2
Provincial Low/High (2000)	5/15 South West/North West
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Rwanda

Overview

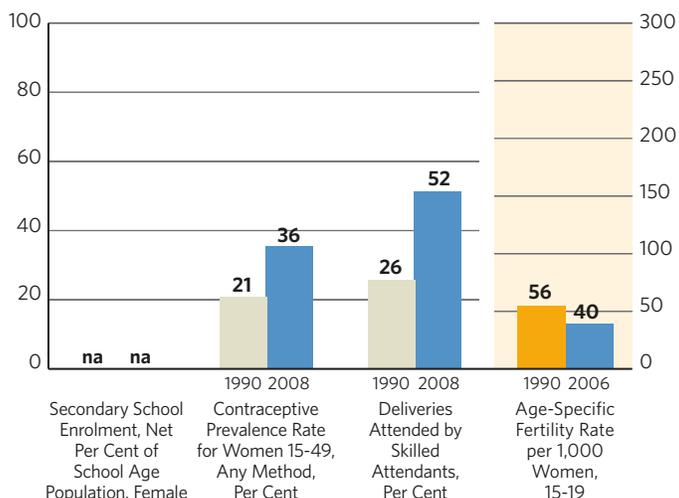
Rwanda is a least developed country, ranking 165 out of 179 countries on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index. As it recovers from the ethnic strife that led to genocide in 1994, the maternal mortality ratio (1,300 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) remains among the highest in the world. The high level of maternal mortality is partly attributed to low utilisation rates of basic and comprehensive obstetric care as demonstrated by the 48 per cent of deliveries that take place without a skilled attendant. However, infant mortality has declined from 104 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 76 and modern contraceptive use has doubled over the same period.

With a total fertility rate of 5.3 lifetime births per woman, a challenge facing the Government is to keep pace with a population growing at the rate of 2.7 per cent per year. HIV prevalence is estimated at nearly 3 per cent of the adult population and the Government has taken steps to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. In January 2007, at the request of the Government, Rwanda was designated as one of the pilot countries for the UN "Delivering as One" initiative, which aims to improve the impact and efficiency of the UN system. This process in Rwanda was an opportunity for UNFPA to promote the ICPD Programme of Action.

A second-generation Economic and Development Poverty Reduction Strategy has been developed which provides the foundation for a five-year development plan and will aid the Government in progressing toward the MDGs. The Government has approved a National Population Policy for Sustainable Development. Population and reproductive health is now a high priority in the national agenda; however, the budget allocated to reproductive health remains low and is likely to decline given the international economic crisis. Significant efforts are needed by UNFPA and other partners to ensure population factors are integrated in national priorities, and sufficient resources are allocated to tackle population and reproductive health issues.

The Rwanda Government has been greatly committed towards gender equality and empowerment of women over the past years. This is demonstrated by various national commitments and programmes including the establishment of national Gender machinery (MIGEPROF) and national women councils up to decentralised levels. Rwanda has made significant gains in women's representation in government and more than one-half of Parliamentarians are now women.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,484	4,842 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	3,612	5,156 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.7 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	48	41 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	31	14 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	5	18 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	101	101 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	42	49 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.6	5.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	21	36 2008
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	13	27 2008
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	33	51 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	31	49 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	35	53 2009
Median Age of Total Population	15	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	49	42 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	109	81 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	102	77 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.6 2006	15 2006	3.2 2007	37 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.7/5.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.1/3.8
Provincial Low/High	4.4/5.8 Ville de Kigali/Est, Sud
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5.8/4.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	87/142
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	174/43
Provincial Low/High	102/174 Ville de Kigali/Est
Poorest/Richest Quintile	161/84

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	46/39
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		940	1,022 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-2.4	11.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	77 2000
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	60 2000
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 2000
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	65	65 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	25	48 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	1,300 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	770 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,800 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	96 2008
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	26	52 2008

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	104	76 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	171	121 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	29	23 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	22	22 2000
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	33	23 2000
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	146 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	149 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	19 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	17 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	2.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	2.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	3.2 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	5/6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	5/3
Provincial Low/High	5/9 Est./Ville de Kigali

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	70/49
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	39/82
Provincial Low/High (2003)	48/66 Nord./Ville de Kigali
Poorest/Richest Quintile	43/71

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	36/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	19/43
Provincial Low/High (2003)	23/35 Sud./Ville de Kigali
Poorest/Richest Quintile	22/39

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	22 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	56	40 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		11	6 2008
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		20	20 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		23	25 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		20	21 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		24	19 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	88 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	80 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	81 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.4 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	93	102 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	73	89 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	82 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	17	56 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	971 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	33 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		21	25 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		19	13 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	40	38 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		21	30 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	14/13
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	26/21
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	3/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	7/4
Provincial Low/High (2000)	3/6 East/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	94/97
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São Tomé and Príncipe

Overview

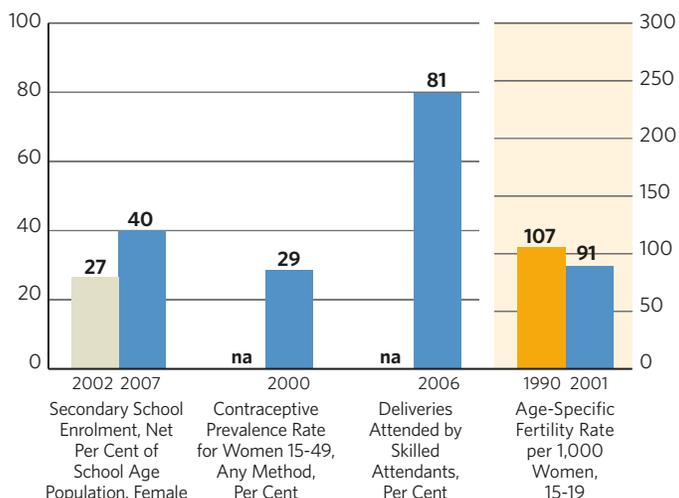
São Tomé and Príncipe is one of 49 least developed countries, with a total population of 163,000 and an annual population growth rate of 1.6 per cent. São Tomé and Príncipe relies heavily on imports for most consumer goods and food.

The country's first Demographic and Health Survey was launched in 2008 and will provide more accurate data on fertility and contraceptive use. With total fertility averaging 3.7 lifetime births per woman and the prevalence of modern contraceptive methods at 27 per cent, the Government has recently taken steps to strengthen national attention to population, reproductive health and gender in development. The National Institute for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity, developed with support from UNFPA, has been created to coordinate the implementation of the national gender strategy.

The country appears on track to achieve MDG 2 - universal access to primary education. The maternal mortality ratio has declined but remains high. With support from UNFPA and WHO, São Tomé and Príncipe conducted an assessment in 2007 of the steps needed to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths. Nearly all women have at least one antenatal care visit and 81 per cent are attended at birth by skilled personnel, but only one hospital provides emergency obstetric and neonatal care. Reproductive health services have been integrated into 89 per cent of health facilities

The World Bank has supported the development of national strategies to control HIV/AIDS and malaria. Adolescent sexual and reproductive health is being addressed by incorporating sex education into secondary school curricula and offering youth-friendly services in public facilities, including schools. Information campaigns by the media and civil society groups are reaching out-of-school youth and adults. Results of studies supported by UNFPA on the sexual and reproductive health of out-of-school adolescents, gender integration, and factors related to maternal mortality will guide the development of new policies and programmes.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	58	81 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	59	82 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37	32 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	na	60 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	41	49 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.3	3.7 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	29 2000
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	27 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	62	66 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	61	64 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	62	68 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	47	41 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	109	80 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	95	73 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
5.4 2006	41 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	1,738 ²⁰⁰⁸
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.8	5.8 ²⁰⁰⁸
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income ²⁰⁰⁹
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	na
MMR, Upper Bound	na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	na
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	82/76
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	62/91
Provincial Low/High (2003)	63/94
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	29/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	22/30
Provincial Low/High (2003)	22/51
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	21 ²⁰⁰⁹
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	107
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	23	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	18	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	80	77 ²⁰⁰⁶
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	39	31 ²⁰⁰⁶
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	2/2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	2/2
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/3
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Senegal

Overview

Senegal, located at the extreme west of Africa, is ranked among the least developed countries. Senegal's population is estimated at 12.5 million, with a growth rate of 2.6 per cent per year. The 2008 review of the country's strategy for reducing poverty revealed significant progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs.

Senegal has made strides in improving access to education and greater equity in enrolment between boys and girls. Gender parity has been reached at the elementary school level. Illiteracy among adults is high among both men and women, but women are considerably more likely to be illiterate than men.

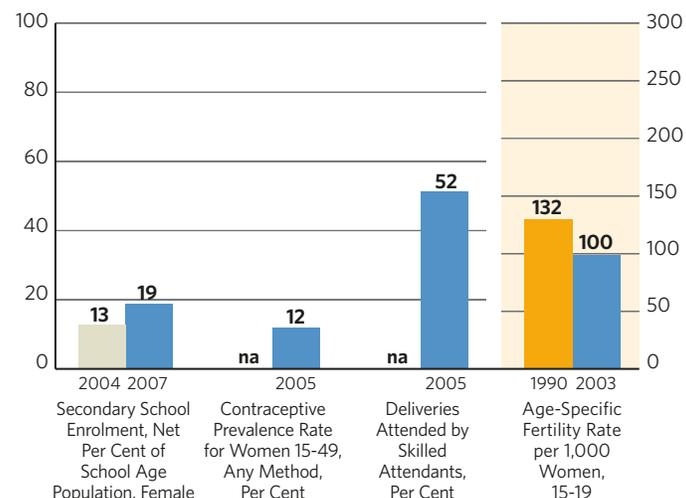
Infant mortality has declined from 72 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 59 in 2007. The prenatal consultation rate was 87 per cent in 2008. Fertility has declined slowly, from 6.5 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 5 births per woman. Only about 12 per cent of women currently in union use any contraceptive method. Adolescent fertility is high at 100 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, but has declined.

Senegal continues to give enormous attention to HIV prevention, and these efforts have helped to contain overall prevalence to 1 per cent (2007).

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is still widely practiced, but more villages are abandoning the practice. On a national level, 28 per cent of women undergo FGM/C, with some regional levels ranging as high as 94 per cent. UNFPA, in partnership with UNICEF, has supported programmes to accelerate the abandonment of FGM/C in more than 3,300 villages.

UNFPA has built capacity in family planning, emergency obstetrical and neonatal care and repair of obstetric fistula for health professionals as part of the National Road Map to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity. With the World Bank, UNFPA has invested in improved data collection and statistical measurement. It supports attention to issues of population, reproductive health and gender in the national poverty reduction strategy. UNFPA has made progress in gaining national attention to address gender-based violence, reproductive health commodity security and the sexual and reproductive health needs of youth.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,923	6,214 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	4,055	6,320 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44	39 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14	11 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	39	42 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	49 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.5	5.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	12 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	10 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	53	56 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	52	54 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	54	57 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	47	44 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	99	85 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	92	81 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	4 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.3 2006	22 2006	3.4 2006	111 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.1/6.4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.1/3.0
Provincial Low/High	3.7/6.7 Dakar/Fatick
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.0/3.3

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	91/160
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	152/60
Provincial Low/High	79/205 Dakar/Kolda
Poorest/Richest Quintile	183/64

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	64/137
Poorest/Richest Quintile	189/36

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,152	1,772 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.9	2.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲ 66	34 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	33	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲ 4	6 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲ 67	77 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲ 26	28 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	980 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	590 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	1,400 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲ na	87 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na	52 2005

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 72	59 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲ 149	114 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲ 22	17 2005

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	● 50	41 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	● 70	56 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	84 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	84 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	30 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	23 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲ na	1.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	1.2 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	12/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	28/4
Provincial Low/High	10/38 Dakar/Kolda

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	85/33
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	42/88
Provincial Low/High (2003)	26/92 Kolda/Dakar
Poorest/Richest Quintile	20/89

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	18/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/30
Provincial Low/High (2003)	1/21 Matam/Ziguinchor
Poorest/Richest Quintile	3/22

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲ 132	100 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	19 2005
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	18 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	29	28 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	20	18 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	48 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	71 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	71 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	55 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲ na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲ na	0.8 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲ 73	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲ 53	76 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	72	83 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	22	58 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲ 13	22 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,374 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	38 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	24 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	7 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲ na	32 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	11	8 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/8
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	23/21
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	2/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	4/0
Provincial Low/High (2000)	0/7 Fatick/Kolda
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	77/97
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Seychelles

Overview

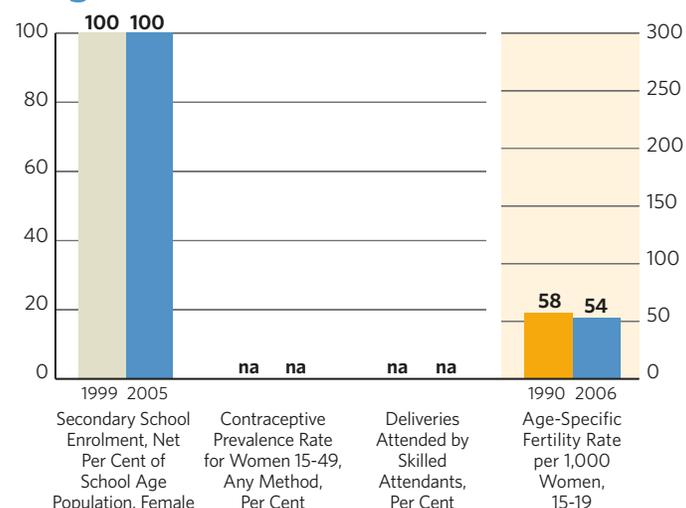
The Seychelles, an archipelago of about 115 islands, gained independence from Britain in 1976 but remains a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. In 1979, the country's constitution established a one-party republic. In 1992, a multiparty system took effect.

Seychelles' socio-economic progress has been one of the most successful among developing countries. According to the 2002 Census, literacy stood at 91 per cent of the population aged 15 and older and half of the population had completed secondary school. The country has achieved the MDG of gender parity in primary schooling. In 2009, the Education Ministry launched a project to increase literacy among adults who had fewer schooling opportunities during their lifetime. Despite its small population size, the country plans to open its first university in the near future.

Seychelles has essentially completed its demographic transition, with a total fertility rate of 1.9 children per woman and a population growth rate of 0.5 per cent per year. Adolescent fertility is 54 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. Life expectancy at birth has reached 68 years for males and 78 years for females and infant mortality is a low 12 deaths per 1,000 live births. The country is on target to achieve the MDG of halving the under-5 mortality rate by 2015.

In its policy report to the United Nations, Seychelles indicated that HIV/AIDS had become a major concern. The Ministry of Health and Social Development conducts an annual promotion for HIV/AIDS awareness. HIV education and testing sites have been set up. The number of cases is just under 400 and 70 people have died from AIDS. Additionally, the number of new cases has risen from fewer than 20 per year in the late 1990s to currently over 40 per year.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	35	44 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	36	43 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.1	0.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23	16 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	na	54 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	na	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	na	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.7	1.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	70	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	65	68 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	75	78 2009
Median Age of Total Population	24	31 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	na	na
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	na	na
Dependency Ratio	na	na
Child Dependency Ratio	na	na
Old-age Dependency Ratio	na	na

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.7 2006	471 2006	3.3 2004	1142 2004

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		10,474	21,530 ²⁰⁰⁸
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		7.0	2.8 ²⁰⁰⁸
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income ²⁰⁰⁹
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	87 ²⁰⁰⁰
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	na
MMR, Lower Bound		na	na
MMR, Upper Bound		na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	17	12 ²⁰⁰⁷
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	19	13 ²⁰⁰⁷
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	1 ²⁰⁰⁴
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	1 ²⁰⁰⁴
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	126 ²⁰⁰⁷
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	125 ²⁰⁰⁷
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	105 ²⁰⁰⁷
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	119 ²⁰⁰⁷

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2003)	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2003)	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		na	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	58	54 ²⁰⁰⁶
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		24	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	99 ²⁰⁰⁷
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	113 ²⁰⁰⁷
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		84	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		65	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	16	24 ²⁰⁰⁹
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2000)	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Sierra Leone

Overview

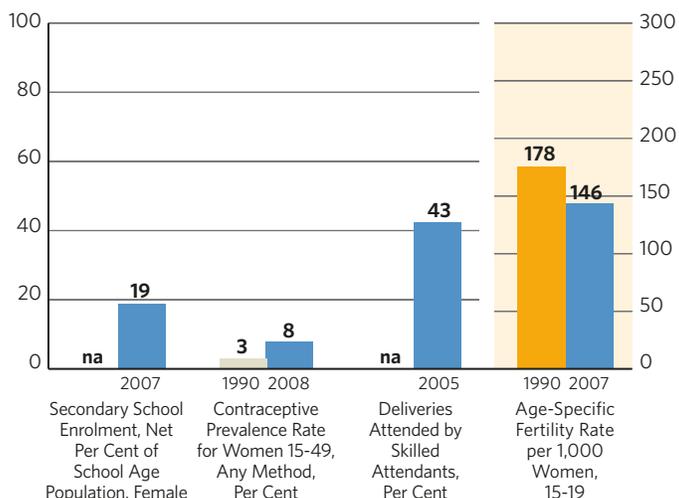
Sierra Leone, with an estimated population of 5.8 million, is one of the 49 least developed countries and ranked last of 179 countries on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index. Health and educational infrastructure destroyed during the nearly decade-long war that ended in 2002 are, however, being rehabilitated and socio-economic activities are gaining momentum. The Joint Vision of the UN System for Sierra Leone (2009-2011) focuses on four priorities: peace consolidation, integrating rural areas into the national economy, economic and social integration of youth, and equitable and affordable access to health. UNFPA is the lead agency collaborating with the Government to implement the ICPD Programme of Action, and is working to assure that population and demographic data are considered in national development plans. UNFPA is concerned that gender is not covered in the Joint Vision.

The country's first Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), conducted in 2008, will provide much-needed data for monitoring and evaluating progress towards meeting the MDGs. Preliminary results show that the maternal mortality ratio has significantly declined from an extraordinarily high level of 2,100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. A first consultation on maternal mortality reduction was held with traditional and religious leaders in 2008. The new DHS is also expected to show declines in the infant mortality rate (155 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007) and a slight decline in HIV prevalence among the adult population.

A National Gender Strategic Plan 2009-2011 has been developed and a coordinator for the National Gender Budgeting Desk is in place. However, gender expertise among implementing partners is considered inadequate. UNFPA collaborated with UNIFEM and the Government to conduct the first national situation analysis on gender-based violence. It is participating in activities to raise awareness among the general public of gender-based violence and women's rights, and to promote legal sanctions against sexual violence.

With collaboration of UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and WFP, a UN Joint Programme for reproductive and child health was launched in 2008. UNFPA is pushing for the reorganization and rehabilitation of the national maternity hospital in Freetown. A Youth and Adolescent network on population and development was also established in 2008.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,006	2,774 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,072	2,922 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	48	40 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	26	15 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	30	37 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	49 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.5	5.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	3	8 2008
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	4 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	39	48 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	38	47 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	40	50 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	42	43 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	81	82 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	77	79 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	3 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.5 2006	3 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	207/279
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	279/164
Provincial Low/High	126/317 West/South
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		792	766 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.4	5.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	63	53 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		83	70 2004
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	1	6 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	53 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	11 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	2,100 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	880 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	3,700 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	81 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	43 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	169	155 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	290	262 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	30 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	36 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	56 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	155 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	139 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	38 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	26 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	2.0 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	76/35
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	38/76
Provincial Low/High (2003)	25/83 North/West
Poorest/Richest Quintile	27/83

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	15/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	2/20
Provincial Low/High (2003)	2/20 South/West
Poorest/Richest Quintile	1/16

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	178	146 2007
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		27	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		18	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	62 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	53 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	45 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	70	90 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	57	69 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	95 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	59 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	13 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	570 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	35 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	7/9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	9/7
Provincial Low/High (2000)	6/11 West/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile	9/6

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	71/92
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South Africa

Overview

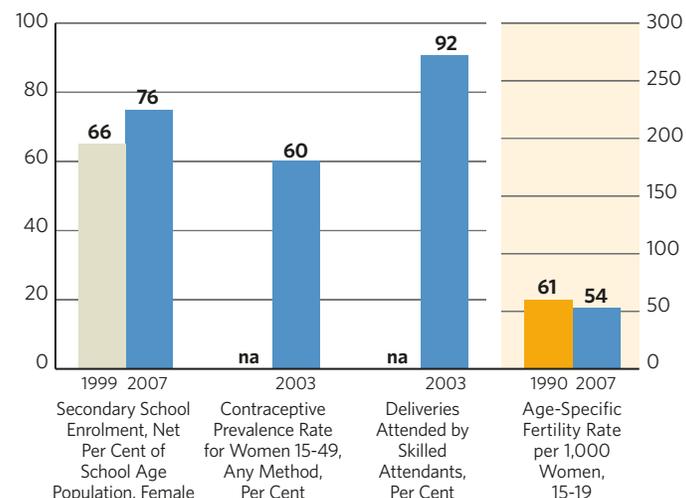
South Africa is a middle-income country of 50 million people. Compared to most other sub-Saharan African countries, South Africa has more favourable health indicators: a lower total fertility rate (2.5 lifetime births per woman); a 60 per cent rate of contraceptive use; and a high proportion of births (92 per cent) taking place with the assistance of skilled attendants. Its population is also growing more slowly at 0.9 per cent per year. However, the maternal mortality ratio is still high, at 400 deaths per 100,000 live births, and infant mortality (46 deaths per 1,000 live births) has declined little since 1990. Maternal and infant mortality are influenced by the country's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, among the highest in the world. South Africa's rank on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index has fallen in recent years from 119 to 125 of 179. About 227,000 asylum seekers and 44,000 refugees need humanitarian assistance.

With the largest number of HIV-infected persons in the world, HIV/AIDS remains a major challenge to South Africa's health and development. Many South African youth become sexually active at a young age, but their knowledge of reproductive health and sexuality is generally poor. Recent research has highlighted the frequency of coerced sexual debut and rape, and their relationship to adolescent pregnancy and HIV/AIDS. In 2007, the Government launched a new National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDs and STIs, focusing on HIV prevention. Recent evidence shows that the rate of new infections is beginning to stabilize.

South Africa has an extensive network of interrelated institutions aimed at gender transformation and mainstreaming, including the Parliamentary Joint Monitoring Committee on the Improvement of the Quality of Life and the Status of Women, and Gender Focal Points in all government departments at all levels. To address the many dimensions of violence and discrimination that undermine the human rights of women and girls, the Government's 365 Day National Action Plan provides a multisectoral approach for ending gender-based violence. UNFPA and other UN agencies are developing a joint UN programme to support the implementation of this plan.

UNFPA led government population experts in producing a training manual on Integration of Population Issues into Development Policies and Plans. The document will be used in trainings at all levels of government.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	18,262	24,705 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	18,614	25,405 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.9 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29	22 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	16 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	52	60 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	50	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.6	2.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	60 2003
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	48	60 2003
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	62	51 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	58	50 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	65	52 2009
Median Age of Total Population	20	25 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	39	31 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	7 2009
Dependency Ratio	72	54 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	67	47 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.0 2006	159 2006	4.0 2007	589 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.3/3.9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	4.5/1.9
Provincial Low/High	2.2/3.9 Free State/Northern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	43/71
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	84/29
Provincial Low/High	13/81 Western Cape/Eastern Cape
Poorest/Richest Quintile	87/22

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	57/53
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		8,055	10,109 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-0.3	3.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	26 2000
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	3 2000
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	81	93 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	55	59 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	400 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	270 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	530 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	92 2003
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	92 2003

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	49	46 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	64	59 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	12 2003

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	11	5 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	12	4 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	104 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	101 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	95 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	99 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	18.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	14.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	21.8 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	11/14
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	20/10
Provincial Low/High	2/17 KwaZulu-Natal/Limpopo

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	94/85
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	75/97
Provincial Low/High (2003)	95/88 Gauteng/Limpopo
Poorest/Richest Quintile	68/98

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	66/62
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	38/75
Provincial Low/High (2003)	59/77 Limpopo/KwaZulu-Natal
Poorest/Richest Quintile	34/70

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	61	54 2007
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	16 1998
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	19 2003
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		29	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		27	27 2003
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	11 2003
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	83 2003
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	71 2003
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	77 2003
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	4.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	12.7 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	118	105 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	82 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	49 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	3	33 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,445 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	11 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	5 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	9 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	15 1998
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	46 1998

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	16/5
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	10/1
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	3/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	3/4
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/11 Eastern Cape, Gauteng/KwaZulu-Natal
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	96/94
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Swaziland

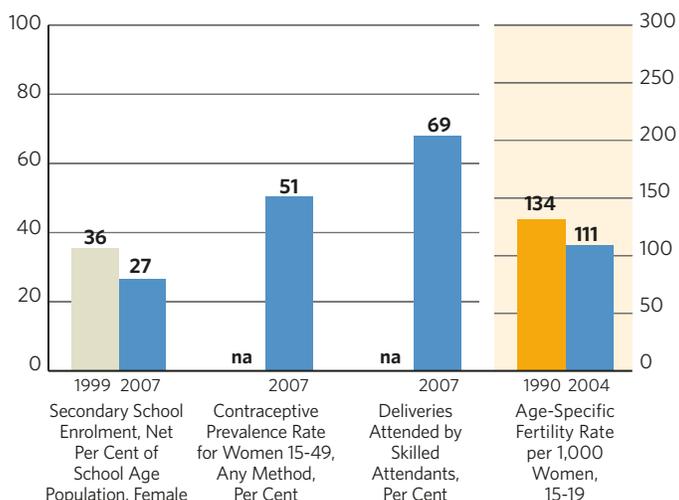
Overview

Swaziland, with a population of 1.2 million in 2009 and growing at a rate of 1.5 per cent per year, is ranked 141 out of 179 countries on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index. Although the total fertility rate has declined to 3.4 births per woman, the economy remains hard hit by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which at 26 percent of the adult population is the one of the highest in the world, increased rapidly during the 1990s. Swaziland has experienced a rapid increase in the number of children orphaned by AIDS, currently estimated at 120,000, and tuberculosis fatalities have been worsened by the emergence of a resistant strain of TB. The infant mortality rate (66 deaths per 1,000 live births) and maternal mortality ratio (390 deaths per 100,000 live births) are relatively high.

The Government is committed to addressing population and development challenges, including reproductive health and gender, and collaborates with development partners, including UN organisations and NGOs, in implementing the Swaziland National Population Policy, the National Health Policy, HIV and AIDS Policy, the Youth Policy and their accompanying strategies and action plans. All these policies and strategies operationalise the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP) which was officially launched in 2008. The Government has intensified efforts to curb the HIV/AIDS pandemic and has incorporated HIV/AIDS prevention efforts into the country's PRSAP. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, as well as bilateral donors, have provided funding to support HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

According to the 2007 progress report on achievement of the MDGs, Swaziland lacks progress on several MDG goals, but has progressed in terms of reducing child mortality, improving gender equality and environmental sustainability. There is an increasing ratio of enrolment of girls to boys in school, high immunisation rates and improved nutritional status of children under age 5. The major challenges are deepening poverty, high HIV prevalence which results in increased mortality among mothers and infants, protracted and devastating drought, and poor economic performance. Despite the action plans, there remains inadequate integration of population variables in development planning and a lack of funding to support national development efforts that target vulnerable groups. A shortage of skilled human resources, especially in the health sector, remains a major challenge to achieving the MDGs.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	408	579 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	458	606 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	41	29 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11	16 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	23	25 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	50 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.7	3.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	51 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	17	48 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	57	46 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	54	47 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	59	45 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	48	39 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	99	75 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	98	69 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.1 2006	103 2006	5.6 2006	331 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.0/4.2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	4.9/2.4
Provincial Low/High	3.6/4.3 Hhohho/Shiselweni
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5.5/2.6

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	107/105
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	151/53
Provincial Low/High	96/115 Hhohho/Lubombo
Poorest/Richest Quintile	37/18

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	89/118
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,198	4,928 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		8.6	2.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	63 2001
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	69 2001
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 2001
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	60 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	50 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	390 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	130 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	980 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	85 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	69 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	70	66 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	96	91 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	7 2007

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	15	8 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	15	7 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	118 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	109 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	58 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	51 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	26.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	20.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	32.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	20/23
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	36/15
Provincial Low/High	18/27 Manzini/Lubombo

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	88/70
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	57/95
Provincial Low/High (2003)	66/80 Lubombo/Manzini
Poorest/Richest Quintile	51/92

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	56/45
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	27/72
Provincial Low/High (2003)	42/51 Shiselweni/Hhohho
Poorest/Richest Quintile	36/59

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	25 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	134	111 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	23 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	18 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		29	28 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		26	24 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	15 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	87 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	89 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	96 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	5.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	22.6 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	93 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	96	89 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	77 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	34 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	4	14 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	24 2001
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	61 2001

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	70 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	21 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	7 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	17 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	54 2006

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	22/11
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	11/6
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	0/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	1/0
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/1 Shiselweni/Manzini
Poorest/Richest Quintile	1/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	95/99
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Tanzania,

the United Republic of

Overview

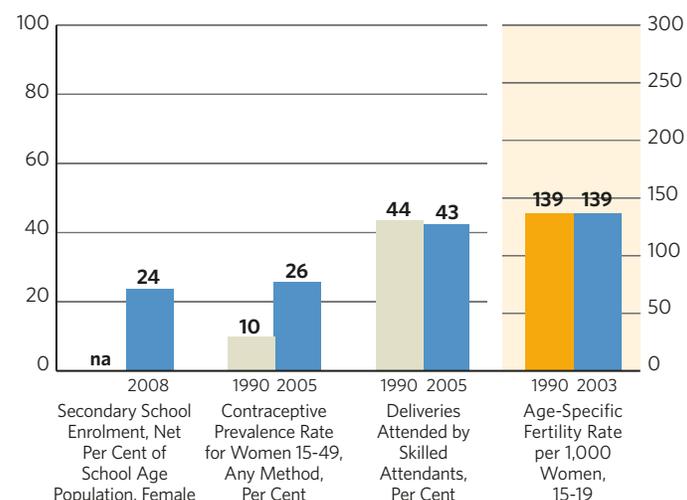
Tanzania is a least developed country with a projected population in 2009 of 43 million and an annual population growth rate of 2.9 per cent. A high total fertility rate of 5.6 lifetime births per woman and a low contraceptive use rate (26 per cent of married women use any method), suggest that Tanzania will continue to grow at a rapid pace for years to come. Although Tanzania has made significant progress toward reduction of child mortality, neonatal mortality remains unacceptably high, at 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, with 50 per cent of deaths occurring within the first 24 hours. The country's maternal mortality ratio has remained persistently high, as has its rate of adolescent fertility (139 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19). Although progress on most MDGs for health has been negligible, Tanzania is on track to meet the MDGs for reduction of child mortality, universal primary education and gender parity in education at the primary level.

The country's Poverty Reduction Strategy aimed to reduce poverty by 50 per cent by 2010. However, a recent household budget survey showed that, when measured using a basic needs poverty line, the numbers living in poverty had increased by 1.3 million. Tanzania also has nearly 270,000 refugees who require humanitarian assistance. The political will of the Government to address its problems is considered strong, and the Government remains committed to address the high rates of maternal and neonatal deaths.

UNFPA is the managing partner for the Joint Programme on Maternal and Newborn Death Reduction, and also participates in the joint programmes on HIV/AIDS and capacity development on the mainland and in Zanzibar. In 2008, with UNFPA support, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar established a budget line for contraceptives; the mainland Government, however, reduced its allocation for contraceptives, raising concerns of supply shortages to meet the growing unmet need for contraception.

Through a quota system, women now occupy nearly one third of Parliamentary seats, but capacity in gender is still considered weak. UNFPA has been implementing interventions in the areas of access to sexual and reproductive health, capacity-building for gender responsive budgeting, and gender mainstreaming in sectoral plans, HIV prevention and population dynamics in national plans. Since 2006, efforts to address gender-based violence have increased.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	12,986	21,807 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	13,246	21,932 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.9 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44	42 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13	11 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	19	25 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	46 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.1	5.6 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	10	26 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	7	20 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	54	56 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	52	56 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	56	57 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	45 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	94	92 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	90	86 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.7 2006	15 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.6/6.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.9/3.3
Provincial Low/High	3.6/7.3 Eastern/Western
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.3/3.3

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	108/138
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	160/120
Provincial Low/High	105/153 Northern/Southern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	137/93

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	92/154
Poorest/Richest Quintile	151/93

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		436	1,263 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		7.0	7.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	73	89 2001
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		51	36 2001
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	7	7 2000
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	49	55 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	35	33 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	950 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	620 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,300 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	78 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	44	43 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	96	73 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	157	116 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	29	22 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	11	21 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	23	24 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	113 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	111 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	6 2001
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	5 2001

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	6.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	5.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	7.6 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	20/29
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	43/4
Provincial Low/High	18/36 Northern/Southern

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	79/35
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	27/83
Provincial Low/High (2003)	38/63 Lake/Eastern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	26/85

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	34/16
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	8/38
Provincial Low/High (2003)	9/31 Western/Eastern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	11/36

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	139	139 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		29	26 2005
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		17	17 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	24 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		21	19 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		51	43 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	79 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	77 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	78 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.9 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	98	98 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	77	82 1999
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	91 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	88 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	30 2008
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	49 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	32 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	4,024 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	34 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		18	15 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		12	7 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	30	22 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		14	19 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	8/5
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	16/11
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	2/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/1
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2/8 Eastern/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	68/84
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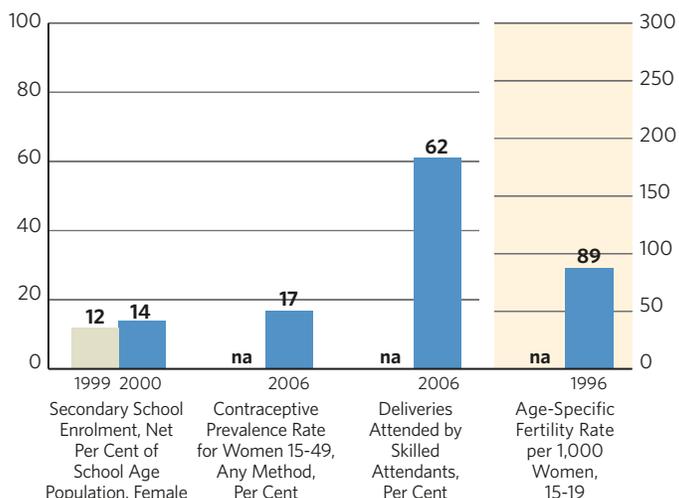
Togo

Overview

A large percentage of Togo's population of 6.6 million lives below the national poverty line. Togo is among the 49 least developed countries in the world, yet it has made significant progress towards achieving some of the targets of the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs. Improvements have been seen in primary school enrolment and gender parity in education. The population growth rate, although still high at 2.4 per cent per year, has declined from 3.3 per cent in 2000. Fertility rates have fallen from 6.4 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 4.2 births per woman. Contraceptive prevalence rates are rising slowly, but remain low; (use of any method is 17 per cent). Maternal mortality is still high at 510 deaths per 100,000 live births, but lower than many other least developed countries. Adolescent fertility has declined significantly from 133 to 89 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. Infant mortality has declined from 89 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 65 deaths, putting Togo on track to achieve the MDG target for reducing child mortality. Togo has nearly 15,000 refugees and returned refugees within its borders.

Since 2004, the Government has changed frequently, thus changing national priorities and slowing planned activities to address ICPD and MDG targets. The low quality and quantity of human resources constrain progress. But there have been some positive steps. In 2008, elementary education became free, as did antiretroviral therapy for HIV/AIDS. UNFPA is supporting a planned census of population and housing, the first in 27 years, which promises to provide much-needed data for decision-making. UNFPA has assisted in developing a plan for reproductive health commodity security. Togo has begun to deploy 4,000 civil servants to improve the quality of the country's sexual and reproductive health programmes.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,957	3,276 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,005	3,342 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44	32 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	30	41 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	102	102 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	49 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.4	4.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	17 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	11 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	57	63 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	55	61 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	59	65 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	20 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	40 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	98	77 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	90	71 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.3 2006	4 2006	2.8 2007	32 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.3/6.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	6.5/2.7
Provincial Low/High	4.3/7.6 Ensemble Maritime/Savanes
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.3/2.9

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	73/143
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	145/64
Provincial Low/High	52/186 Lomé/Savanes
Poorest/Richest Quintile	168/97

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	50/119
Poorest/Richest Quintile	142/35

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,276	829 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-0.2	1.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	39 2006
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		32	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	8 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	49	59 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	13	12 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	510 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	290 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	750 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	84 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	62 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	89	65 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	150	100 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	26 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	21	10 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	52	29 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	104 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	90 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	52 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	27 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	3.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	2.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	3.9 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	12/25
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	38/4
Provincial Low/High	14/28 Ensemble Maritime/Savanes

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	93/40
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	44/89
Provincial Low/High (2003)	19/98 Savanes/Lomé commune
Poorest/Richest Quintile	30/97

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	14/9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	7/21
Provincial Low/High (2003)	6/17 Savanes/Centrale
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/16

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	89 1996
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		27	19 1998
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		17	17 1998
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		20	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		47	28 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	67 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	83 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	2.4 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	65	86 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	34	53 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	91 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	52 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	5	11 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	693 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	36 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	26 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	15 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	32 1998
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	17 1998

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	12/12
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	32/23
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	3/9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	9/3
Provincial Low/High (2000)	3/20 Lomé commune/Savanes
Poorest/Richest Quintile	13/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	69/100
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Uganda

Overview

At 33 million people, Uganda is one of the largest countries in Africa. Its rapid growth rate of 3.3 per cent per year make it one of the fastest-growing populations in the world. Population growth is responsible, in part, for the country's income inequality; more than half of the population live in extreme poverty (below US \$1.25 per day). The country's Population Policy was revised in 2008 and an Action Plan is being developed to slow the rapid rate of population growth.

Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) was evaluated in 2008. Some progress has been made in terms of poverty reduction, educational achievement gains, gender equality in primary education and HIV/AIDS prevention. However, infant and maternal mortality still remain high. The insurgency in the northern part of the country severely depleted the nation's resources, eroded gains from improved social spending and slowed the pace of Uganda's progress towards poverty reduction. Following PEAP, Uganda will implement the National Development Plan 2010-2015.

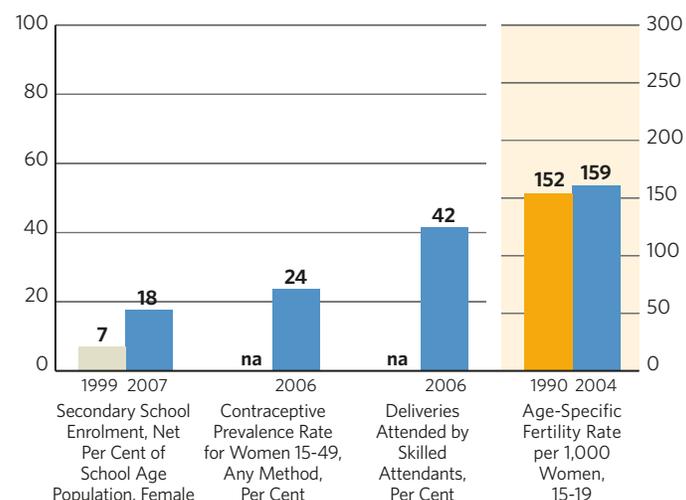
According to the 2008 Mid-Term Review of the Health Sector Strategic Plan, there have been modest achievements by the health sector. Some aspects of the Minimum Health Care Package show progress, such as access to antiretroviral therapy and coverage for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Nevertheless, the sector is off-target for most of the preventive and promotion activities. Clear prioritization and organized scale-up of health interventions is needed.

The government continues to implement HIV/AIDS prevention strategies. In 2004/2005, HIV prevalence was at 6.4 per cent among those between the ages of 15 and 49 and declined to 5.4 per cent in 2007. The peak of the epidemic has shifted from young people (19 to 24 years old) to older age groups (34 to 39 years old). Among youth, young women are the most severely affected, with prevalence three times that of young men of the same age.

Reproductive health services remain inadequate. The proportion of deliveries taking place in health facilities increased from 20 per cent in 2003 to 42 per cent in 2006. Meanwhile, the overall contraceptive prevalence rate remains low at 24 per cent among the women between 15 and 49 years of age. In this age group, unmet needs for family planning also increased to 41 per cent by 2006. Total fertility has dropped only slightly since the 1960s and is currently 6.3 lifetime births per woman.

The National Gender Policy has been revised and a bill to prevent trafficking in persons has been passed. Gender-based violence is still common; 6 in 10 women have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 4 in 10 have experienced sexual violence.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	8,833	16,383 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	8,925	16,327 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	3.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	50	46 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18	12 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	11	13 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	43	43 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.1	6.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	24 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	3	18 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	46	54 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	44	53 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	48	54 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	16 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	48	49 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	105	106 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	98	101 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.8 2006	7 2006	4.1 2004	40 2007/2008

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.4/7.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	7.7/4.4
Provincial Low/High	3.7/7.7 Kampala/Eastern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	8.0/4.3

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	114/153
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	169/102
Provincial Low/High	94/185 Kampala/West Nile
Poorest/Richest Quintile	172/108

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	103/164
Poorest/Richest Quintile	222/171

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		720	1,165 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		6.5	9.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	70	52 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	38 2003
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	6	6 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	43	64 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	29	33 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	550 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	350 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	770 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	94 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	42 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	106	82 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	175	130 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	20 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	20	12 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	40	16 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	116 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	117 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	25 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	20 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	5.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	4.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	6.6 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	20/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	50/15
Provincial Low/High	13/34 Southwest/North

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	80/37
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	26/75
Provincial Low/High (2003)	31/90 North/Kampala
Poorest/Richest Quintile	28/77

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	37/15
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	9/35
Provincial Low/High (2003)	8/40 North/Kampala
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/38

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	152	159 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		37	25 2006
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		16	16 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		24	22 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		19	18 2006
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		62	55 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	82 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	72 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	84 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	3.9 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	84	101 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	59	83 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	87 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	82 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	12	31 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	3,706 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	42 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		37	25 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		17	16 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	41 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		11	27 2006

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	18/11
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	28/15
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	3/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	6/3
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2/7 Central 2/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	93/96
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Zambia

Overview

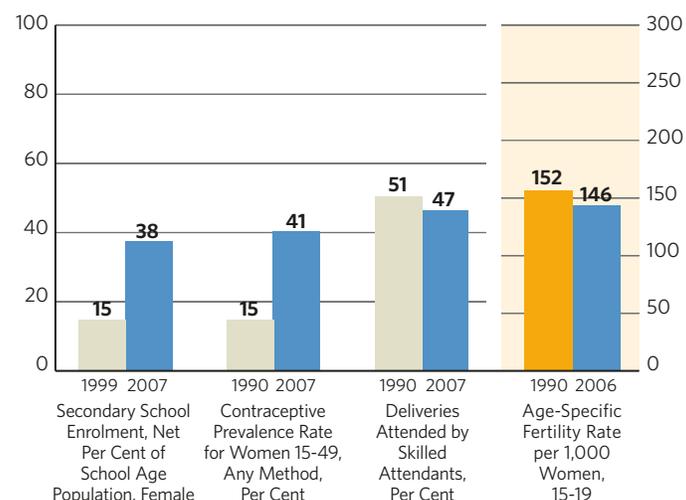
Zambia's current population of 13 million is growing at 2.5 per cent per year. Although contraceptive use has risen to 41 per cent, the total fertility rate is 5.8 lifetime births per woman. Adolescent fertility is very high at 146 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. Zambia's maternal mortality ratio in 2005 was 830 deaths per 100,000 live births, and less than half (47 per cent) of births were attended by skilled health personnel. About 53,000 of Zambia's 83,000 refugees receive assistance from UNHCR.

The Zambian Government, with donor assistance, has committed to making progress towards achieving MDG and ICPD 2015 targets. A revised National Population Policy was launched in 2008 and is expected to catalyse advocacy and publicity campaigns in the country. The 2008 Countdown to 2015 has increased the drive to improve maternal and child health. UNFPA is the lead agency in the country for gender. The Gender Sector Policy and the national adoption of CEDAW are promising steps in advancing the rights of women. To increase contraceptive security, UNFPA successfully advocated for a Government budget for contraceptives. UNFPA has strengthened the Government's capacity to prevent and repair obstetric fistula, and is supporting rehabilitation of a proposed national fistula centre at the University Teaching Hospital.

Zambia's significant HIV/AIDS epidemic is receiving strong Government and international support from the Global Fund, World Bank, USAID and other organisations. In 2008, UNFPA played a leading role in prevention activities and contributed to the drafting of a National HIV and AIDS prevention strategy. UNFPA and other partners supported the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey. Results showed that HIV prevalence, and the maternal mortality ratio had declined below levels reported in 2005.

The death of the Head of State in 2008 and the subsequent elections slowed implementation of some planned activities as many key Government personnel were replaced. UNFPA has increased engagement with new Ministers and senior management to ensure that ICPD issues remain high on the national agenda. A lack of adequate human resources remains a major challenge.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,161	6,453 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	4,216	6,483 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	46	43 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	17	17 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	39	35 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	44 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.5	5.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	15	41 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	9	33 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	46	46 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	45	46 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	48	47 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	17 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	46 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	97	97 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	89	91 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.8 2006	39 2006	1.5 2005	20 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.3/7.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	8.2/2.4
Provincial Low/High	4.1/7.9 Lusaka/Northern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	8.4/3.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	132/139
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	144/109
Provincial Low/High	103/159 Southern/Northern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	124/110

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	99/189
Poorest/Richest Quintile	210/86

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		785	1,356 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-0.5	6.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	63	64 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	68 2004
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	1	4 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	50	58 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	42	52 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	830 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	520 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,200 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	94 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	51	47 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	99	103 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	163	170 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	25	19 2007

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	14	8 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	24	11 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	121 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	117 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	46 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	41 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	15.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	12.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	18.0 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	20/35
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	54/21
Provincial Low/High	20/44 Copperbelt/Western

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	83/31
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	23/98
Provincial Low/High (2003)	34/78 Central/Lusaka
Poorest/Richest Quintile	27/91

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	42/28
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	27/50
Provincial Low/High (2003)	14/49 Luapula/Eastern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	31/48

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	152	146 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		34	28 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		16	17 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	24 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		21	18 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		59	48 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	74 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	71 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	81 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	3.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	11.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	89 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	87 1995
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	67 1995
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	7	15 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,018 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	30 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		21	17 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		12	9 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	33	27 2007
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		12	20 2007

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	8/10
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	19/9
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	3/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/0
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2/5 Copperbelt/North-Western
Poorest/Richest Quintile	2/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	90/99
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Zimbabwe

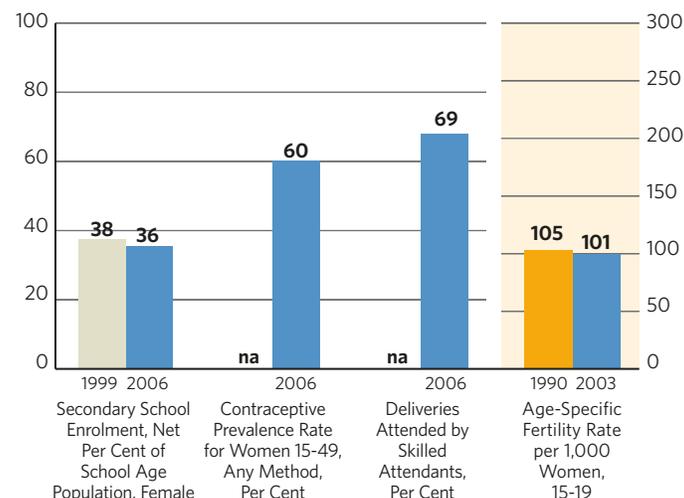
Overview

The humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe, a country with an estimated population of 12.5 million, remains critical. A lack of basic water and sanitation led to a cholera outbreak and food shortages were expected to affect 5.5 million people in 2009. Zimbabwe was ranked 151 of 179 countries on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index. Progress on the MDGs has been compromised by the country's socio-economic and political environment and the collapse of the public health system. There are shortages of health workers, drugs and equipment. In 2008, the Government suspended the work of NGOs, worsening the situation for vulnerable populations, particularly in rural areas. However, two bright spots are that the very high prevalence of HIV/AIDS is now declining and 60 per cent of women use a method of contraception.

Zimbabwe's maternal mortality ratio has declined in recent years to 880 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, but still has not returned to its 1990 level. Infant mortality, at 59 deaths per 1,000 live births, has declined little since 1990. Only 69 per cent of births are attended by skilled health personnel. Zimbabwe's total fertility rate has declined to 3.4 lifetime births per woman, but adolescent fertility remains high at 101 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19.

In 2008, amid increasing reports of rape and gender-based violence, UNFPA took a leading role in supporting the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act and interventions to address gender-based violence in five mobile and vulnerable communities. UNFPA also responded to the worsening humanitarian crisis by procuring emergency reproductive health commodities. The hyperinflationary environment has led to shortages of health workers. UNFPA support for allowances for doctors and nurses has enabled maternal and child health services at three central hospitals to reopen.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	5,248	6,055 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	5,317	6,468 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38	30 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9	15 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	29	37 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	102	102 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	49 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.3	3.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	60 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	36	58 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	59	45 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	56	45 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	62	45 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	40 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	96	78 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	90	71 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.5 2006	21 2006	3.8 2000	93 2001

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.6/4.6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	5.8/2.7
Provincial Low/High	2.3/4.9 Bulawayo/Masvingo
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5.5/2.3

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	64/72
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	69/57
Provincial Low/High	45/100 Matabeland South, Bulawayo/Manicaland
Poorest/Richest Quintile	72/57

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	70/120
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,209	2,065 2004
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.0	-5.3 2005
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	26	35 1996
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 5 1995
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	78 81 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	44 46 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 880 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	300 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	2,000 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 95 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 69 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	62 59 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	95 90 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 17 2005

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	3 2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	9 1 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	102 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	101 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	42 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	39 2006

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 15.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	12.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	18.7 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	13/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	34/16
Provincial Low/High	7/32 <small>Bulawayo/Matabeleland North</small>

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	94/58
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	35/99
Provincial Low/High (2003)	58/95 <small>Matabeleland North/Bulawayo</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	46/95

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	68/53
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	30/76
Provincial Low/High (2003)	43/70 <small>Matabeleland South/Harare</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	45/71

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	25 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	105 101 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	21	21 2006
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	17	19 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	26	24 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	21	19 2006
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	42	34 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	79 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	72 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	84 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 2.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 7.7 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	97 99 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na 93 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	79 1999
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	65 1999
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	11 15 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	664 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	18 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	17	8 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	18	5 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 13 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	18	21 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	7/4
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	14/4
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	2/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	5/1
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2/6 <small>Matabeleland South/Mashonaland East</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	4/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	93/97
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Asia and the Pacific

No other region illustrates the diversity of nations as does Asia and the Pacific. From Iran to the small islands of the Pacific, the region encompasses countries at vastly differing stages of the demographic transition, and of social and health status. The region is home to approximately 3.7 billion people, and a large share of the world's poorest citizens. In the past two decades, motivated by the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs, great progress has been made regionally on both the social and economic fronts. But, while hundreds of millions of its people have been lifted out of poverty, comparable millions still struggle to survive in conditions of extreme poverty.

Southern Asia, from Iran to Bangladesh, is second only to sub-Saharan Africa in the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty (defined as less than US\$1.25 per day), although extreme poverty ranges from less than 2 per cent in Iran to 55 per cent in Nepal. While considerable progress has been made on MDG 1 to halve the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015, it will be difficult to achieve the MDG target in



Southern Asia by 2015. The area's two other large regions, Eastern and Southeastern Asia, have already reached and surpassed MDG 1. The proportions of their citizens living in extreme poverty had dropped to 16 and 19 per cent, respectively, by 2005.

Asia and the Pacific is home to nearly 60 per cent of the world's total population. China, with 1.3 billion people, is the world's largest country. India, with 1.2 billion people, is currently projected to

pass China as the world's largest in population at some point between 2020 and 2025. The potential for rapid population growth in India continues as total fertility rates (TFR) remain high in many of its most populous states, such as Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The possibility of India reaching 2 billion in population cannot be ruled out.

Gross gender disparities persist, especially in Southern and West Asia, where traditional gender norms and harmful cultural practices allow for discrimination, son preference, prenatal sex selection, forced marriage, gender-based violence and social and economic exclusion. In many countries, access to high-quality health services is uneven, and there is a large unmet need for family planning and reproductive health services.

While the region has the widest range of total fertility rates in the world, from 1.7 births per woman in Iran to 6.4 in both Afghanistan and Timor-Leste, overall, region-wide, fertility has fallen to 2.3 births per woman. Excluding China, which has below-replacement fertility, the regional average TFR is 2.6 births per woman. Some countries

in the region established population policies to reduce fertility decades ago, contributing to a current regional annual population growth rate of 1.1 per cent, slightly below the global rate of 1.2 per cent.

Outside of China, where contraceptive use has reached 90 percent, more than half of women in the region are using a method of contraction. In Eastern Asia, the intrauterine device (IUD) is the predominant method, while the use of female sterilization is most prevalent in South Asia. In Southeast Asia, hormonal methods including injectables, implants and the oral pill are most commonly used.

More than half of the world's 1.8 billion young people between the ages of 10 and 24 live in the region. One of the region's major demographic challenges will be to provide for the social and economic well-being of this huge cohort of future workers and parents. If properly educated and trained, this group could provide great benefits for national development. Investments made to realize the potential of this "youth bulge" must be made soon so that a healthy and educated group of new labour force entrants can look forward to meaningful and rewarding employment. India has recently mandated compulsory education for all through the 12th grade, as well as improved health and reproductive health services in the poorest and under-served states through its National Rural Health Mission. While expensive, this programme serves as an example of an intelligent, focused, approach to investing in the nation's future.

Asia is also home to the majority of the world's elderly. People over the age of 60 made up nearly 10 per cent of the region's population in 2009 and are projected to account for almost 17 per cent by 2025. The emerging issue of ageing has major ramifications, as the majority of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific do not have systems of social protection in place, particularly old age security and health insurance for the elderly.

Urbanization is occurring at an unprecedented pace, bringing both problems and possibilities. By 2009, 42 per cent of the regional population lived in urban areas and

the proportion is expected to pass 50 per cent by 2025, an increase of 700 million urban residents. Urban migration is most often motivated by a lack of economic opportunities, population pressures on the land in rural areas, and the hope of a better life in the city. While it is easier for governments to provide health services and education to urban populations, migrants to the city frequently live in urban slums where they lack access to such public health necessities as clean water supply and sanitation. Within the next 15 years, 13 of the projected 22 global megacities (urban areas with more than 10 million people) will be in Asia, and over half of the people will live in slums and informal settlements characterized by a lack of basic services.

Although empowering and educating women and improving their reproductive health are keys to achieving the ICPD targets and the MDGs, regional gender disparities persist in health, literacy, education, political participation, income and employment. Asia is the region in which a strong preference for sons is the most widespread. Due to illegal sex-selective abortions, there were 120 male births for every 100 female births in China in 2009. The skewed sex ratio at birth is nearly as high in Armenia and Azerbaijan. In some states of India, where fertility is comparatively low and populations are of relatively high income and thus able to afford an ultrasound test, the sex ratio at birth is similarly skewed in favor of male births. This imbalance in the sex ratio is anticipated to have serious consequences, e.g., for the availability of marriage partners in the future.

UNAIDS estimates that 5 million adults and children were living with HIV and AIDS in the region in 2007, a number that has stabilized in South and Southeast Asia but is still rising in East Asia and the Pacific. Just over 3 million HIV infected persons live in China and India. The spread of the epidemic from high-risk groups, such as commercial sex workers and intravenous needle-sharing drug users, has been addressed with some success in a few countries. The number of newly infected people is estimated to have declined from 2001 to 2007 in Cambodia, India, Myanmar and Thailand. At the same

time, treatment is enabling a growing number of people to live with HIV. Obstacles to fighting the disease include stigma and discrimination against HIV-infected people, a lack of knowledge of how HIV spreads, a reluctance to be tested and sex trafficking of women.

The UNFPA Global and Regional Programme is helping the Asia and the Pacific region to overcome a wide range of challenges, including the insufficient attention that has been paid to women's health issues and the large unmet need for family planning and reproductive health services. UNFPA will provide support through regional and national networks

of specialized institutions and expertise to: ensure that reproductive health is addressed in development frameworks, policies and plans; develop effective approaches to create demand for services among excluded and marginalized populations; reach vulnerable groups with integrated services to prevent HIV and sexually transmitted infections; link reproductive health and HIV prevention services aimed at young people to other sectors, especially education and employment; integrate gender-sensitive reproductive health and life-skills education into school curricula; and support analyses of health-sector reform.

Regional Indicators

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

POPULATION	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,875,094
Population in Thousands, Female	1,778,163
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	55
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	68
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	63
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	69
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	67
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	71
Population Under age 15, Per Cent	27
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	9
Child Dependency Ratio	41
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9
SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	Most Recent
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲ 27
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	19
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲ 87
MATERNAL HEALTH	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio, Deaths Per 100,000 Live Births	● ▲ 273
CHILD HEALTH	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 36
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 47
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲ 31

EDUCATION	Most Recent
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	112
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	67
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	63
HIV/AIDS	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	0.2
ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Most Recent
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	▲ 22
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲ 0.2
GENDER EQUALITY	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲ 98
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲ 93
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	56
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲ 14
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	Most Recent
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲ 14

Afghanistan

Overview

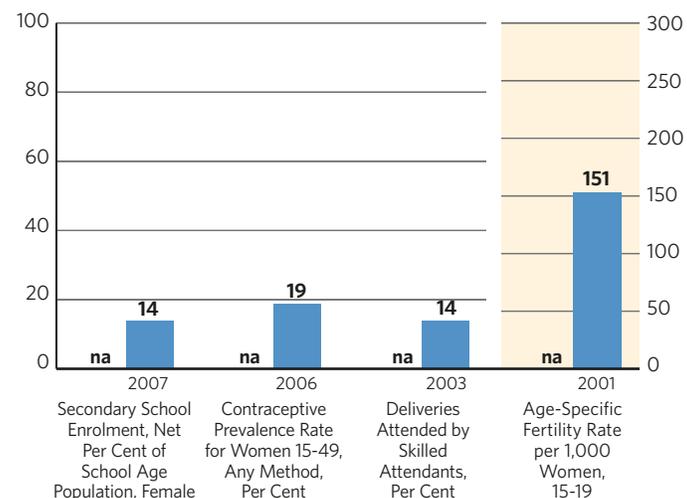
Three decades of war, ethnic conflict and drought have led to widespread human suffering and massive displacement of Afghanistan's 30 million people. The number of internally displaced persons reached almost 154,000 in 2007. Anti-government activities are spreading into the central, northern and eastern regions of the country. As one of the 49 least developed countries, Afghanistan's health status is among the poorest in the world. Life expectancy at birth is estimated to be 44 years. Infant, child and maternal mortality are excessively high. The maternal mortality ratio, for example, is 1,800 deaths per 100,000 live births. Communicable diseases are highly prevalent and one of the major causes of death. Poverty, limited access to safe water, poor sanitation, malnutrition and low levels of education contribute to the continued deterioration of health conditions.

In 2006, the Afghanistan Compact was launched in London. This initiative provided a framework for international community engagement in Afghanistan for five years, but has suffered from a scarcity of updated and evidence-based data, especially in areas directly concerned with the implementation of the ICPD Plan of Action.

Recent achievements in reproductive health include implementation of the National Reproductive Health Commodity Security Action Plan and the National Human Resource Development Plan for Reproductive Health with a focus on the Safe Motherhood Initiative for 2008-2020. In addition, 35 donor countries have supported the Government in developing the Afghanistan National Development Strategy, which aims to achieve MDGs and ICPD goals; these countries pledged nearly US\$12.7 billion in support in 2007-2008. But the barriers against advancement include the weak organisation and capacity of Government and civil society, dependency on external funding and lack of public awareness and knowledge of health issues.

Preparation is well underway for Afghanistan's first nationwide Population and Housing Census, under the direction of the Afghan Central Statistical Office with financial and technical support from UNFPA. But given security concerns, the census has been pushed back from 2008 to 2010.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	7,547	14,579 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	7,059	13,571 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	3.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	51	46 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	21	19 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	18	24 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	45 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	8.0	6.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	19 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	9 2003
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	45	44 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	45	44 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	45	44 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	17 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	46 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	94	94 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	90	89 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	4 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.0 2006	na	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na	16.2 2007
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	730 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	3,200 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	168
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	260
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	125 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	78 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	39 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	15 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	35/7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	11/43
Provincial Low/High (2003)	0/60 Sar I Pol/Jalalabad City
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	17/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	3/5
Provincial Low/High (2003)	0/56 Paktika/Herat City
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	55
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	51
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	89 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	40 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	4
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	3,326 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	43 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	14/7
Provincial Low/High (2000)	13/14 South-Eastern/Eastern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Bangladesh

Overview

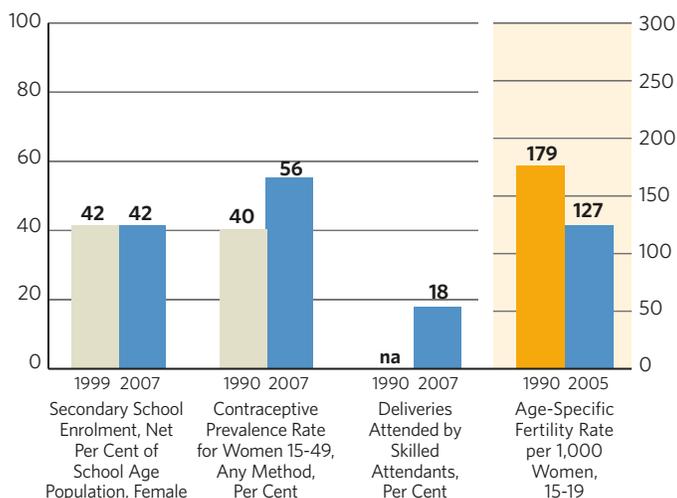
Bangladesh, with an estimated population of more than 162 million, is the largest of the least developed countries. The population is young, with about one third below age 15. It is also the most densely populated country in the world. Despite its density and the almost annual disasters of flooding and cyclones, Bangladesh continues to make progress towards the MDGs. Parliamentary elections took place in December 2008. The new Government, led by the Bangladesh Awami League, won with overwhelming and broad-based political support and is said to be in favor of many of the issues included in the ICPD agenda.

The country has maintained a steady increase in per capita income, and poverty levels have been declining for some time. The number of deliveries attended by skilled professionals has also increased, although it remains at a very low level. Long term investment in an integrated family planning and maternal and child health program has contributed to slower population growth and an improved economic outlook for households. Infant mortality has been cut by more than half since 1990, while neonatal mortality has remained high. The total fertility rate is 2.2 lifetime births per woman, among the lowest in South Asia.

Gender parity has been achieved in primary and secondary education, and female participation in wage employment and political activities is also rising. The status of women in general, however, remains low in the society. Despite stringent laws to prevent gender-based violence, the reported incidence of violence against women, including dowry-related violence, remains high. Under the leadership of UNFPA, and with the involvement of nine UN agencies, a joint UN Programme to Address Violence Against Women was developed and approved by the MDG Achievement Fund.

HIV/AIDS prevalence has remained low, although risk factors are pervasive. The country's large youth population and rapid urbanization could trigger higher rates. Maternal mortality is the primary MDG for which progress is not as fast as it needs to be to meet its 2015 target. The joint UN/Government of Bangladesh initiative on maternal and newborn health, led by UNFPA, is a major step towards accelerating further progress.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	53,602	82,032 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	50,444	80,189 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35	20 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	20	27 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	49	56 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.4	2.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	40	56 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	48 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	55	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	54	66 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	55	68 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	24 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	43	32 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	79	55 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	80	49 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.0 2006	4 2006	2.2 2007	58 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2007)	2.4/2.8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	3.0/2.3
Provincial Low/High (2007)	2.0/3.7 Khulna/Sylhet
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	3.2/2.2

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2007)	63/77
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	93/32
Provincial Low/High (2007)	58/107 Khulna/Sylhet
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	86/43

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2007)	90/137
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	187/91

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		985	1,334 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		5.9	6.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	67	50 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	50 2000
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	10	9 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	78	80 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	26	36 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	570 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	380 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	760 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	51 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	18 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	105	47 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	151	61 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	67	46 2007

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	49	29 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	67	27 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	88 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	95 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	42 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	45 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	179	127 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	33 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	25 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		18	15 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	82 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	74 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	40 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	61 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	108 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	106 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	88 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	55 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	10	6 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	23 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	12 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	12,703 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	26 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	7 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	11 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	17 2007
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	32 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	24/35
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	48/23
Provincial Low/High (2007)	23/40 Sylhet/Rajshahi

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	37/13
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	5/47
Provincial Low/High (2007)	11/27 Sylhet/Khulna
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	5/51

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	52/46
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	46/50
Provincial Low/High (2007)	25/57 Sylhet/Rajshahi
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	47/49

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	11/9
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	6/7
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	9/13
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	16/8
Provincial Low/High (2005)	9/16 Khulna/Chittagong
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	15/7

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	31/84
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Bhutan

Overview

In 2008, Bhutan transitioned from an absolute monarchy to a democratic constitutional monarchy with the adoption of the country's first written constitution and the introduction of Parliamentary democracy. Bhutan remains well on track to achieve the MDGs and ICPD targets. The country initiated the drafting of the first Population Perspective Plan of Bhutan and the situational analysis was completed in 2008.

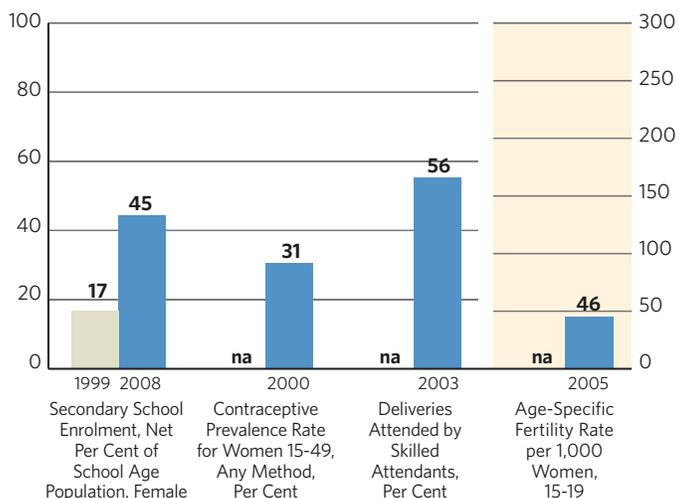
Among Bhutan's biggest successes in the last four decades of development have been those in the health sector. High-level advocacy on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS has resulted in significant reductions in the population growth rate and improved efforts to prevent HIV infections and other sexually transmitted infections. Such efforts have included a Royal Decree on Population Planning and a multisectoral task force to address reproductive health and HIV issues in all 20 districts. Life expectancy has increased, and infant and under-5 mortality rates have decreased.

The contraceptive prevalence rate for married women has also greatly improved over the last few decades, though early marriages and teenage pregnancy require greater attention. An increase in the number of births attended by trained health professionals has helped to reduce maternal mortality. Even so, the maternal mortality rate remains high as a result of pregnancy-related complications, primarily because nearly one half of births still take place at home.

Bhutan is classified as a low-prevalence country for HIV/AIDS. However, social and behavioral risk factors that fuel an HIV epidemic are present. A high level of sexually transmitted infections particularly among adolescents is of particular concern.

Numerous gains have been made in women's health status, with infant and under-5 mortality rates lower for girls than for boys. Still, women remain challenged in several key areas including in higher levels of education; labour force participation, especially in the modern sector; and representation in public decision-making. The issue of gender-based violence (GVB) is gaining focus. A manual on GVB was developed and incorporated into the Royal Bhutan Police Training curriculum in 2008.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	830	368 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	811	330 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39	20 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	7	33 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	54 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.7	2.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	31 2000
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	31 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	54	66 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	53	65 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	55	69 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	24 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	43	31 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	7 2009
Dependency Ratio	83	55 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	79	48 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.5 2006	37 2006	4.5 2007	260 2007/2008

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	4,755 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		7.7	13.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	26 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	81 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	52 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	440 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	160 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	970 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	88 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	56 2003

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	91	56 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	148	84 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	19 1999

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	17 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	27 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	103 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	101 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	51 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	46 2006

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	22 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	46 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	<0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	98 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	91 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	82 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	51 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	2	9 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	73 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	36 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Cambodia

Overview

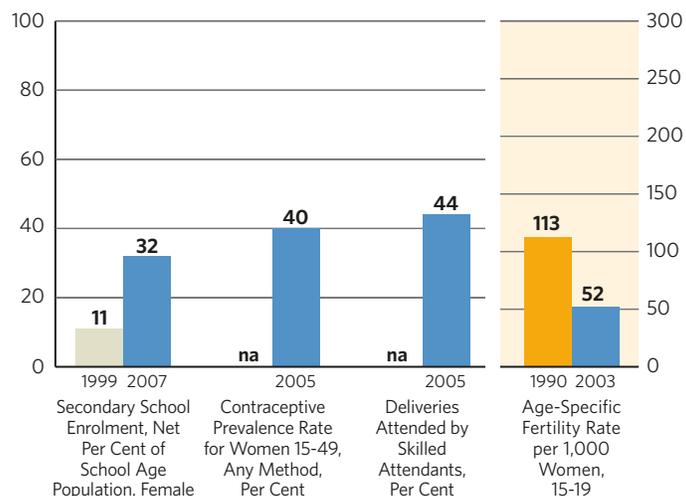
Cambodia, with a population of 14.8 million, is one of Asia's least developed countries. The population is young and highly transient, especially during seasonal food shortages. Almost 21 per cent of the population lives in urban areas, placing pressure on housing, infrastructure, waste, sanitation and water and food supplies. Moreover, rapid urbanization tends to concentrate poverty in urban slums.

In recent decades, Cambodia has seen a steady decline in poverty and great improvements in access to education and health services. Infant and child mortality rates, while still high, have also decreased, while child nutrition has further improved. Maternal mortality, however, remains high at 540 deaths per 100,000 live births. There has been slow to moderate increases in family planning, deliveries by skilled health personnel and the use of antenatal care. The demand for delivery by skilled health personnel is high, but cost and distance make accessibility difficult. Midwives are in short supply.

HIV/AIDS prevalence is declining in Cambodia. There are, however, new high risk groups of married women, children, youth, men who have sex with men, drug users and migrants. Awareness about sexually transmitted diseases is limited, especially among youth. The new Health Strategic Plan (2008-2015) of the Ministry of Health prioritizes issues regarding reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health.

There is now greater awareness of women's rights and perceptions regarding women's role in society are changing. However, gender gaps in literacy and education, while narrowing, persist. The number of women in senior government positions also remains low. Violence against women is highly prevalent in Cambodian society. The National Action Plan to Combat Violence Against Women is being implemented in accordance with the 2005 Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,632	7,245 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	5,106	7,561 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44	25 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	13	21 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	54 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.6	2.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	40 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	27 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	54	62 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	52	60 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	56	63 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	22 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	33 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	90	59 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	85	53 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.5 2006	10 2006	1.5 2001	19 2001/2003

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2005)	2.8/3.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	4.3/2.6
Provincial Low/High (2005)	2.5/5.2
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	4.9/2.4

Phnom Penh/Mondul Kiri, Rattanak Kiri

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2005)	76/111
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	136/53
Provincial Low/High (2005)	52/143
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	127/43

Phnom Penh/Prey Veng

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2005)	32/51
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	1,905 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		na	5.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	40 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	35 2004
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	7 2007
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	65 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	28 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	540 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	370 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	720 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	69 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	44 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	87	70 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	119	91 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	36 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	19	10 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	34	17 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	124 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	115 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	44 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	36 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.4 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	6/8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	21/4
Provincial Low/High (2005)	4/22 <small>Takeo/Mondol Kiri, Rattanak Kiri</small>

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	70/39
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	22/80
Provincial Low/High (2005)	13/86 <small>Preah Vihear, Steung Treng/Phnom Penh</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	21/90

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	31/27
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	22/32
Provincial Low/High (2005)	19/35 <small>Mondol Kiri, Rattanak Kiri/Otdar Mean Chey</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	22/32

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	24 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	52 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	8 2005
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	20 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	22 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	20 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	25 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	92 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	89 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	72 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	81	93 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	43	82 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	82 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	78 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	16 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	14 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	33 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,403 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	31 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	9 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	16 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	25 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	35 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	21/11
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	11/6
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	6/7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	9/3
Provincial Low/High (2005)	2/22 <small>Battambang, Krong Pailin/Mondol Kiri, Rattanak Kiri</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	10/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	55/90
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China

Overview

China's rapid economic growth in recent decades has translated into general improvements in quality of life but urbanization and increasing migration may exacerbate existing gender inequalities and development gaps between urban and rural areas. In May 2008, a devastating earthquake hit Sichuan Province. Many school children were among the dead and injured.

China has achieved most ICPD indicators and has made great progress towards the MDGs, having met targets for reducing poverty, hunger, illiteracy and infant and under-5 mortality. China is also on track to reduce maternal mortality and to control HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, potentially achieving these targets by 2015. The largest gaps in reaching MDG 5 to improve maternal health are in improving access to reproductive health information and services, particularly among unmarried people and adolescents. The Government is committed to incorporate the four indicators for MDG 5 into routine reporting systems and surveys.

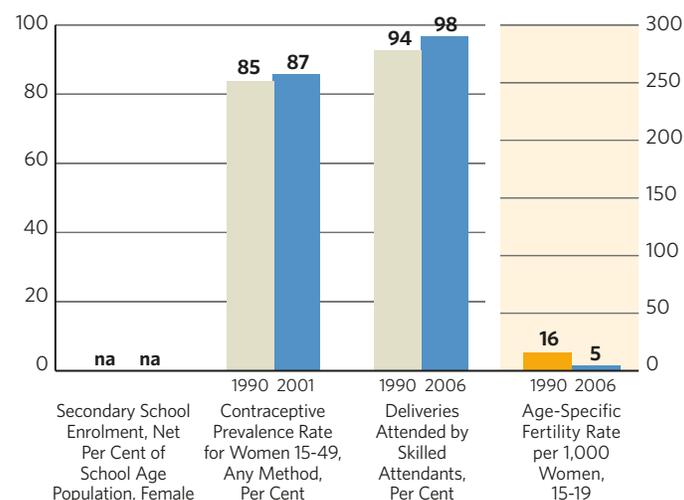
The national family planning policy which advocates one child for a majority of the population continues and has had a large impact on the aging of the Chinese population. An increasing proportion of the population aged 65 and older will create major challenges for China's future development.

While overall HIV prevalence is low, China faces a growing number of HIV-infected people, especially among women and vulnerable groups. The incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) has also dramatically increased in recent years, particularly among young people aged 15 to 24. There is an absence of laws and social protection to ensure the sexual and reproductive health and rights of young people, as well as sex workers and migrant workers.

Progress is seen in certain gender indicators, including a greater gender balance in school enrolment between boys and girls, lower maternal mortality and an increase in life expectancy for women. However, sex-selective abortion has led to an overall increase in the sex ratio at birth, despite reductions in some provinces. A comprehensive national law on domestic violence is still lacking.

The year 2009 marked 30 years of cooperation between UNFPA and the Government of China. UNFPA is engaged in ongoing policy dialogue primarily on the issues of population policy, aging, migration and youth, and notes progress in efforts to improve reproductive health services and information for adolescents and unmarried individuals.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	595,934	698,406 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	559,371	647,345 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	20	13 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	27	42 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	110	120 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	56	57 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.2	1.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	85	87 2001
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	80	90 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	66	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	69	75 2009
Median Age of Total Population	25	34 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	28	20 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	9	12 2009
Dependency Ratio	50	40 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	43	28 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	11 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.9 2006	38 2006	1.3 1999	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,303	5,962 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.8	9.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	60	16 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	5 1998
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	6 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	67	88 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	48	65 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	45 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	30 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	60 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	90 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	94	98 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	36	19 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	45	22 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	19	7 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	3	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	7	1 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	113 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	112 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	77 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	78 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		22	17 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	16	5 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		24	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	93	99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	75	101 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		89	88 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		79	75 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	21	21 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	17 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	52 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	15,577 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	4 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	3	2 2001
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Cook Islands

Overview

The Cook Islands are divided into a northern and a southern group scattered over more than 1,830,000 square kilometers. The capital, Rarotonga, is in the southern group. The population has been in decline since 1996 as Cook Islanders have migrated to New Zealand and Australia in search of employment opportunities. Sixty per cent of the population lives on Rarotonga.

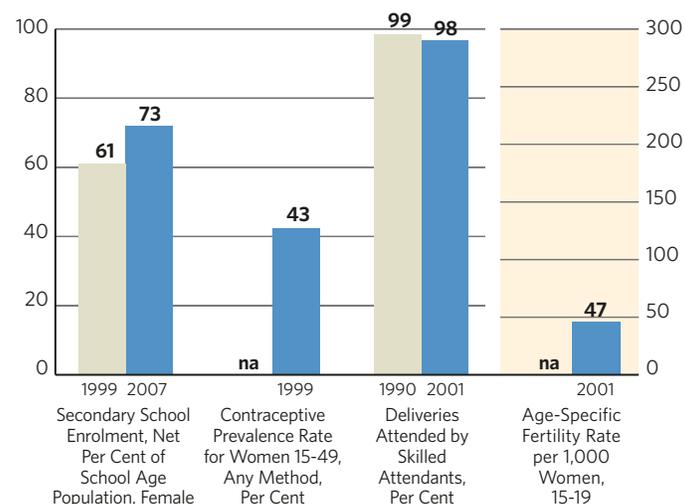
The Cook Islands' economy is based on tourism, pearl farming, fishing, agriculture and financial services. Remittances from Cook Islanders working in industrialised countries contribute significantly to the economy. New Zealand is the largest development partner, contributing about 50 per cent of total development assistance. This assistance is partly responsible for the Cook Islands' relatively high GDP. Other development partners are Australia (AusAID) and the European Union.

The health infrastructure is well developed and health care is free and widely accessible. Only two of the 13 inhabited islands do not have a doctor, and these are served by health officers. The immunization coverage for childhood diseases is just over 98 per cent, and the Government is committed to reaching 100 per cent. The distances among the many islands and atolls requires good telecommunication and air links for medical evacuations and consultations. Reproductive health is a health priority. Ninety eight per cent of childbirths are attended by trained personnel, and child mortality (under 5 years) is only 18 per 1,000 live births.

Education is free in primary and secondary schools. The ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary school is 0.97, though the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in secondary school is 1.08. Tertiary education requires travel outside of the islands.

CEDAW was ratified in the Cook Islands when New Zealand signed it in 1985. Although women are underrepresented in Parliament, they wield power as traditional chiefs, exercising their influence through land use. The country has achieved most of the ICPD goals and is on track to achieve the MDGs by 2015. UNFPA is currently working to finalize a new, comprehensive reproductive health (RH) policy and to develop an accompanying RH strategy.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	na	6 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	na	6 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-1.2	0.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na	16 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	na	73 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	na	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	na	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na	2.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	43 1999
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	60 1996
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	na	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	na	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	na	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	na	31 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	na	na
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	na	na
Dependency Ratio	67	69 2001
Child Dependency Ratio	na	na
Old-age Dependency Ratio	na	na

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	0.2 2000	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		na	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	na
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	94	95 ²⁰⁰⁶
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	96	100 ²⁰⁰⁶

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	na
MMR, Lower Bound		na	na
MMR, Upper Bound		na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	99	98 ²⁰⁰¹

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	26	16 ²⁰⁰⁷
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	32	18 ²⁰⁰⁷
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	10 ¹⁹⁹⁷

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	83 ²⁰⁰³
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	81 ²⁰⁰³
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	63 ²⁰⁰³
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	65 ²⁰⁰³

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		na	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	47 ²⁰⁰¹
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	97 ²⁰⁰⁷
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	108 ²⁰⁰⁷
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		75	82 ²⁰⁰¹
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		47	67 ²⁰⁰¹
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Overview

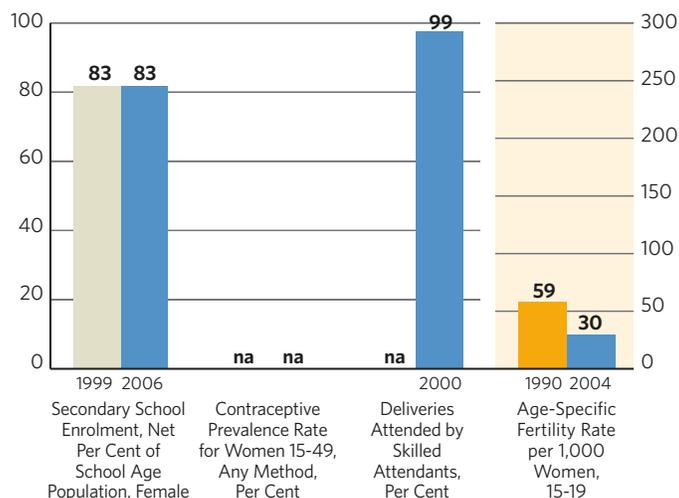
Fiji is made up of 300 islands. The majority of the population lives on the two largest islands and one half live in urban areas. With an estimated population of 849,000, Fiji is one of the most populous island countries in the region. The economy is based on tourism, gold, forestry, sugar and garment exports, although the latter two are in decline.

Health and welfare standards in Fiji are good compared with other Melanesian countries. Life expectancy for women is over 70 years and infant and maternal mortality is low. Essential and basic health care are provided through a decentralised government-run service. Political instability, however, is a significant factor in driving health professionals out of the government sector. Although private-sector health care is growing, it remains concentrated in urban areas.

Although Fiji has no explicit population policy, reproductive health services are well integrated into the Government's primary health-care system. Nearly 100 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel. The education and health sectors account for the largest expenditure of Government funds. The health budget includes HIV/AIDS activities and contraceptives. Tuition for primary school education is free and the ratio of girls to boys enrolled is 97 per cent for primary school and 112 per cent for secondary school.

Fiji has a growing civil society sector, with a number of development partners involved in UNFPA activities. Fiji signed its accession to CEDAW in 1995 and is one of several Pacific countries to have reported to the UN Committee on its commitment. Fiji has already achieved most of the ICPD goals and is on track to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	367	431 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	356	418 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29	21 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	42	52 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	52	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.4	2.7 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	67	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	65	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	69	71 2009
Median Age of Total Population	21	25 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	38	31 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	8 2009
Dependency Ratio	69	57 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	64	49 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	8 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.6 2006	104 2006	4.4 2004	388 2004

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1996)	2.8/3.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (1996)	40/69
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,940	4,382 ²⁰⁰⁸
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		7.4	0.2 ²⁰⁰⁸
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	^{Upper middle income} 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	48	47 ²⁰⁰⁶
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	68	71 ²⁰⁰⁶

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	210 ²⁰⁰⁵
MMR, Lower Bound		na	55 ²⁰⁰⁵
MMR, Upper Bound		na	720 ²⁰⁰⁵
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 ²⁰⁰⁰

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	19	16 ²⁰⁰⁷
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	22	18 ²⁰⁰⁷
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	2	1 ²⁰⁰⁵
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	2	1 ²⁰⁰⁵
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	96 ²⁰⁰⁷
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	93 ²⁰⁰⁷
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	78 ²⁰⁰⁷
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	87 ²⁰⁰⁷

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 ²⁰⁰⁷
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.1 ²⁰⁰⁷
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 ²⁰⁰⁷

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	19 ²⁰⁰⁹
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	59	30 ²⁰⁰⁴
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 ²⁰⁰⁷
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	100	97 ²⁰⁰⁷
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	95	112 ²⁰⁰⁷
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	83 ²⁰⁰⁶
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	55 ²⁰⁰⁶
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	9 ²⁰⁰⁶
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	51 ²⁰⁰¹
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	9 ²⁰⁰¹

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	12 ²⁰⁰⁵
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	6 ²⁰⁰⁵
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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French Polynesia

Overview

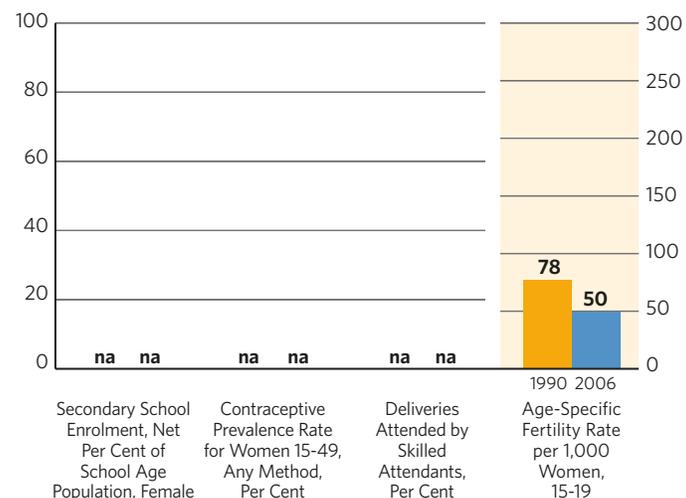
French Polynesia, an overseas territory of France since 1946, transitioned to overseas lands of France in early 2004. Its autonomy has been considerably expanded since then, though it still has no autonomy in police and justice, monetary policy, tertiary education, immigration and defense and foreign affairs. French Polynesia consists of four volcanic archipelagoes and one coral archipelago, including 118 islands and atolls. The percentage of land area covered by forest was 29 per cent in 2005.

The population of French Polynesia is 269,000, with about one half living in urban areas. French Polynesia shifted from a subsistence agricultural economy to an economy characterized by large employment in the military and tourism at the beginning of France's military presence in 1962. With the decline in the military component since 1996, tourism is a primary source of income and makes up one-quarter of GDP.

The total fertility rate has fallen in recent decades, from more than 5 lifetime births per women in the early 1970s to a current rate of 2.2. The country's population is growing at 1.2 per cent per year. Life expectancy at birth is 77 years for women and 72 years for men, with those aged 60 and older accounting for 9 per cent of the total population.

The delivery of public and private health-care services has been significantly strengthened in recent years, as has public health infrastructure. Everyone has access to an improved drinking water source and 98 per cent have access to an improved sanitation facility. The nutritional status of the population has also improved markedly.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	102	137 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	94	132 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	28	18 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	56	52 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	52	56 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.3	2.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	41 1996
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	69	75 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	67	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	72	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	28 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	35	26 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	63	47 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	58	39 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	9 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		19,205	24,538 2000
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		2.2	4.0 2000
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	100	100 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	98	98 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	na
MMR, Lower Bound		na	10 1995
MMR, Upper Bound		na	40 1995
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	na	na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	na	na
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	na

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	78	50 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		30	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		28	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	na
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		77	77 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		51	51 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	14 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	18 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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India

Overview

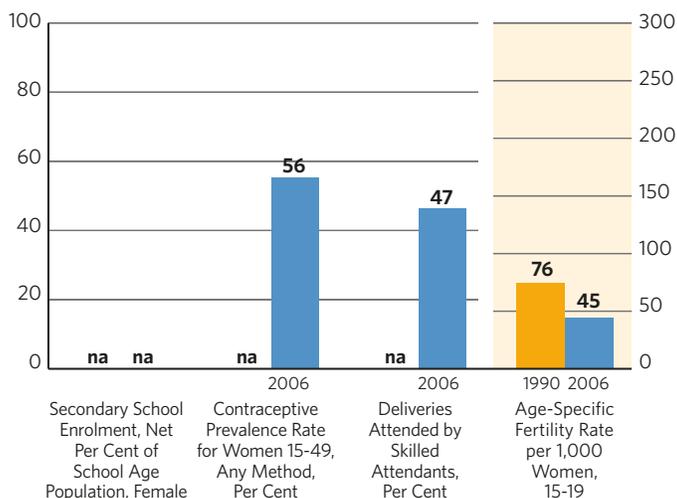
With nearly 1.2 billion people, India has the second largest population in the world. If fertility rates continue at present levels, India will surpass China as the most populous country by 2050. India is one of the six fastest growing economies in the world, and the percentage of India's population living below the poverty line has declined in recent decades.

India's population and development challenges include improving reproductive health service delivery, reducing maternal mortality, preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and improving adolescent sexual and reproductive health. Almost half the married women of reproductive age use modern contraceptives, but the rate must increase considerably if the country's population goals are to be achieved. Though the maternal mortality ratio is declining, the average remains high at 450 deaths per 100,000 live births, and tremendous regional differences exist. Overall, 0.3 per cent of those aged 15 to 49 years are infected with HIV/AIDS. More than 100 districts are considered to have a high prevalence of HIV, e.g., prevalence of more than 1 per cent among women seeking antenatal care or more than 5 per cent among high-risk groups, or both. Nearly one-fifth of India's population is between 10 and 19 years of age. Rising HIV prevalence rate among this age group, as well as teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections need to be addressed.

Correcting the imbalance in the sex ratio at birth is also a major challenge. There are many more boys than girls mainly due to the use of ultrasound to determine the sex of the fetus, followed by sex-selective abortion. Enforcement of stringent laws against prenatal sex selection is difficult. At the heart of the issue is the low status of women and discrimination against girls.

UNFPA plays a lead role in providing technical assistance on key reproductive health issues and participates in national programme review processes. UNFPA collaborates with implementing partners to work on interventions in adolescent reproductive and sexual health, preventing prenatal sex selection and population data use and planning.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	438,573	618,943 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	410,841	579,061 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	31	22 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	26	29 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	108 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	49	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.0	2.7 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	56 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	38	49 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	58	64 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	58	62 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	59	66 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	25 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	38	31 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	7 2009
Dependency Ratio	69	57 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	65	49 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	8 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
0.9 2006	7 2006	2.5 2005	71 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2006)	2.1/3.0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	3.6/1.8
Provincial Low/High (2006)	1.8/4.0 Goa, Andhra Pradesh/Bihar
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	3.9/1.8

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	52/82
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	95/30
Provincial Low/High (2006)	16/96 Kerala/Uttar Pradesh
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	101/34

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2006)	57/105
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,388	2,972 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		5.8	7.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	42 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	29 2000
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	8 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	71	89 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	14	28 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	450 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	300 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	600 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	74 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	47 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	83	54 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	117	72 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	48 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	27	13 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	46	23 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	114 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	109 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	59 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	49 2006

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	9/19
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	33/4
Provincial Low/High (2006)	3/28 Himachal Pradesh/Jharkhand

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	74/38
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	26/91
Provincial Low/High (2006)	25/99 Nagaland/Kerala
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	19/89

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	56/45
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	46/51
Provincial Low/High (2006)	19/71 Meghalaya/Himachal Pradesh
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	35/58

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	76	45 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	16 2006
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	18 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	23 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	17 2006
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	61 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	74 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	39 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	42 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	77	96 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	60	83 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	84 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	36 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	5	9 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	76,981 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	23 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	6 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	7 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	13 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		23	28 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	11/4
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	8/4
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	11/18
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	22/5
Provincial Low/High (2005)	5/28 Kerala/Meghalaya
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	25/5

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	54/97
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Indonesia

Overview

With almost 230 million people, Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country. While the 1997 economic crisis hampered progress made in the 1980s and 1990s and led to a considerable increase in the number of poor, poverty in Indonesia is declining again. The country has already met the MDG target for poverty for the percentage of population living on less than a dollar a day.

There has been a steady decline in fertility. The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method is 61 per cent, but provinces vary substantially. The maternal mortality ratio has declined but remains the only ICPD and MDG goal that Indonesia has not yet achieved. Skilled health personnel attend 73 per cent of births, but again, provinces vary substantially.

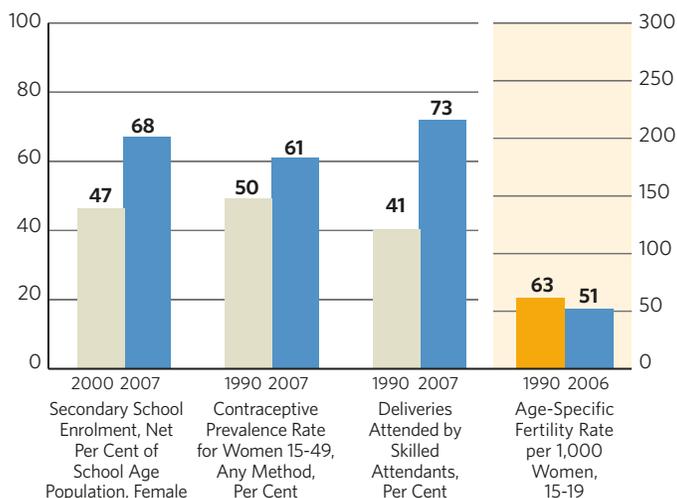
Indonesia's population is young: more than a quarter are between ages 10 and 24. National and subnational policies and programmes, however, do not fully address the rights of the youth to reproductive health information and services including family planning.

HIV/AIDS prevalence is still relatively low, though it is increasing rapidly in some provinces. At present, HIV/AIDS is most prevalent among 20 to 29 year olds and is concentrated among high-risk groups including injecting drug users, and sex workers and their clients. UNFPA worked with the National AIDS Commission to develop and launch the National Strategy to Address HIV and AIDS among Women 2007-2010.

Indonesia has progressed markedly in reducing gender disparity in education and literacy. For example, the ratio of girls to boys in secondary education has reached 101 per cent. Women are, however, still poorly represented in Indonesia's political and legislative sector.

The Government recognizes gender-based violence as a serious concern, and enacted the Bill on the Elimination of Domestic Violence in 2004. Through advocacy efforts, UNFPA has succeeded in pushing local governments to enact several regulations including those on domestic violence and trafficking.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	90,903	114,807 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	90,511	115,158 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26	18 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	31	50 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	51	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.2	2.1 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	50	61 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	47	57 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	61	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	60	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	63	73 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	28 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	36	27 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	66	49 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	59	40 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	9 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.3 2006	20 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2007)	2.3/2.8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	2.4/2.5
Provincial Low/High (2007)	1.8/4.2
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	3.0/2.7

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2007)	38/60
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	94/32
Provincial Low/High (2007)	19/74
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	77/32

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2007)	26/74
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	75/15

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,851	3,975 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		9.0	6.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	21 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	17 2004
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	7 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	72	80 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	51	52 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	420 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	240 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	600 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	93 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	41	73 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	60	25 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	91	31 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	28 2003

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	3	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	7	1 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	120 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	115 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	73 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	74 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	4/13
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	19/4
Provincial Low/High (2003)	4/19

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	84/76
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	50/84
Provincial Low/High (2003)	36/94
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	65/86

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	57/58
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	40/58
Provincial Low/High (2003)	41/66
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	50/58

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21	18 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	63	51 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		12	9 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		19	20 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	20 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		54	34 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	50 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	38 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	49 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	98	96 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	83	101 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		84	87 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		46	53 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	12	12 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	10,815 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	16 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		6	4 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		6	5 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	13	9 2007
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		25	18 2007

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	5/6
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	7/4
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	82/99
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Iran

(Islamic Republic of)

Overview

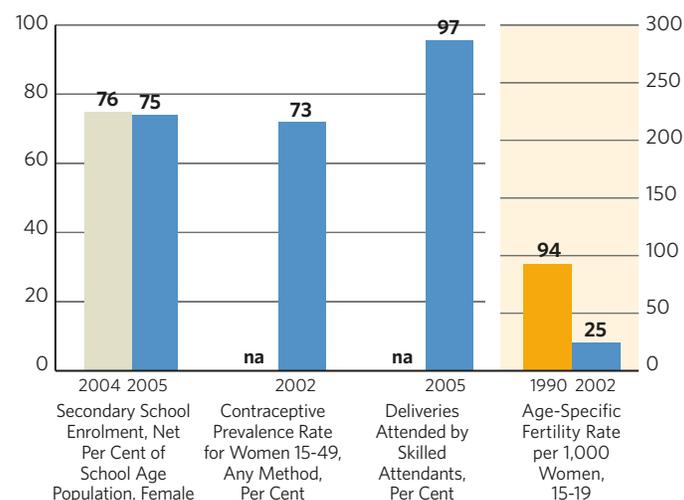
Iran is the world's fourth largest producer of crude oil and ranks second and third in oil and gas reserves, respectively. The country's GDP per capita has increased greatly over the last decade, yet the official unemployment rate remains high. High unemployment is partially explained by Iran's demographics: about 70 per cent of its population of 74 million are between ages 15 and 65. Iran also has 1 million refugees, one of the world's largest refugee populations.

The country has already fulfilled its ICPD goals and appears to be on track to meet most of the MDG targets for education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal health and HIV/AIDS. The contraceptive prevalence rate has increased greatly over the last decade. The total fertility rate has reached below replacement level with a minimal gap between urban and rural areas. About 97 per cent of all births are attended by skilled birth attendants. These trends have contributed to a large decrease in maternal mortality. Infant mortality also declined by almost half between 1990 and 2007.

Iran is addressing its concentrated HIV epidemic with a combination of harm reduction, management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and voluntary counselling and testing programmes for injecting drug users and other most-at-risk groups. UNFPA is partnering with the National AIDS Programme to conduct formative research, STI prevalence studies and bio-behavioral surveillance; and to pilot a combination of psychosocial counselling, STI management and harm reduction services for highly vulnerable women.

UNFPA support in Iran focuses on improving the quality of reproductive health services, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and HIV prevention among vulnerable women; improving emergency preparedness in the area of reproductive health; developing national capacity to monitor and research ICPD goals and the MDGs; and addressing gender-based violence.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	29,042	37,728 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	27,632	36,468 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35	19 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	56	68 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	61 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.0	1.7 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	73 2002
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	45	56 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	64	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	66	73 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	26 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	24 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	7 2009
Dependency Ratio	93	41 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	87	34 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.4 2006	92 2006	4.2 2007	260 2005/2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2000)	1.8/2.4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1.3/4.1 <small>City of Tehran/Sistan & Baluchestan</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2000)	32/43
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2000)	24/32
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,752	11,666 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		11.2	5.6 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	4	<2 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	5	6 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	92	94 2000
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	83	83 2000

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	140 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	95 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	190 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	77 1997
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	97 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	54	29 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	72	33 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	11 1998

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	8	2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	19	3 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	106 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	137 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	83 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	78 2005

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	55/57
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2000)	36/70
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Sistan & Baluchestan/
Kurdistan

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	23 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	94	25 2002
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		21	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	90	129 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	75	94 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	76 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	42 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	2	3 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	16 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	34 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	4,580 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	20 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Kiribati

Overview

The Republic of Kiribati comprises 33 low-lying atolls, most not more than one metre above sea level. The atolls are clustered in three groupings, each within its own exclusive economic zone. Forty-three per cent of Kiribati's population lives on South Tarawa, the capital atoll.

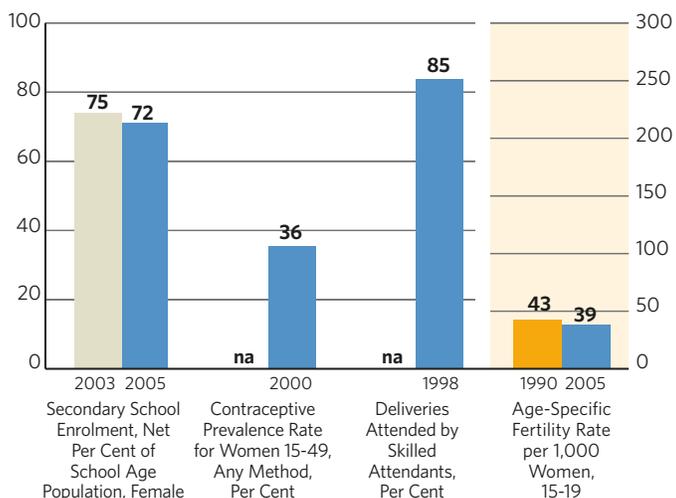
Kiribati is classified as a least developed country. Its small size and scattered nature, remoteness and lack of fertile soils limit economic opportunities. Its large Exclusive Economic Zone, however, provides ocean resources that can be exploited commercially. The country licenses the fleets of other nations to fish within its waters. Other income is derived from exports of seaweed and remittances from Kiribati citizens living overseas. The country receives development assistance from Australia, the European Union, Japan and New Zealand.

In Kiribati, the standard of health-care delivery has risen over the last few years. Basic primary care access has improved in the Gilbert Islands group following the construction of 10 new clinics and 70 additional health centres equipped by UNFPA. Increased numbers of nursing graduates have also strengthened the ranks of health professionals. Outer island facilities are more difficult to supply, maintain and staff. Primary education in Kiribati is nearly universal, and more girls than boys are enrolled at both the primary and secondary school levels.

Kiribati signed the CEDAW agreement in 2004. But more women need to participate in reproductive health (RH) decision-making. Kiribati's relatively small population size and scattered layout has made it difficult to continue to reduce maternal mortality. Kiribati has achieved four ICPD goals and needs sustained effort to reach the MDGs by 2015.

UNFPA strengthened and expanded quality RH information and services through developing RH protocols, training health care providers on contraceptive technology, post-graduate training for midwives and upgrading the knowledge and skills of other health professionals. With partners Australian Aid and New Zealand Aid, UNFPA is funding the Reproductive Health Commodity Security Project to ensure adequate management, logistics support and timely delivery of essential RH commodities including contraceptive supplies. Fiji's Ministry of Health is providing a UNFPA-managed regional warehouse for RH commodities.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	35	56 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	36	57 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.8	1.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39	30 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	na	44 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	na	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	na	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.8	4.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	36 2000
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	56	63 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	53	60 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	59	67 2009
Median Age of Total Population	20	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	na	na
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	na	na
Dependency Ratio	na	104 2000
Child Dependency Ratio	na	na
Old-age Dependency Ratio	na	na

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
11.4 2006	102 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	2,484 ²⁰⁰⁸
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.1	3.4 ²⁰⁰⁸
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income ²⁰⁰⁹
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	48 65 ²⁰⁰⁶
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	22 33 ²⁰⁰⁶

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	na
MMR, Upper Bound	na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 85 ¹⁹⁹⁸

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	65 46 ²⁰⁰⁷
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	88 63 ²⁰⁰⁷
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 13 ¹⁹⁹⁹

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	112 ²⁰⁰⁵
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	114 ²⁰⁰⁵
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	82 ²⁰⁰⁵
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	94 ²⁰⁰⁵

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	na	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	43 39 ²⁰⁰⁵
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	22	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na 101 ²⁰⁰⁵
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na 114 ²⁰⁰⁵
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0 4 ²⁰⁰⁹
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Korea, Democratic People's Republic of

Overview

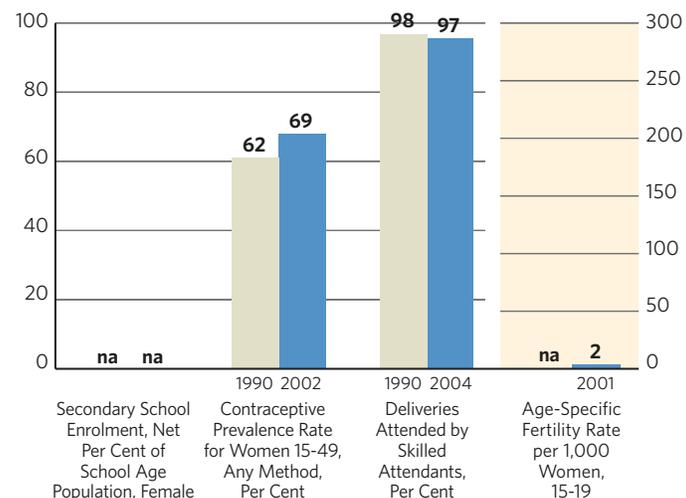
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), with 23.9 million people, is a food deficit country and needs massive food assistance, especially after years of severe food shortages. Crippled by over a decade of economic difficulties, the health service system has deteriorated to a level that has led to a sharp increase in maternal mortality and degradation of most other major health indicators, especially for women and children. The economic recovery from 2003, brought about through increased international assistance, relaxed economic policies, and a record high of food production, has contributed to slight improvements in the health system, but service levels are not up to where they were in the 1980s. Health practitioners with knowledge and skills by international standards, adequate infrastructure and medical supplies at the primary health care level are the main challenges. Capacity in data collection and monitoring of health indicators are also problematic.

DPRK has no explicit population policy or programme, and family planning continues to be a subject of low interest to the Government. The total fertility rate has declined over the last decade and is currently 1.9 lifetime births per woman.

DPRK continues to be an HIV/AIDS-free country, according to its official report. To gather more data on this issue, UNFPA has designed a study on reproductive tract infections. The Ministry of Public Health has approved the study, which will be carried out in 2009.

A modern population census, living up to international standards and quality, was conducted in 2008 with technical and financial support from UNFPA.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	9,933	11,804 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	9,757	12,102 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21	13 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	10 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	58	62 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	56	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.4	1.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	62	69 2002
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	53	58 2002
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	63	65 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	68	69 2009
Median Age of Total Population	26	34 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	26	22 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	14 2009
Dependency Ratio	46	46 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	38	32 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	14 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.0 2006	na	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na 100 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na 59 2000

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 370 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	110 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	1,200 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	98 97 2004

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	42 42 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	55 55 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 23 2004

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	98/95
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	na/97
Provincial Low/High (2000)	96/98 Plain County/Inland City
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	22	16 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 2 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	80 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	50 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	21 20 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	668 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	10 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	6/15
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	na/10
Provincial Low/High (200)	5/16 Coast City/Mountainous County
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Lao

People's Democratic Republic

Overview

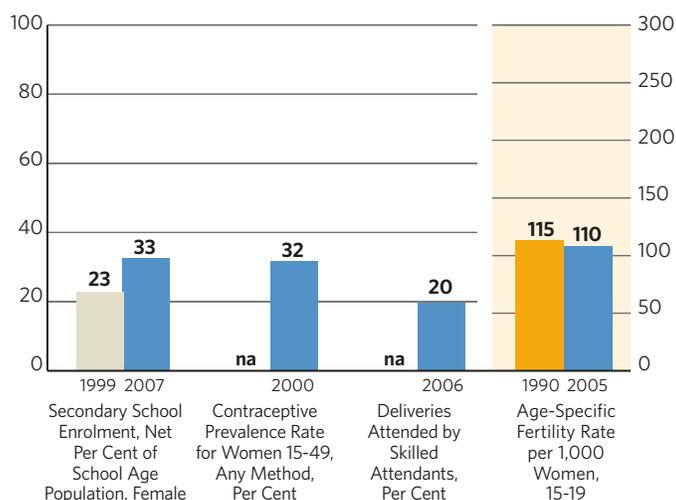
Lao People's Democratic Republic, with 6.3 million people, is one of the poorest countries in Asia. However, poverty has steadily been reduced in recent years.

The HIV prevalence in the general population remains low, but varies considerably across risk groups and locations. Reductions in total fertility rates and increases in the contraceptive prevalence rates are remarkable outcomes observed during the past five years. On the other hand, the slow increase in the number of births assisted by skilled birth attendants (SBA) and the limited availability of emergency obstetric and neonatal care suggest weaknesses in the health service provision that could threaten progress on maternal mortality ratios in the future. UNFPA provided support to the SBA Assessment conducted in 2008 that informed the preparation of the SBA Development Plan spearheaded by the Ministry of Health (MOH). The plan aims to ensure the presence of SBA at deliveries and access to emergency obstetric and neonatal care, especially for women in rural and remote communities. The MOH has officially launched the plan and is commencing implementation in 2009.

Fewer girls than boys are enrolled at all levels of education, which adversely affects women's prospects of non-agricultural wage employment. The Ministry of Education has developed the Educator Sector Development Framework (ESDF) in 2008 that articulated the strategic priorities for assuring equitable access and improving quality and efficiency of education services including education sector governance and performance management. With the completion of the ESDF, the Government is now in the process of submitting its application for accession into the Fast Track Initiative to help support the Education for All goal of universal primary school completion.

The National Social Economic Development Plan 2006-2010 (NSED) incorporates the National Population and Development Policy and includes targets on lowering population growth, under-5 mortality, infant mortality, maternal mortality and increasing life expectancy. The NSED also has targets on improving access to education and involvement of women in local decision-making, and addressing the needs of under-served ethnic groups including their access to social services.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,053	3,153 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,079	3,167 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	43	27 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	17	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	15	30 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.1	3.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	32 2000
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	29 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	50	66 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	48	64 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	51	67 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	20 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	44	38 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	91	70 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	83	64 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
0.7 2006	6 2006	1.8 2005	31 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2000)	2.8/5.4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	6.2/3.3
Provincial Low/High (2000)	4.5/5.4 Central/South
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2000)	49/114
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	127/8
Provincial Low/High (2000)	99/118 Central/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2000)	49/115
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		852	2,134 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		6.7	7.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	56	44 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	33 2003
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	9	9 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	60 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	48 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	660 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	190 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,600 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	35 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	20 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	120	56 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	163	70 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	37 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	21	15 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	39	20 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	124 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	111 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	49 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	39 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	9/21
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	31/0
Provincial Low/High (2000)	16/20 South/North

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	68/11
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	3/63
Provincial Low/High (2006)	14/28 North/Centre
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	3/81

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	42/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	13/25
Provincial Low/High (2000)	18/33 South/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	22 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	115	110 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	79	90 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	62	79 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	82 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	56 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	6	25 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	622 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	33 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	40 2000
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	4/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	12/3
Provincial Low/High (2006)	7/15 North, Centre/South
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	13/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	16/88
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Malaysia

Overview

The year 2007 marked the 50th anniversary of Malaysia's independence from Britain. Living standards have soared during the five decades of sovereignty.

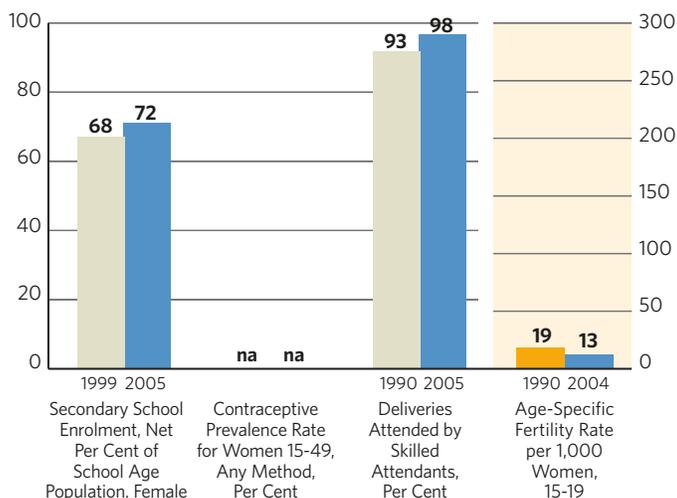
The Ninth Malaysia Plan (2006-2010) was launched in 2006 to chart Malaysia's development agenda for the subsequent five years of the National Mission. The only MDG that has not been achieved is HIV/AIDS. The number of new reported cases has decreased steadily, yet women continue to experience a steep increase in the number of new cases. There is a concern for increasing HIV transmission from sex workers and their clients to other population groups, especially to family members.

The Government recognizes the significance of the HIV/AIDS-related problem and has reaffirmed its commitment through the National Strategic Plan (NSP) on HIV/AIDS 2006-2010 led by the Ministry of Health. The NSP places emphasis on youth and vulnerable groups as two of the six priority focus areas, and identifies some of the marginalized groups to include persons confined in institutions. Malaysia's First National AIDS Conference was held in 2007 which also represented a part of the Government's response to address the HIV/AIDS issue and to provide a platform for key stakeholders to discuss lessons learned and ways forward in programming.

The National Population Conference took place in 2007 with the theme "Demographic Window for Development Opportunities and Challenges" and helped to bring into focus demographic changes in relation to the country's development. The National Conference on Ageing in 2007 reiterated the Population Conference with regard to addressing the challenges and opportunities of population ageing.

The Women's Summit was also held in 2007 and provided a platform for discussing critical issues affecting Malaysian women in the workforce. The White Ribbon Campaign 2007 organized by the All Women's Action Society to kick off the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence Against Women continued to raise public awareness on the issue.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	9,056	13,947 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	8,789	13,521 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	31	20 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	50	70 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	52	54 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.8	2.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	31	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	70	75 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	68	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	72	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	26 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	37	30 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	8 2009
Dependency Ratio	67	52 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	64	45 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.9 2006	130 2006	2.6 2001	687 2004/2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		4,519	14,215 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		9.0	4.6 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	2	<2 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		16	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	5	6 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	98	99 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	94 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	62 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	41 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	82 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	79 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	93	98 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	16	10 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	22	11 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	8 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	5	2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	6	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	98 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	98 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	66 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	72 2005

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	19	13 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	99 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	105	110 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		82	83 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		45	49 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	5	11 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	23 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	40 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,742 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	22 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Maldives

Overview

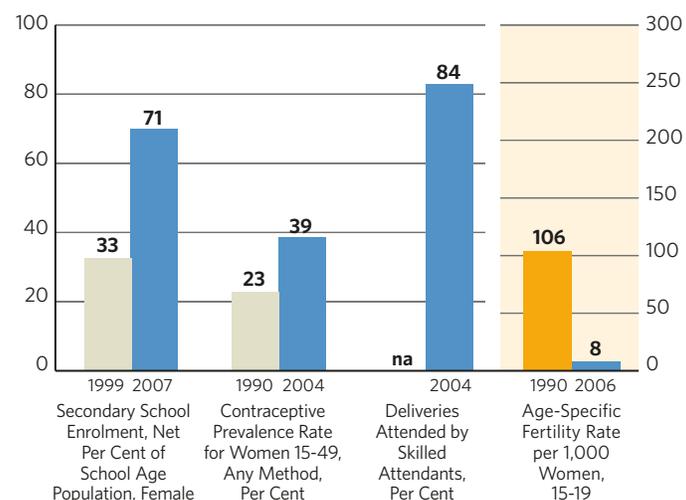
In 2008, Maldives entered a new era of democratic governance with the introduction of a new constitution and the first multi-party presidential election in 30 years.

The spatial distribution of the population across more than 190 islands makes delivery of services a challenging task. Maldives has, however, made significant gains in its demographic and health transition. It has already achieved MDG targets for poverty, education, child mortality and HIV/AIDS. Maldives will face considerable challenges to meet the targets for gender equality, maternal health, environmental sustainability and global partnership for development given its geography and environmental concerns. The Quality Health Care Bridging the Gap: Health Master Plan 2006-2015, a long-term health plan of the Government, makes reference to ICPD, MDG and other international summits and conferences and Maldives' commitment to fulfill the targets by 2015.

The analysis of the national survey on women's health and life experiences revealed that about a third of Maldivian women experience some forms of gender-based violence in their life time. The Maldivian Democratic Party Presidential manifesto which takes precedence over the 7th National Development Plan, however, lacks any reference to its intention in the area of gender, women's human rights or empowerment.

The adolescent and youth populations are growing rapidly in Maldives. Rising youth unemployment and drug abuse with potential linkages to risky behavior for expansion of HIV/AIDS are major concerns. Rising Islamic fundamentalism also poses a concern.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	111	156 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	105	153 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	41	19 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	26	37 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	43	61 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.3	2.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	23	39 2004
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	34 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	60	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	62	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	59	74 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	24 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	47	28 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	99	49 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	94	42 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
6.5 2006	184 2006	7.1 2006	814 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	5,504 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		na	5.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	96	83 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	59 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	120 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	42 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	260 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	81 2001
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	84 2004

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	79	26 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	111	30 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	30 2001

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	2	2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	2	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	112 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	109 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	80 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	86 2006

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		18	25 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	106	8 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		23	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		19	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	107 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		79	73 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		20	51 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	6	12 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	15 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	40 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	35 2005
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	34 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Marshall Islands,

Republic of

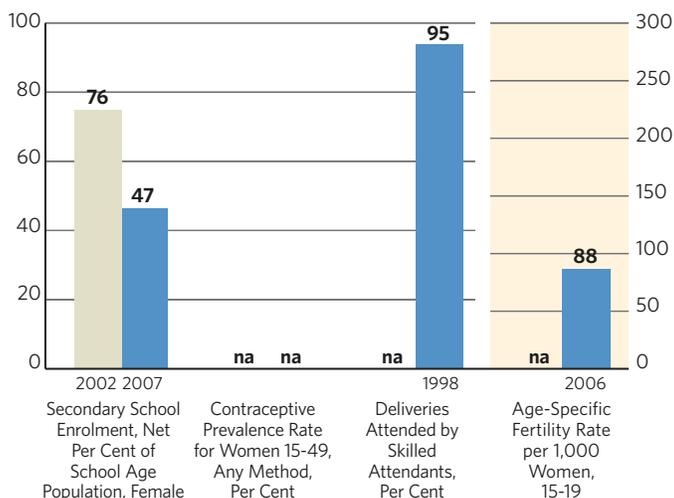
Overview

The Marshall Islands consist of 29 coral atolls and five reef islands covering almost 2 million sq km of ocean in the northern Pacific. Most of the population lives in Majuro Atoll and Ebeye Island. The Government is the largest employer and the economy is heavily dependent on donor funds. The economy combines a small subsistence sector with a modern urban sector. As a result of the Government's liberal foreign investment policy, small business investment has increased; more traders from Asian countries are proving stiff competition for established local stores.

The total population was estimated at 65,000 in 2009, growing at a rate of 2.4 per cent per year. The total fertility rate had declined to an estimated 3.6 lifetime births per woman. The population of the Marshall Islands is very young, with nearly a third below age 15. The adolescent fertility rate is high at 88 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. Indicators for maternal health show that 95 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel. However, most births in rural areas are attended by traditional midwives.

UNFPA has worked to increase national commitment and strengthen the Government's capacity to formulate and update national policies, strategies and programmes on sexual and reproductive health in the areas of maternal health, emergency obstetric care, family planning, reproductive health commodity security, adolescent sexual and reproductive health and sexually transmitted infections including HIV. UNFPA is also building the capacity of the Government to integrate population, gender equality and human rights and the reproductive rights of women and adolescent girls into national policies and development frameworks and to implement relevant interventions.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	23	33 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	22	32 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6	2.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	41	31 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	na	71 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	na	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	na	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.7	3.6 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	64	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	63	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	65	73 2009
Median Age of Total Population	15	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	na	na
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	na	na
Dependency Ratio	na	na
Child Dependency Ratio	na	na
Old-age Dependency Ratio	na	na

ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
14.0 2006	358 2006	7.4 2002	603 2002

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.0	1.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	96 88 2000
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	75 81 2000

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	na
MMR, Upper Bound	na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 95 1998

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	63 49 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	92 54 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	94 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	92 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	66 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	67 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	na	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 88 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na 97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na 102 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na 3 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Micronesia, Federated States of

Overview

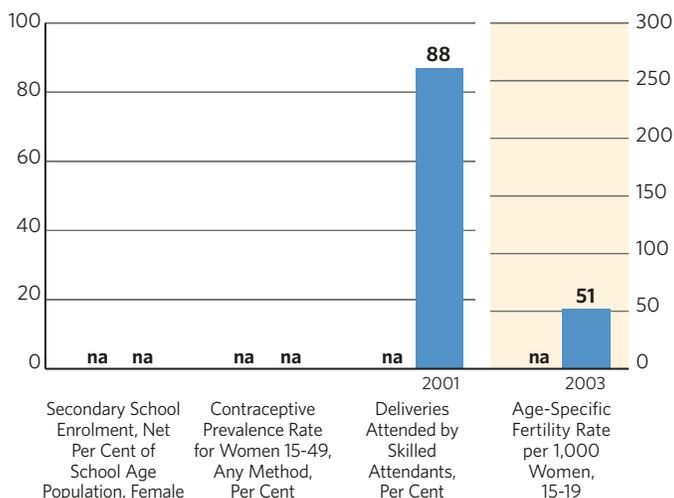
The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) became independent in 1986. The country consists of four major states (island groups): Kosrae, Pohnpei, Chuuk and Yap. Pohnpei Island constitutes about one-half of the total land area and is home to about one-third of the population. Most of the population lives in the rural areas and outer islands; an estimated 22 per cent live in urban areas.

The population of FSM, estimated at 110,000, is expected to decline over the next 10 years. The average number of lifetime births per woman has decreased from 5.0 in 1990 to 3.5 in 2009. This decline is thought to be due to increased use of family planning and greater education and employment of women. The population is declining largely due to out-migration. The maternal mortality ratio has declined in recent years. The infant mortality rate has stayed relatively constant, and was 33 per 1,000 live births in 2007. Prenatal care is slowly improving in the state centres and is being expanded to remote areas.

The country's population is young, with around 37 per cent below 15 years of age. In contrast to the diminishing TFR, the adolescent fertility rate (AFR) was around 51 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 in 2003; sexual activity among young people is characterized by multiple partners and low condom use. To help meet the needs of young people, a regional adolescent reproductive health (ARH) project, supported by UNFPA, strengthens existing school-based clinics by improving ARH counseling and services.

The Government continues to dominate the economy, while the formal private sector is small and locally focused. More girls than boys are enrolled in primary and secondary schools, but women hold no seats in Parliament.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	49	56 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	47	54 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	34	25 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	26	22 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	107	107 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	50 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.0	3.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	66	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	66	68 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	67	70 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	44	37 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	91	68 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	84	62 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
12.8 2006	284 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	2,830 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.7	-1.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	88	94 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	29	25 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	na
MMR, Lower Bound		na	na
MMR, Upper Bound		na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	88 2001

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	45	33 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	58	40 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	15 1997

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	109 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	111 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	80 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	86 2005

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21	23 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	51 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	101 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	107 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	0 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	2 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	7 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Mongolia

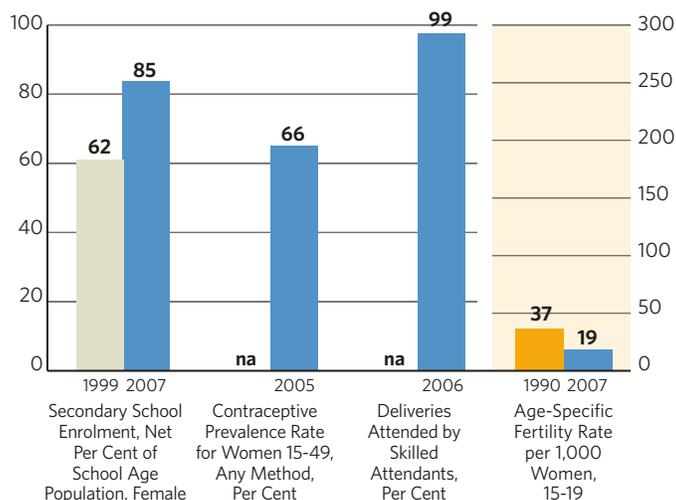
Overview

After a peaceful revolution in the early 1990s, Mongolia became a self-governing state for the first time in nearly 300 years and shifted from a centrally planned to a market economy. With a population of a little over 2.67 million spread out over an area the size of Western Europe, it is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world. Because of its vast territory, access to quality health and education for rural populations is a major challenge.

The total fertility rate is 2.0 lifetime births per woman. Maternal mortality has declined in recent decades and registered 46 per 100,000 live births in 2005, yet remains one of the priority concerns for the Government. Other reproductive health issues include relatively high abortion rates, an increasing incidence of STIs especially among youth and vulnerable groups and a lack of access to reproductive health information and services, particularly among rural populations. Mongolia is a low HIV/AIDS prevalence country, yet it is considered to be vulnerable given its proximity to higher prevalence countries such as China and Russia. Gender gaps in various social and economic measures still persist despite much progress.

In 2008, a comprehensive National Development Strategy based on the MDGs was adopted by the Government. The subsequent Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia (2008-2012) addresses population and health in line with the MDGs and prioritizes the reduction of maternal and child mortality. Other major health policy documents are the Health Sector Master Plan (2005-2015) and the third Reproductive Health Programme passed by the Government in 2007. The Population Policy (2004-2015) is the leading document for population and development. In 2005, the Law on Fighting Domestic Violence was adopted and a Gender Equality Law is currently being prepared to reflect equal rights for men and women in all aspects of social and economic life. The second National MDG report was launched in 2007 which outlines that 60 per cent of the targets have been achieved or will be achieved by 2015.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,106	1,321 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,110	1,350 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	32	19 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	57	57 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	61 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.1	2.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	66 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	61 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	61	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	59	64 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	63	70 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	26 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	42	26 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	84	43 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	77	38 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.2 2006	47 2006	3.2 2007	102 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1998)	2.5/3.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1998)	3.4/2.8
Provincial Low/High (1998)	2.2/3.9 Ulaanbaatar/West
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2005)	31/69
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	90/22
Provincial Low/High (2003)	27/42 South/West
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (1998)	38/72
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,264	3,566 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-2.5	8.9 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	22 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	36 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	7 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	64	72 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	50 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	46 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	46 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	93 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	71	35 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	98	43 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	12	6 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	1	6 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	1	3 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	99 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	101 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	87 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	97 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1998)	6/13
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1998)	10/9
Provincial Low/High (1998)	4/26 Ulaanbaatar/South

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	100/99
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	96/100
Provincial Low/High (2005)	98/100 West/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	98/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	58/64
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	54/55
Provincial Low/High (2005)	55/67 Ulaanbaatar//Khangai
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	65/53

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21	22 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	37	19 2007
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	8 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	70 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	72 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	102	102 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	114	111 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	83 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	56 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	25	4 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	50 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	54 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	194 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	23 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	1 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	13 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	5 2003
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	13/13
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	1/0
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	1/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	4/0
Provincial Low/High (2005)	1/2 Central/Khangai
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	2/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	99/100
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Myanmar

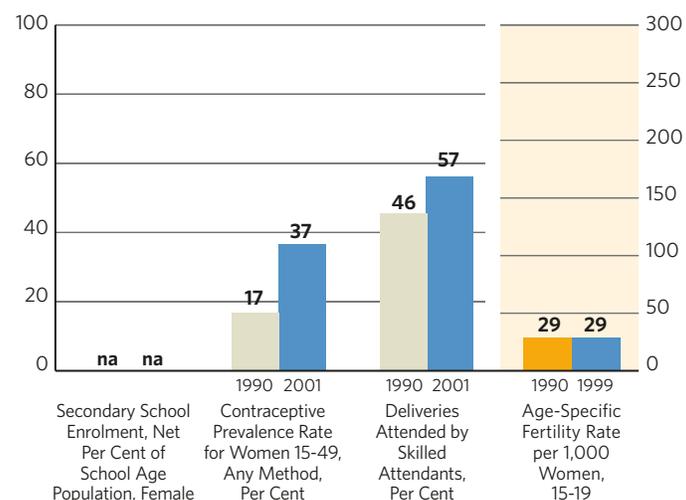
Overview

Myanmar has a population of 50 million and is growing by 0.9 per cent per year. The country is predominantly rural. Public funding for health and education is among the lowest in the world. The maternal mortality rate (MMR) continues to be high at 380 per 100,000 live births. One of the critical needs for reducing MMR in Myanmar is to strengthen basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care. Eighty-eight per cent of deliveries take place at home and 57 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel. Both quality and content of antenatal and postnatal care services provided in the public and private sector vary considerably. Unmet need for family planning for currently married women is 19 per cent.

The first UNFPA Special Programme of Assistance to Myanmar was implemented during 2002-2006, providing support to procurement of reproductive health commodities, promotion of safe motherhood, prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted infections among risk groups, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMCT). Currently, the UNFPA Second Programme of Assistance to Myanmar 2007-2010 is being implemented with a major focus on reproductive health services (including adolescent reproductive health), behavioral change communication and data analysis. It also focuses on HIV/AIDS prevention programmes including prevention of sexual transmission among high risk population, PMCT and voluntary confidential counseling and testing. Such projects are being implemented in 175 townships out of 325 townships in Myanmar.

The Strengthening of Quality Reproductive Health Services Project encompasses safe motherhood, emergency obstetric care, post abortion care, birth spacing services and other reproductive health care. One of the key issues addressed is improving accessibility and availability of modern contraceptives in poor communities. Although knowledge of modern contraceptive methods is high, there is a shortage of supplies. The first Reproductive Health Strategic Plan 2004-2008 is formulated by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF. The second Strategic Plan 2009-2013 is being formulated and aims to expand and strengthen partnerships so that reproductive health needs can be addressed in a more effective, holistic and comprehensive manner. UNFPA also actively participated in the development of the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS 2006-2010.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	20,310	24,434 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	20,444	25,586 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.9 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	30	20 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12	10 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	25	32 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	50	56 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.0	2.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	17	37 2001
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	33 2001
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	56	61 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	54	59 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	58	64 2009
Median Age of Total Population	21	28 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	37	27 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	8 2009
Dependency Ratio	72	48 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	63	40 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	8 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
0.3 2006	0 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	882 ²⁰⁰⁴
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.8	12.7 ²⁰⁰⁶
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income ²⁰⁰⁹
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	57
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	23

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	260 ²⁰⁰⁵
MMR, Upper Bound	na	510 ²⁰⁰⁵
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	46

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	91
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	130
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	32

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	10
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	14
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	99 ²⁰⁰⁵
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	101 ²⁰⁰⁵
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	41 ²⁰⁰⁵
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	40 ²⁰⁰⁵

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.8 ²⁰⁰⁷
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	0.5 ²⁰⁰⁷

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	19 ²⁰⁰⁹
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	29
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	97
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	99
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	88 ²⁰⁰⁶
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	70 ²⁰⁰⁶
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,664 ²⁰¹⁵
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	11 ²⁰¹⁵
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	21
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Nepal

Overview

The 2006 peace agreement ended Nepal's 10-year armed conflict. With the subsequent Constituent Assembly elections of 2008 that established a 601-member Legislature-Parliament (with women making up one-third of the members), Nepal hopes for sustainable peace and development under a federal system. Prone to natural disasters, Nepal is undergoing economic development while grappling with a humanitarian situation and post-conflict transition.

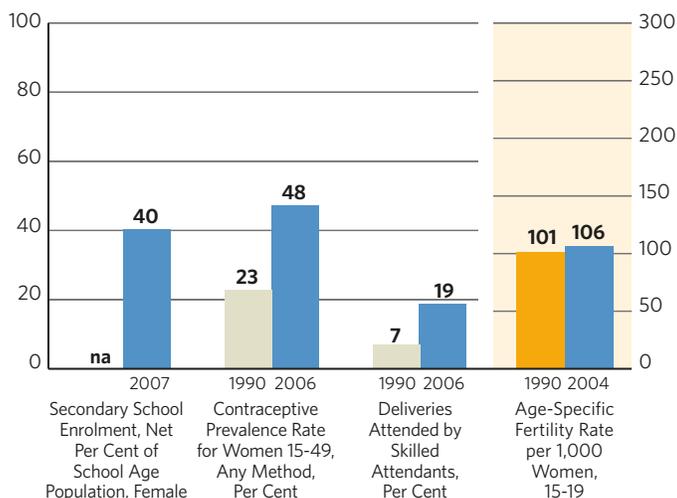
As a result of the conflict, many young people have left their homes. Some have migrated abroad for employment, increasing their vulnerability to various sexual and reproductive health risks, including HIV/AIDS. However, the continued inflow of foreign remittance from migrants has helped reduce the poverty rate to 31 per cent of the population.

Nepal's capacity to meet its development goals depends on its ability to harness the energy of its young people. To tap the potential of youth, the Government has established a youth ministry, which is formulating national policies and strategies for youth development.

Nepal has made significant achievements in improving health and in reducing fertility. The total fertility rate is down to 2.7 lifetime births per women, and the contraceptive prevalence rate has increased to 48 per cent among married women aged 15 to 49. However, this rate masks great disparities between different social and ethnic groups, education levels, income levels and geographic locations. Reproductive health conditions such as uterine prolapse are a major public health problem. The maternal mortality ratio is high, at 830 deaths per 100,000 live births.

There is substantial gender disparity in higher education, as adolescent girls from disadvantaged groups drop out of school due to poverty, early marriage and social discrimination. Studies suggest that there is high prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). A culture of silence, a lack of community trust in justice systems and a lack of systematic collection of data are the main challenges to effective SGBV prevention and response programming. However, efforts to improve women's circumstances continue. Through continued advocacy by women's groups, the Domestic Violence Bill 2008 was passed by Parliament. Donors and civil society are advocating for the implementation of other laws for the protection and participation of women in the peace-building process.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	9,633	14,568 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	9,482	14,763 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.7 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38	24 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	9	17 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	52 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.1	2.7 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	23	48 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	22	44 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	54	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	54	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	54	68 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	42	37 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	83	68 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	78	61 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.6 2006	7 2006	3.3 2008	36 2008

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2006)	2.1/3.3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	3.9/1.8
Provincial Low/High (2006)	3.0/3.5 <small>Central/Mid-western, Far-western</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	4.7/1.9

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	47/84
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	93/13
Provincial Low/High (2006)	60/122 <small>Eastern/Mid-western</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	98/47

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2006)	72/103
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	143/90

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		844	1,112 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		4.5	5.3 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	55 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	31 2004
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	6 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	72	89 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	9	27 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	830 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	290 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,900 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	44 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	7	19 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	99	43 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	142	55 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	45 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	33	15 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	73	27 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	127 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	126 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	45 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	41 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	16/19
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	33/4
Provincial Low/High (2006)	14/22 Far-western/Mid-western

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	51/14
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	8/71
Provincial Low/High (2006)	10/25 Far-western/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	5/58

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	54/43
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	46/42
Provincial Low/High (2006)	37/50 Western/Far-western
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	30/54

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	101	106 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	19 2006
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	17 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	20 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	17 2006
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	63 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	87 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	68 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	67 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	63	99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	46	91 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	81 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	53 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	6	33 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	8 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	19 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	2,883 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	33 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	9 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	15 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	28	25 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	37 2006

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	22/14
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	10/6
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	5/11
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	14/3
Provincial Low/High (2006)	8/12 Eastern/Far-western
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	14/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	18/84
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New Caledonia

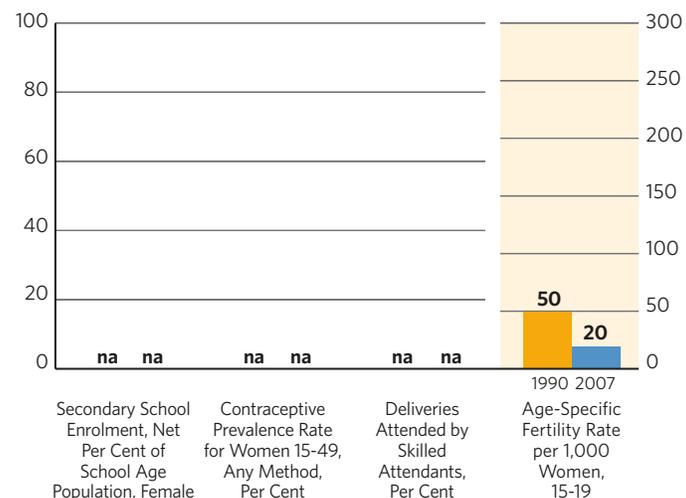
Overview

New Caledonia, a territory of France, is located in the Southwest Pacific near Australia. It has a population of 250,000, with an annual growth rate of 1.5 per cent. Its main island of New Caledonia is one of the largest in the Pacific Ocean. It also consists of the archipelago of Iles Loyaute and numerous small, sparsely populated islands and atolls. Because most of the land is not suitable for cultivation, food makes up one fifth of all imports. New Caledonia enjoys a relatively high standard of living compared with most other Pacific Island countries. Its economic profile is similar to that of a fully industrialized country. With a quarter of the known nickel resources in the world, the nickel industry is a key component of the economy, along with tourism and substantial financial support from France. The Noumea Accord was signed in 1998 that stipulated the transfer of increasing levels of governing responsibility from France to New Caledonia over the subsequent 15 to 20 years.

For many years, the Government has emphasized improving maternal and child health, increasing immunization rates and controlling communicable diseases, which has resulted in significant improvements in the health status of the population. Life expectancy at birth currently stands at 80 years for women and 73 years for men. The total fertility rate is 2.0 lifetime births per woman. The prevalence of non-communicable diseases is growing rapidly, while that of communicable diseases is declining.

The significant improvements in population health in recent years can be attributed to economic growth and the quality of health care coverage. The Government of the territory has endorsed a policy of "health for all." Various public mechanisms fund social welfare programmes, including national health insurance, family allowances and a pension scheme. Consequently, all the citizens are comprehensively covered for their health and welfare needs. There is, however, a constant need to balance the distribution of these resources equally among all segments of the population.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	87	125 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	84	125 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24	16 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	60	64 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	53	54 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.0	2.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	52	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	71	76 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	68	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	74	80 2009
Median Age of Total Population	24	30 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	32	26 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	11 2009
Dependency Ratio	58	49 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	51	38 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	11 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	19,478	22,140 2000
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.6	2.1 2000
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	5 1995
MMR, Upper Bound	na	20 1995
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	na na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	na na
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	17 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	50 20 2007
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	31	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	28	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na na
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78	76 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	49	48 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na na
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	15 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	21 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Pakistan

Overview

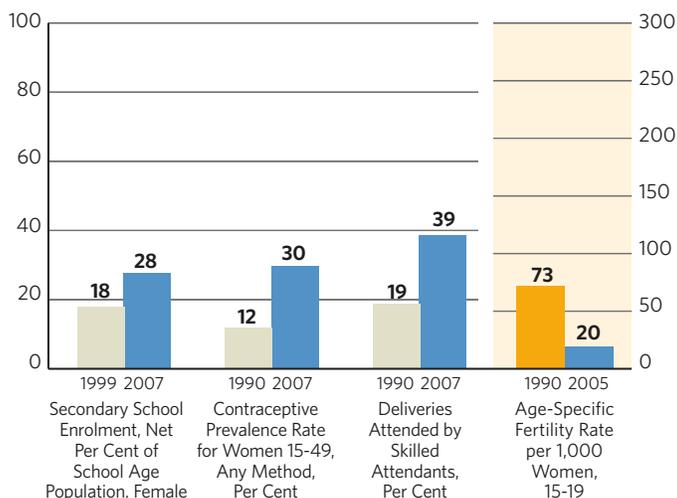
The year 2008 saw the arrival of a new Government in Pakistan after a period of nine years. The new Government has battled with the economic crisis and the worsening security situation. A population census planned for 2008 has been delayed.

Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world. Increasing population and the large number of youth are emerging as the biggest issues that can delay progress in all areas. There are, however, no interventions aimed at targeting adolescents and youth in a holistic manner, especially in the public sector. Rural-to-urban migration remains the highest in the region and is expected to grow further over the next few years.

Pakistan has made steady progress towards most of the MDGs since 2000. However, many of the goals, especially attaining universal education and reducing maternal and child mortality, will still be difficult to achieve by 2015 due to the low starting point and slow progress during the 1990s. The percentage of births attended by skilled health professionals increased greatly from 19 per cent in 1991 to 39 per cent in 2007. CPR for any method, currently at 30 per cent, has risen only slightly since early 2000 and its increase has nearly stalled. In spite of this, the total fertility rate still declined slightly, probably owing to delayed marriages. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS remains low in the general population, but it is increasing rapidly in the high-risk groups, including injecting drug users and sex workers. Maternal, neonatal and child health and family planning were included in the health section of the PRSP II in 2008.

Progress has been made on gender equality with the representation of women in the national assembly and local politics. The literacy rate for women and the participation of women in work force, however, remain extremely low. Pakistan has passed the Women's Protection Act in 2006 which protects the rights of women, especially rape and assault victims. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill in 2004 bans the practice of honour killings in Pakistan.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	57,613	93,102 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	54,086	87,706 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	41	30 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	31	36 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.1	3.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	12	30 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	9	22 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	60	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	60	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	60	67 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	43	37 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	89	70 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	82	63 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
0.3 2006	0 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2007)	3.3/4.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	4.8/3.1
Provincial Low/High (2007)	3.9/4.3 Punjab/Sindh, NWFP
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	5.8/3.0

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2007)	78/100
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	102/59
Provincial Low/High (2007)	59/101 Balochistan/Sindh
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	121/60

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2007)	39/58
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,274	2,644 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		4.5	6.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	65	23 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	33 1999
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	8	9 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	86	90 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	33	58 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	320 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	99 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	810 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	61 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	19	39 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	102	73 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	132	90 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	40	38 2002

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	37	21 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	69	40 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	101 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	83 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	37 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	28 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		18	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	73	20 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		16	9 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		27	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	19 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		42	40 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	17 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	26 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	82 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	48	76 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		87	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		12	34 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	10	23 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	2 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	26 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	17,634 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	34 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		11	11 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		18	14 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	32	25 2007
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		25	30 2006

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	7/11
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	16/1
Provincial Low/High (2005)	7/11 Balochistan/Sindh

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	60/30
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	27/86
Provincial Low/High (2005)	23/44 Balochistan/Sindh
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	16/77

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	30/18
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	19/31
Provincial Low/High (2005)	13/23 Balochistan/Punjab
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	12/32

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	18/11
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	13/9
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	37/92
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Papua New Guinea

Overview

Papua New Guinea is the largest Pacific nation, located approximately 400 km north of Australia and occupying the eastern half of the island of New Guinea. Papua New Guinea has a population of 6.7 million and is growing at a rate of 2.3 per cent per year. The country gained political independence from Australia in 1975 and has a Parliamentary democratic system of government.

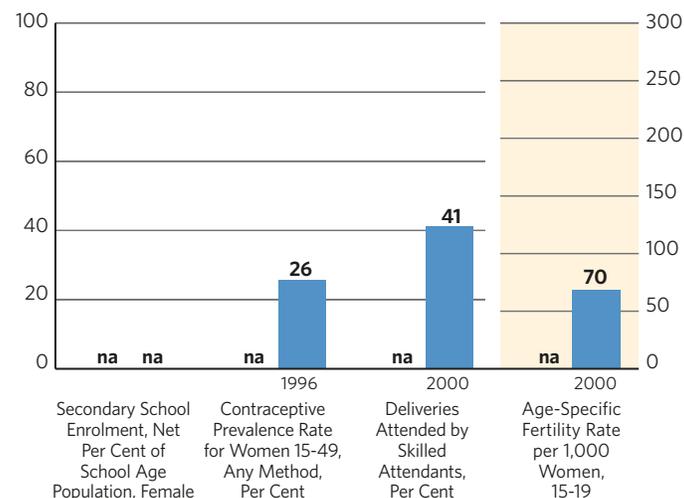
The total fertility rate remains high at 4 lifetime births per women. The maternal mortality ratio is 470 deaths per 100,000 live births and is among the highest in the Western Pacific. Health policies are aimed at improving women's health, and fees have been waived for all antenatal and childbirth services with some exceptions. The recent adoption of the Health Sector Improvement Programme has reinforced the implementation of the National Health Policy. The Parliamentary Committee on Population and Development was also recently formed.

The HIV infection rate is the highest in the Pacific Islands. In response, the Government has adopted the HIV Prevention and Management Act, providing protection for victims against stigma and discrimination and making it an offence to knowingly spread the virus. A population education curriculum that includes HIV/AIDS topics is being taught in upper primary grades and has covered over 60 per cent of the provinces.

Education of girls continues to receive Government support. In 2003, the Gender Education Policy was adopted, reinforcing the National Population Policy strategy to improve the quality of life through universal education. The National Education Policy 2005-2014 was also adopted to emphasize universal education. These legal and policy frameworks demonstrate the Government's commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment, but challenges remain. A recent move by Parliament to pass a bill allowing female representatives in Parliament was unsuccessful.

The National Youth Policy 2008-2012 was adopted to empower Papua New Guinea's young population, particularly the "out of school" youths, in the development process. The Government's Medium Term Development Strategy for 2005-2010 highlights high population growth, HIV/AIDS, inadequate land management and inefficient reproductive health service delivery as barriers to development.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,156	3,421 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,958	3,311 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38	31 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	13	13 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	108 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	51	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.1	4.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	26 1996
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	20 1996
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	52	61 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	51	59 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	53	64 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	20 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	42	40 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	78	73 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	74	69 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	4	4 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.6 2006	29 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1996)	4.0/5.0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	5.0/3.9
Provincial Low/High (1996)	4.4/5.3 Highlands/Momase
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (1996)	46/112
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	132/49
Provincial Low/High (1996)	66/139 Southern/Highlands
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (1996)	91/73
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,529	2,208 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-3.0	5.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	36 1996
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	38 1996
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 1996
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	39	40 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	44	45 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	470 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	130 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,300 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	78 1996
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	41 2000

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	69	50 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	94	65 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	26	37 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	38	35 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	60 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	50 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	29 2003
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	23 2003

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.2 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1996)	14/14
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	23/8
Provincial Low/High (1996)	12/16 Highlands/Southern

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1996)	90/45
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	36/87
Provincial Low/High (1996)	45/69 Highlands/Islands
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1996)	31/17
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	15/34
Provincial Low/High (1996)	13/29 Highlands/Southern
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	70 2000
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		21	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.7 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	85	84 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	62	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	76 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	73 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0	1 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	608 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	31 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Philippines

Overview

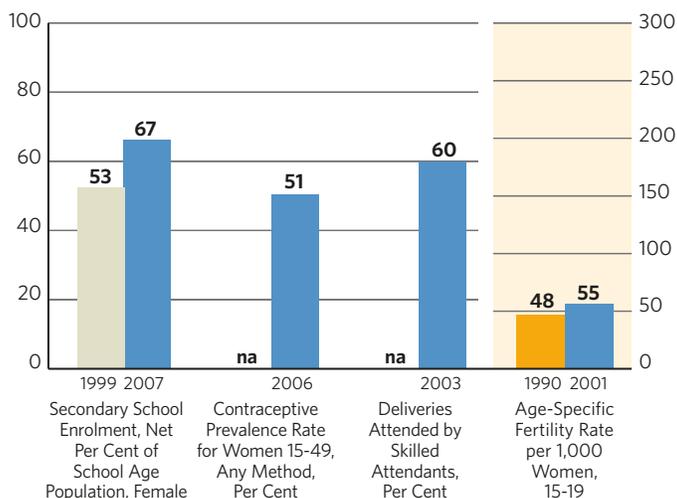
The Philippine archipelago is composed of 7,107 islands, but most of the country's almost 92 million people live on the 10 largest islands. Despite over three decades of efforts to reduce population growth through reproductive health programmes, fertility levels remain high, especially for poor women. This reflects a continued unmet demand for family planning.

The country's main population and development challenges include reducing rapid population growth, improving maternal health and safeguarding adolescent reproductive health. Rapid population growth is undermining the country's development prospects. Without concrete steps to slow the growth, the country is unlikely to achieve its MDG targets for poverty reduction, education and maternal health. By UN estimates, about 11 women die daily from preventable causes during pregnancy and childbirth, mainly due to lack of access to quality reproductive health information and services, especially among the poor, and the low percentage of births delivered by skilled attendants. UNFPA is supporting national efforts aimed at reducing maternal mortality and ensuring access and equity to reproductive health services.

Young people aged 10 to 24 make up a little less than one-third of the Filipino population. However, due to pressures from conservative groups, the nationwide endorsement of the adolescent reproductive health module integration in the curricula is still pending, limited thus far to UNFPA pilot sites. Young people are also increasingly becoming vulnerable to HIV/AIDS.

Ensuring delivery of services in humanitarian situations is another challenge facing the Philippines. In the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, the poorest region in the country, years of poverty and neglect have bred a secessionist movement that has plunged the region into a chronic state of armed conflict. The situation has made the delivery of basic social services even more difficult. About 90 per cent of births still take place at home, mostly delivered by unskilled attendants, and the contraceptive prevalence rate of married women for all methods is only 19 per cent in the region.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	30,775	46,328 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	30,330	45,655 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	33	25 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	49	64 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	49	52 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.3	3.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	51 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	33 2003
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	63	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	68	74 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	23 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	41	34 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	7 2009
Dependency Ratio	79	62 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	73	55 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.3 2006	13 2006	2.0 2005	97 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2003)	3.0/4.3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	5.3/2.7
Provincial Low/High (2003)	2.8/5.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2003)	5.9/2.0

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2003)	30/52
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	105/18
Provincial Low/High (2003)	31/72
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	80/29

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2003)	40/74
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	130/12

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,164	3,510 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.0	3.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	31	23 2006
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	25 1997
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	6	6 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	83	93 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	58	78 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	230 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	60 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	700 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	88 2003
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	60 2003

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	43	23 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	62	28 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	34	28 2003

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	3	6 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	3	5 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	110 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	109 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	79 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	87 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	23/31
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	45/20
Provincial Low/High (2003)	21/44

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	79/41
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	11/86
Provincial Low/High (2003)	22/88
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	21/92

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	34/33
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	12/34
Provincial Low/High (2003)	12/48
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	20/29

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	48	55 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	8 2003
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	22 2003
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		24	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	17 2003
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	54 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	67 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	98 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	104	110 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		77	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		40	58 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	9	21 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	58 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	61 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	6,980 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	26 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	8 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	9 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	17 2003
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	37 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	17/6
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	12/6
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	73/98
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Samoa

Overview

Samoa consists of two main islands, Savaii and Upolu, and several smaller ones. Nearly 80 per cent of the country's population of 179,000 lives in rural areas. Although Samoa has the highest rate of natural increase, net population growth is -0.1 per cent per year because of emigration. Samoans continue to migrate to New Zealand, Australia and the United States.

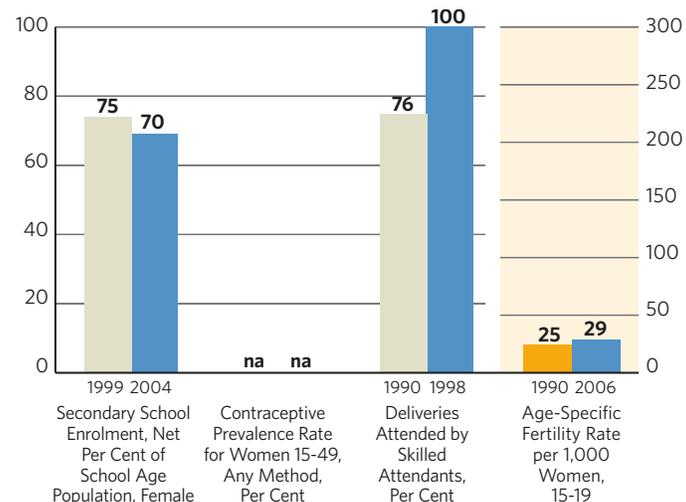
The Government gives priority to education and health in its development strategy, spending 17 per cent of its total budget on the health sector. Rural and village health services are co-managed by an extensive network of women's committees. Tertiary-level care is available at the National Hospital. The public contributes to offsetting health costs through user fees.

The Samoan education system and infrastructure are well established, including a university and the School of Agriculture of the University of the South Pacific. Despite being classified as a least developed country, Samoa has had significant economic growth in recent years and is currently scheduled to graduate from least development status in 2010. Public sector reforms have led to increased efficiencies. Economic growth is driven by fisheries, agriculture, tourism and manufacturing. Remittances from Samoans abroad amount to nearly 20 per cent of GDP.

Apia, the Samoan capital, hosts a number of UN Pacific regional offices, including FAO, UNESCO, UN Development Programme, UNICEF and UNFPA. Samoa was a signatory to CEDAW in 1992 and has submitted a report. Advocacy for women's rights and human rights is strong. Women's access to education and health is equal to men's access. Samoa is on track to achieve the MDGs by 2015 and has achieved most of the ICPD goals.

UNFPA funded an Adolescent Reproductive Health Programme for improved accessibility and availability of quality information, education and services for both in-school and out-of-school youth. In partnership with Australian Aid and New Zealand Aid, UNFPA funds the Reproductive Health Commodity Security Project to ensure adequate management, logistics support and timely delivery of essential reproductive health (RH) commodities and contraceptives; Fiji's Ministry of Health is providing a UNFPA-managed regional warehouse for RH commodities.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	85	93 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	77	86 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	-0.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	34	22 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	21	23 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	108	108 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	46 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.8	3.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	62	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	68	75 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	41	39 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	7 2009
Dependency Ratio	81	79 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	74	70 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	9 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.2 2006	94 2006	2.8 2001	169 2001/2002

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		2,329	4,485 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-4.4	-3.4 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	91	88 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	98	100 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	na
MMR, Lower Bound		na	8 1995
MMR, Upper Bound		na	30
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	76	100 1998

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	40	22 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	50	27 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	1	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	1	1 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	96 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	95 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	76 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	86 2005

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		23	22 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	25	29 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		28	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		25	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	102	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	196	113 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		81	81 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		43	43 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0	8 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	3 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	6 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Solomon Islands

Overview

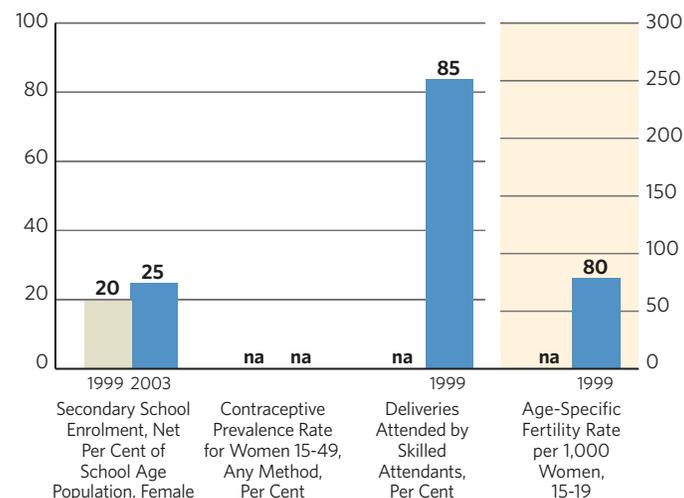
The Solomon Islands archipelago is made up of more than 900 islands covering 1.3 million sq km. Eighty two per cent of the country's population of 523,000 lives in rural areas. The country has just emerged from a period of ethnic-based conflict. From 1999 to 2001, the Solomon Islands' economy experienced severe contraction, falling incomes, increased poverty and limited delivery of social services, particularly education and health care. In addition to having one of the highest population growth rates in the Pacific (2.4 per cent per year), GDP per capita has dropped significantly. However, significant development assistance from the Asian Development Bank, Australia, the European Union, Japan and New Zealand in the health, education and economic sectors has led to a strong recovery. An elected Government has been in power in the Solomon Islands since 2002. Under Australian leadership, 15 Pacific countries have, since 2003, contributed personnel to the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI), which has helped bring peace and stability.

Health services in the country are decentralized; health and nursing stations provide primary care in rural areas. More than 80 per cent of the population has access to basic health services. Australian Aid is supporting rural services. Health personnel who left high-risk areas and the country during the conflict are now returning. Maternal and child health care are integrated into reproductive health (RH) services. There is an urgent need to provide services to adolescents and young people. Malaria continues to be a major health problem.

The Solomon Islands became a signatory to CEDAW in 2002. Significant progress is still needed to increase the number of girls and women entering and remaining in formal education and to increase opportunities for youth employment. The country has met three of the ICPD targets, but sustained effort is required in the next decade to attain the other ICPD goals and the MDGs by 2015.

Among its activities, UNFPA supports inclusion of population, RH and gender in national development strategies and other policies, provides support for the revision of the Solomon Islands Population Policy and supports the 2009 population census and further analysis and utilisation of DHS findings. UNFPA supplies and distributes RH commodities and equipment for emergency obstetric care.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	164	271 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	153	252 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38	30 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	14	18 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	109	109 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.6	3.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	61	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	60	66 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	62	68 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	20 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	39 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	94	73 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	88	67 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.7 2006	44 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,771	2,610 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.8	7.4 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	69 70 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	29 32 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 220 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	65 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	580 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 85 1999

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	86 53 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	121 70 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	92	102 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	79	98 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	17	33 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	11	27 2005

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	21	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 80 1999
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	21	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	87 96 2005
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	61 84 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	84 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	56 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0 0 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	53 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	35 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Sri Lanka

Overview

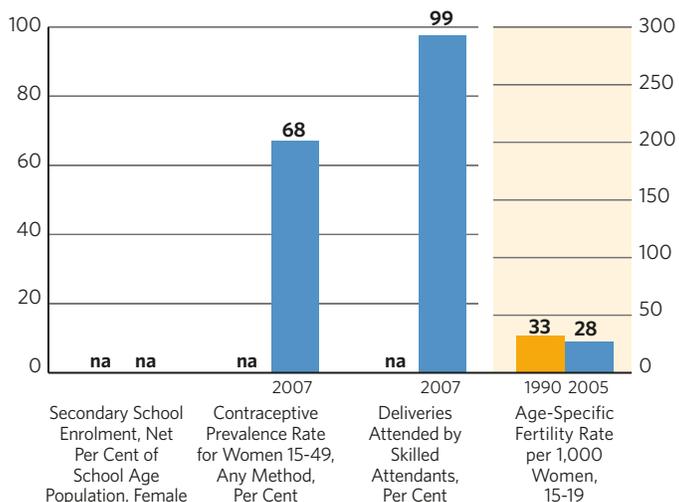
Sri Lanka, with a total fertility rate of 2.3 lifetime births per woman and an annual population growth rate of 0.9 per cent, has one of the lowest levels of poverty among South Asian countries. The over 30-year armed conflict in the country's northern and eastern regions ended in May 2009. The number of internally displaced persons has reached 504,800. The country is now entering a new development phase to resettle and rebuild these areas.

A major challenge in Sri Lanka is meeting the needs of young people along with those of an ageing population. Around 18 per cent of the population of 20 million is between ages 15 and 24. However, access to youth-friendly reproductive health information and services is limited. The Well Women's Clinic programme through the national health system provides reproductive health care to women over age 35. Sri Lanka is also ageing rapidly; by 2025, roughly one in five persons will be aged 60 and over.

Sri Lanka is a low HIV/AIDS prevalence country. The Government, under the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS 2007-11, aims to take early action in reducing vulnerabilities of most at-risk populations. These include sex workers, injecting drug users and men who have sex with men. The HIV vulnerabilities of migrant returnees and young people are also being increasingly addressed.

Developments in the area of gender include the passing of the Domestic Violence Act in 2005 and the drafting of the National Plan of Action for Women. UNFPA is supporting the Government for the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Domestic Violence Act. UNFPA is also providing support to strengthen national capacities to safeguard the rights of women and to facilitate the participation of women in the peace-building process under the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	9,114	9,966 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	8,672	10,272 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.9 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21	18 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	17	15 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	52	52 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.6	2.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	68 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	50 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	71	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	69	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	74	78 2009
Median Age of Total Population	24	30 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	32	24 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	8	12 2009
Dependency Ratio	60	47 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	51	36 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	11 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.0 2006	31 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,934	4,560 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		6.4	6.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	15	14 2002
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		20	23 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	9	7 2002
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	67	82 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	71	86 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	58 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	39 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	77 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	26	17 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	32	21 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	29 2000

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	4	3 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	6	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	109 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	109 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	86 2004
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	88 2004

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	17 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	33	28 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	96	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	109	102 2004
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		78	81 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		45	38 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	5	6 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	21 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	46 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	20 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	0 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	18 2000
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Thailand

Overview

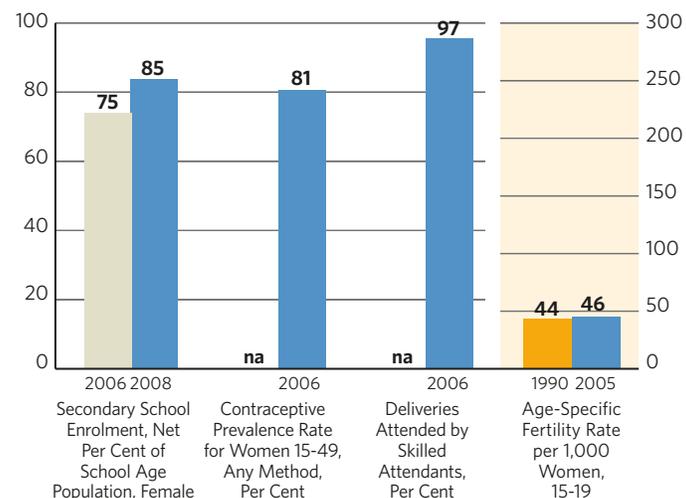
Thailand has been recognized around the world for its successful family planning programme. In only 25 years, the country moved from pronatalist to contraceptive-friendly. The total fertility rate in this country of 68 million is below replacement level (below 2.1 lifetime births per woman) and the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods is high at 70 per cent.

In 1997, the Government launched the National Reproductive Health Policy focused on a wide range of issues including family planning, maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, sex education, adolescent reproductive health and elderly reproductive health. The integration of family planning into the national public health service system was successful. Unlike previous plans, the 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan 2007-2011 does not address reproductive health priorities. Instead, these priorities have been given attention in the 2009 Constitution of National Health System and in the ongoing development of the National Reproductive Health Plan. The 10th National Plan instead emphasizes population ageing.

According to the 2002 National Health Security Act, every Thai citizen has the right to receive health services that are of good standard in an efficient manner. Although coverage of reproductive health services has improved, there remains a considerable unmet need for family planning and other reproductive health services among single women, men, adolescents and youth, ethnic minorities and migrant workers. Such services have been directed at married women and available only to Thai citizens.

Thailand is one of a few countries that has demonstrated success in HIV prevention through a strong political commitment; multisectoral collaboration including civil society; and massive education and condom promotion. The epidemic, however, has recently emerged in most at-risk populations including men who have sex with men, sex workers and clients, injecting drug users and mobile populations. Young people are also at increasing risk of HIV. Spousal transmission of HIV represents a significant proportion of new infections. Thailand has revised intensive HIV prevention efforts in the new Government system of decentralisation to reach the target of 50 per cent reduction of new infections by 2011.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	27,188	33,328 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	27,451	34,436 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21	14 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	9 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	29	33 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	55	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.3	1.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	81 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	70 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	65	66 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	71	72 2009
Median Age of Total Population	23	33 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	30	22 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	11 2009
Dependency Ratio	56	42 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	46	31 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	11 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.3 2006	57 2006	2.4 2004	332 2004

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,715	7,703 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		11.2	2.6 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	6	<2 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		18	14 1998
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	6	6 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	95	98 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	78	96 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	110 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	70 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	140 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	98 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	97 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	26	6 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	31	7 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	9 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	1	2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	2	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	106 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	106 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	79 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	88 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.2 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	99/97
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	81/99
Provincial Low/High (2006)	93/99
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	93/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	66/72
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	57/67
Provincial Low/High (2006)	57/75
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	74/66

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		22	16 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	44	46 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		24	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	20 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	85 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	78 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.2 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	98	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	96	110 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		88	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		76	72 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	3	12 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	29 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	54 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	261 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	1 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	3 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	0/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	1/0
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/1
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	0/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	96/100
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Timor-Leste,

Democratic Republic of

Overview

Timor-Leste has a population of 1.13 million and is one of the fastest growing countries in the world, with an annual population growth rate of 3.2 per cent. The country has one of the world's highest fertility rates at 6.4 lifetime births per women. The population of Timor-Leste is predominantly rural, and people living in urban areas are concentrated in a few cities. The population is young and life expectancy for East Timorese is low by regional standards. The maternal mortality ratio is 380 deaths per 100,000 live births, and infant and under-five mortality rates are 77 and 97 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively.

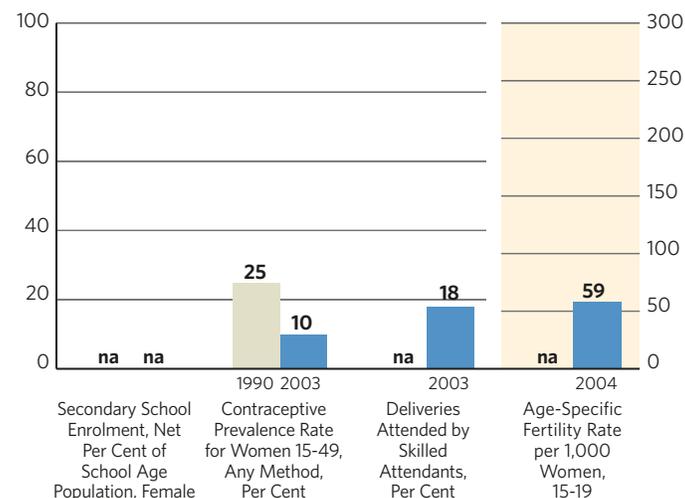
Contraceptive prevalence rate remains low for all methods. The Government recognizes the importance of reducing the population growth rate and spacing births as a way to reach its goals of eradicating poverty and reducing the country's high levels of maternal, infant and child mortality. UNFPA supports the Ministry of Health programme for improving the knowledge and skills of health workers and strengthening the country's commodity supply system.

Young people are at high risk of unplanned pregnancies, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, exploitation and violence. To improve adolescent reproductive health, UNFPA is collaborating with the Ministry of Education to support development of an adolescent sexual and reproductive health module in the secondary school curriculum.

Timor-Leste is a low HIV/AIDS prevalence country, yet the number of cases is increasing, especially in border areas. UNFPA continues to work with the Ministry of Health and other key partners by providing technical assistance in HIV prevention and logistical support for the provision of condoms.

Gender-based violence is now recognized as a serious problem in Timor-Leste. UNFPA has supported Government activities aimed at preventing gender-based violence, including coordinating the annual 16 Days Campaign, producing television programmes and, most importantly, developing a law against domestic violence, which is expected to be enacted soon.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	383	577 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	357	557 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	3.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	40	40 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18	9 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	21	27 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	50	45 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.0	6.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	25	10 2003
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	9 2003
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	45	62 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	45	61 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	47	63 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	17 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	40	45 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	77	92 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	69	86 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	4	6 2009

ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
15.2 2006	43 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	801 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		na	13.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	53 2001
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	7 2001
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	62 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	41 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	380 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	150 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	700 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	61 2003
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	18 2003

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	138	77 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	184	97 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	49 2007

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	94 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	88 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	53 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	54 2005

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	59 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	94 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	100 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	58 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	29 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	153 2005
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	49 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	18	4 2003
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Tonga

Overview

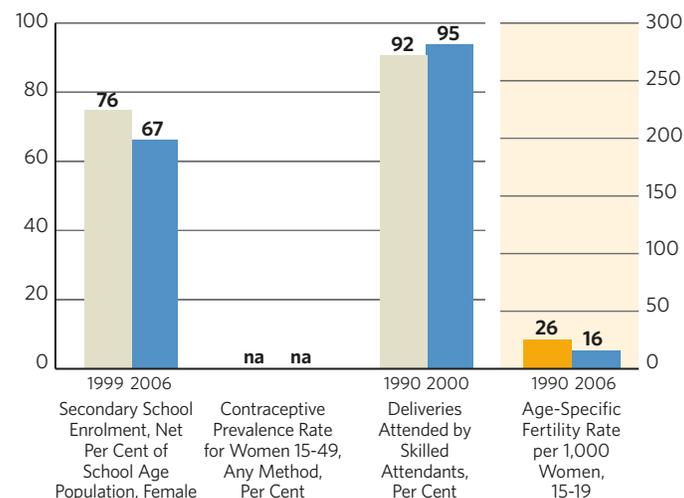
Tonga, an archipelago directly south of Western Samoa, has a population of 104,000 with an annual growth rate of 0.4 per cent. Tonga, a Polynesian kingdom in the South Pacific, consists of 171 islands, 48 of which are inhabited. More than two-thirds of the population lives on its main island, Tongatapu. As in other Polynesian countries, the low rate of population growth in Tonga is due to ongoing emigration, largely to New Zealand, Australia and the United States. More than half of the population lives abroad. Emigration plays a significant role in the economy due to the large inflow of remittances. Tonga's economy has a sizeable non-monetary sector and depends on remittances.

Since ICPD, Tonga has made efforts to integrate population concerns into development strategies. The population remains youthful, as 37.4 per cent of the total population is age 15 and below. The total fertility rate is 4.0 lifetime births per woman. Life expectancy at birth is 69 years for men and 75 for women.

The Government provides health services free of charge and access to care is generally good. As a result, the vast majority of pregnant women attend antenatal clinics and 95 per cent of all deliveries are attended by skilled personnel. The infant mortality rate is 19 deaths per 1,000 live births. HIV/AIDS prevalence remains low in Tonga. School-based Health Science Committees have been instrumental in advancing adolescent reproductive health through the school system.

In response to a 2007 UN inquiry regarding Government views and policies on population issues, Tonga reported that it considered the rate of population growth to be too low. The Government also reported that the levels of life expectancy at birth, under-5 mortality and maternal mortality were unacceptable. It views HIV/AIDS as a major concern and has implemented strong HIV/AIDS surveillance and blood screening measures in response to the potential threat of an HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	48	53 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	47	51 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	30	28 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	na	24 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	48	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.7	4.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	70	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	68	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	71	75 2009
Median Age of Total Population	20	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	39	37 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	8 2009
Dependency Ratio	78	76 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	70	66 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	10 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.7 2006	91 2006	3.7 2004	183 2004

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		4,210	3,824 ²⁰⁰⁸
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-2.0	1.2 ²⁰⁰⁸
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	^{Lower middle income} 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	100	100 ²⁰⁰⁶
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	96	96 ²⁰⁰⁶

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	na
MMR, Lower Bound		na	na
MMR, Upper Bound		na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	92	95 ²⁰⁰⁰

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	26	19 ²⁰⁰⁷
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	32	23 ²⁰⁰⁷
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	1 ²⁰⁰⁷
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	0 ²⁰⁰⁷
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	116 ²⁰⁰⁶
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	110 ²⁰⁰⁶
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	92 ²⁰⁰⁶
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	96 ²⁰⁰⁶

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		23	19 ²⁰⁰⁹
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	26	16 ²⁰⁰⁶
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		27	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		25	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	98	95 ²⁰⁰⁶
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	104	104 ²⁰⁰⁶
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		77	75 ²⁰⁰⁶
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		38	47 ²⁰⁰⁶
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0	3 ²⁰⁰⁹
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	2 ²⁰¹⁵
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	6 ²⁰¹⁵
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Tuvalu

Overview

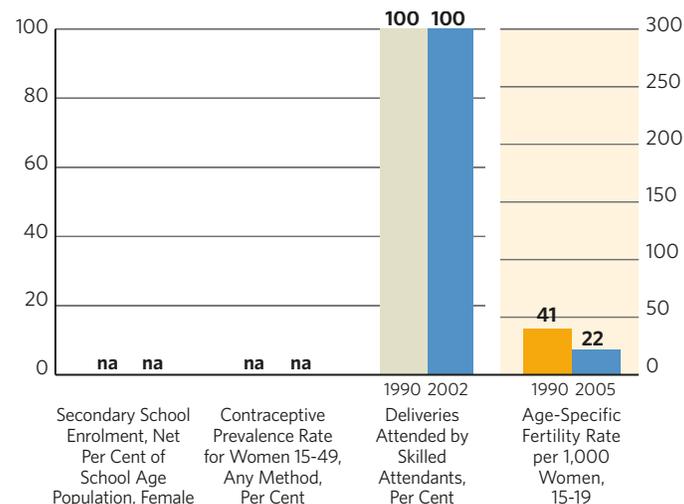
Tuvalu is one of the smallest and most remote Pacific countries, consisting of five atolls and four coral islands scattered over 757,000 sq km. No land in Tuvalu is higher than 5 metres above sea level. Over 40 per cent of the population lives in or around Funafuti. The population is youthful, with more than one third under age 15.

Tuvalu is a least developed country and has a narrow economic base. However, the country has been fiscally prudent and does not have any foreign debt. Most of the population is involved in subsistence agriculture and fishing. Government services account for 25 per cent of GDP and agriculture and fisheries for 30 per cent. The fisheries sector holds vast potential for development with foreign partnerships. The country's main sources of income are the Tuvalu Trust Fund, remittances from overseas workers, sale of internet domains and television and fishing licenses. Tuvalu's major development assistance partners include Australia, the EU, Japan and New Zealand.

Tuvalu's population has almost universal access to basic health services and formal education. The country is focusing on population and reproductive health issues such as high fertility, sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS and cervical and reproductive cancers. Immunization coverage is good, as is access to improved drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities, even in rural areas. The ratio of girls to boys in secondary education is lower, however, than in the rest of the Pacific.

Tuvalu signed CEDAW in 1999 and submitted its first report this year. The Government is committed to the ICPD Programme of Action, and has made reproductive and sexual health and family planning national priorities. Tuvalu has met several ICPD goals and is well on track for meeting the MDGs by 2015. UNFPA supports the annual reproductive health (RH) programme management workshop and a reproductive and adolescent health coordinator. UNFPA also supports national screening for cervical cancer and syphilis, advocacy for HIV prevention and the renovation of a RH clinic at the Prince Margaret Hospital. UNFPA supplies and distributes RH commodities and equipment for emergency obstetric care.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4	6 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	5	6 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.0	0.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	30	23 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	na	49 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	na	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	na	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.1	2.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	63	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	61	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	72	65 2009
Median Age of Total Population	24	25 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	na	na
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	na	na
Dependency Ratio	na	72 2002
Child Dependency Ratio	na	na
Old-age Dependency Ratio	na	na

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	na
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	90 93 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	78 89 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	na
MMR, Upper Bound	na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	100 100 2002

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	42 30 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	53 37 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	95 2004
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	102 2004
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	87 2001
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	81 2001

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	na	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	41 22 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na 99 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na 93 2001
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	8 0 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Vanuatu

Overview

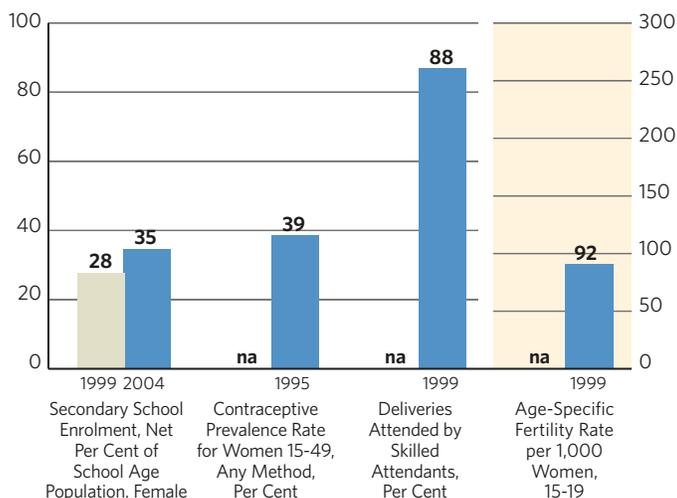
Vanuatu, a collection of more than 80 islands, lies between Fiji and the Solomon Islands. Seventy six per cent of the country's 239,000 residents live in rural areas and have a subsistence lifestyle based on farming and fishing. However, many residents are relocating to urban areas in search of employment. Although the economy is estimated to have expanded by more than 6 per cent in 2008, growth is expected to slow in 2009 as the value of agricultural exports falls with the global economy. Almost 40 per cent of the population is below age 15, and the total fertility rate of 3.9 lifetime births per woman is one of the highest in the Pacific. Vanuatu's official languages are Bislama, English and French. There are parallel education systems in French and English.

The country has five hospitals and 25 health centres that provide integrated care. Vanuatu's health system needs more qualified staff, especially midwives, doctors and specialists. More citizens of Vanuatu are being trained to bolster the health-care workforce. The Government is addressing past discrepancies in the distribution of health expenditures between the rural and urban areas. To improve health, Vanuatu is expanding access to clean water supplies and better sanitation in rural areas.

With an adolescent fertility rate of 92 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, Vanuatu recognizes the need to increase reproductive health (RH) information and services for adolescents. A UNFPA-funded regional adolescent health and development programme has worked with schools to strengthen school-based clinics and to incorporate counseling and services.

Vanuatu ratified CEDAW in 1995. The country has attained four of the ICPD goals and is well on its way to achieving the others. With an infant mortality rate of 28 deaths per 1,000 live births and other positive indicators, Vanuatu is also on track to reach the MDGs by 2015. UNFPA supplies RH commodities and emergency obstetric care equipment in several provinces. UNFPA supports the National Maternal Audit Committee and Family Life Education in the school curriculum.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	77	122 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	72	117 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37	30 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	19	24 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	107	107 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	48	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.9	3.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	39 1995
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	63	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	62	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	65	73 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	20 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	44	39 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	91	72 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	84	67 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.7 2006	50 2006	8.4 2001	421 2001

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1999)	3.8/5.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	3.8/na
Provincial Low/High (1999)	4.0/5.9 Shefa/Torba
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,955	3,978 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.0	6.6 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	61 59 2000
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na 50 2000

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	16 1995
MMR, Upper Bound	na	65 1995
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 88 1999

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	48 28 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	62 34 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na 8 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na 8 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	110 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	106 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	43 2004
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	37 2004

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	18	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 92 1999
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	96 97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	80 86 2004
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	90	89 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	80	80 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	4 4 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	25 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	35 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Viet Nam

Overview

Viet Nam continues to experience rapid economic growth, which has led to higher living standards as well as significant rural-to-urban migration. Migrants are disadvantaged in their access to basic social services that are available only to registered permanent residents.

Viet Nam maintains a public health-care system down to the commune level. A number of health indicators are better than those in countries with similar income levels. Viet Nam has already achieved most of the MDGs.

The maternal mortality rate, 150 per 100,000 live births, varies widely between delta and mountainous areas with high incidences found in remote and ethnic minority areas. A number of safe motherhood initiatives are underway in mountainous areas, yet the professional capacity of local staff has hindered programme implementation.

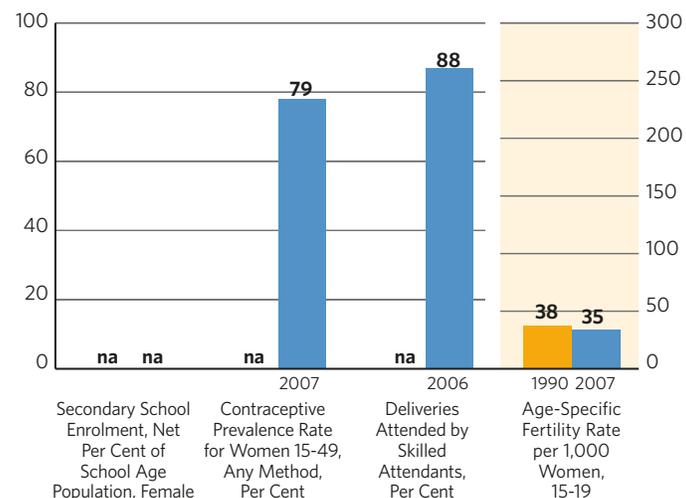
The infant and under-5 mortality rates are 13 and 15 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The mortality probability is higher among boys than among girls and among ethnic minority groups. Free health-care services target children under the age of 6, yet still lack quality.

The sex ratio imbalance at birth is considered to result from son preference in the culture, the influence of the two-child policy on people's desire to having at least one son and the availability of ultrasound, thought to encourage intentional pre-birth sex selection.

Rapid economic growth is seen as potentially threatening advances in gender equality. The National Assembly passed the Gender Equality Law in 2006 and the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence in 2007. The contents on the prevention of gender-based violence and domestic violence were also integrated into the National Standard Guidelines on Reproductive Health.

HIV transmission continues to accelerate. The mode of transmission in recent years has shifted from drug injection to unprotected sexual contact. The increasing transmission via heterosexual intercourse contributed to a higher incidence of infection among women compared to that among men. Internal migration has also sped up the rate of transmission.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	32,991	43,498 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	33,215	44,571 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	30	17 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	20	27 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	48	56 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.7	2.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	79 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	35	60 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	75 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	63	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	67	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	20	28 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	39	26 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	78	48 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	71	38 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	9 2009

ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.1 2006	13 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2002)	1.4/2.0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	2.8/1.4
Provincial Low/High (2002)	1.5/2.9 Southeast/Central Highlands
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	3.1/1.6

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	16/30
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	66/19
Provincial Low/High (2002)	16/52 Central Coast/Northern Uplands
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2000)	53/16

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2002)	10/28
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	51/11

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	989	2,785 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.1	6.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 22 2006
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	29 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 7 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	52 92 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	29 65 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 150 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	40 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	510 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 91 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 88 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	40 13 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	56 15 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 20 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	6 4 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	6 4 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	101 2004
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	94 2004
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	75 2004
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	72 2004

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	0.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2002)	2/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	8/1
Provincial Low/High (2002)	2/5 <small>Central Highlands/ Central Coast</small>

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	98/85
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	68/98
Provincial Low/High (2006)	58/100 <small>North West/Red River Delta</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	53/99

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	56/62
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	58/59
Provincial Low/High (2006)	52/69 <small>Central Highlands/ North West</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	66/56

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	38 35 2007
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	3 2002
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	24	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	13 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	85 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	77 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	93 94 2001
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na 92 2001
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	82 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	77 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	18 26 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	22 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	51 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	4,460 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	17 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	2 2002
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	3 2002
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 5 2002
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	23 2002

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	5/3
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	6/2
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	3/6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2006)	3/9 <small>South East/North West</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	7/4

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	69/99
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The Arab States

The diverse region of the Arab States, situated across North Africa and Western Asia, includes some of the world's least developed countries as well as rich oil-producing nations. However, while the Arab States face very different economic and development challenges, they share many political and social characteristics. The region is home to some 348 million people (including Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) in countries stretching from Morocco and Algeria in the west to Yemen and Oman in the east. Diverse cultural, social, economic, ethnic and political dynamics co-exist within the region, and development progress has been uneven both between and within countries.

While some countries enjoy stable growth and development, others confront complex emergencies, and conflict and security situations that require a shift from long-term development planning to immediate emergency response and preparedness. Religion and culture play an important role in social and political life, and pose both challenges and opportunities in terms of addressing the quality of reproductive health



services, the prevention of HIV and gender-based violence, and women's empowerment. Effective programming and policy debates on high rates of fertility and maternal morbidity and mortality require culturally sensitive approaches and advocacy tools.

Fertility remains moderately high in the Arab countries with a total fertility rate for the region of 3.2 children per woman. However, the Maghreb countries (Morocco, Tunisia, and

Algeria), are well-advanced along the demographic transition. Total fertility rates in those countries are among the lowest in Africa, ranging from 1.8 in Tunisia to 2.3 in Morocco and Algeria. These countries are now beginning to deal with ageing populations, although at much lower levels than their European neighbors. In Morocco and Tunisia, 6 to 7 per cent of the population is above age 65 and those proportions will continue to rise. Other countries are faced with rapid population growth and the challenge of providing opportunities for their young people. Within the region, fertility is highest in Eastern Africa and Western Asia, where the total fertility rate is 6.4 in Somalia, 5.1 in Yemen, 4.9 in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, 4.1 in Sudan, and 4.0 in Iraq. The prosperous Gulf Cooperation Council countries attract large flows of immigrant labour, predominantly from other countries of the region with young populations and high unemployment.

The Arab countries once had one of the highest population growth rates in the world. Today, the region's growth rate stands at 2.0 per cent annually and, with the low TFRs in many countries, it will continue to decrease. The slowing of population growth will be of considerable assistance in meeting many development challenges, such as ensuring an adequate water supply and sufficient arable land. By 2050, the UN projects the population of Northern Africa to increase to 321 million, an increase of 54 per cent, far lower than it would have been. In contrast, some countries in the region are expected to grow far more rapidly. Somalia is projected to increase by 158 per cent by 2050, Yemen by 128 per cent, and Sudan by 79 per cent. These projections assume that fertility will decline steadily over the next 40 years in response to a growing use of family planning. In some high-growth countries, the use of family planning is currently extremely low. In Somalia, only 1 per cent of married women currently use a modern method, while in Sudan, 6 per cent use a modern method. This can be compared with 44 per cent modern usage in Northern Africa as a whole.

Overall, progress on the MDGs has been proceeding well. In Northern Africa, the percentage of the population living in extreme poverty, below US\$1.25 per day, has declined to 3 per cent, and this area is well on the way to achieving the MDG target of halving the poverty rate by 2015. But in other countries, progress has been lacking. In Yemen, the proportion living in extreme poverty rose between 1998 and 2005, and nearly half of Yemen's population is estimated to be living below US\$2.00 per day. In Djibouti, the share of population living below US\$1.25 per day rose from less than 5 per cent in 1998 to nearly 19 per cent in 2002.

Lack of data makes it difficult to closely analyse the epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in the region.

However, an estimated 35,000 people acquired HIV in 2007, and some 25,000 died of AIDS-related illnesses that year. Unprotected commercial sex and injecting drug use appear to be major factors in transmission of HIV. The total number of HIV-positive people rose from about 300,000 in 2001 to about 380,000 in 2007. While overall prevalence is low, an increasing number of cases attest to the need to raise HIV awareness and intensify HIV prevention efforts in the region.

Considerable progress has been made toward achieving the MDG for gender parity in education. In Northern Africa, girls' enrolment in primary school was 96 per cent that of boys in 2007, up from 91 per cent in 2001. But progress has been mixed. In Sudan, the ratio of enrolment of girls to boys in primary grades has barely increased from its level of 85 girls per 100 boys in 2000. In Yemen, gender parity rose from 56 in 1999 to 74 in 2005, a significant achievement. However, a sharp drop off in the enrolment of girls is seen at the secondary level. In Yemen, there were only 49 girls enrolled in secondary schooling for every 100 boys; nonetheless, that also represented an improvement from 1999 when the gender parity ratio was only 37.

Maternal mortality in the Arab states stands at 241 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Progress has been steady on this MDG in Northern Africa, where maternal mortality declined from 250 in 1990 to 160 in 2005. But the goal of reducing the rate by three-quarters by 2015 is not likely to be met. In Somalia, maternal mortality was estimated at 1,400 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births but, with no earlier data for comparison, it is difficult to monitor MDG progress in that country.

The Arab region contains a wide range of population and reproductive health measures and policies. Political upheaval and other factors, including religious fundamentalism, have contributed

to a lack of integration of reproductive health into national programmes. Regional dialogue and cooperation among development partners, including faith-based organisations, aim towards the implementation of gender-sensitive social development and health policies that are rights-based and embedded in national poverty-alleviation frameworks. An important need in the region is more complete and standardized data collection so that

progress on the MDGs and other fronts can be better monitored. Programmes such as the Pan Arab Project for Family Health will add to a growing body of data to monitor trends in the region.

Regional Indicators

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

POPULATION	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	174,580
Population in Thousands, Female	167,248
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	53
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	46 ● ▲
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	39
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	69
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	67
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	71
Population Under age 15, Per Cent	34
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6
Child Dependency Ratio	56
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6
SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	Most Recent
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲ 5
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	21
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲ 91
MATERNAL HEALTH	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio, Deaths Per 100,000 Live Births	● ▲ 241
CHILD HEALTH	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 36
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 47
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲ 16

EDUCATION	Most Recent
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	104
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	97
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	63
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	64
HIV/AIDS	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	0.4
ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Most Recent
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲ na
GENDER EQUALITY	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲ 90
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲ 91
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	80
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	28
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲ 11
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	Most Recent
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲ 12

Algeria

Overview

Algeria's economic performance improved in recent years — increased prices for oil, better fiscal and monetary policies and reduced national debt have created a positive economic outlook. The country's economic success is tempered by a low labour force participation rate among women of working age. Twenty-three per cent of the population lives below the national poverty line. Furthermore, rural-to-urban migration is straining the urban housing and health infrastructure.

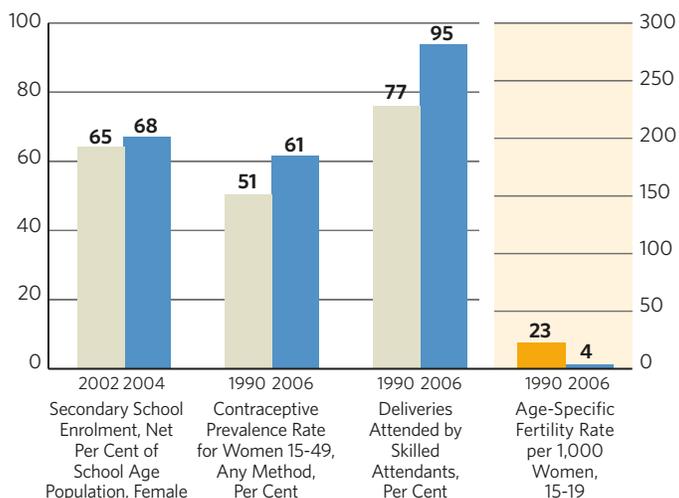
Algeria is showing significant progress toward achieving the goals and targets set by the ICPD Programme of Action and MDGs. Reproductive health indicators are improving. The infant mortality rate is now nearly one half of the 1990 rate. The total fertility rate declined from 4.7 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 2.3 in 2009, while the use of modern contraceptives rose from 43 per cent in the 1990's to 52 per cent in 2006. Currently, trained medical practitioners attend 95 per cent of all births. HIV/AIDS prevalence is low.

Algeria's primary school enrolment is increasing. The gender gap in primary enrolment has nearly disappeared, and at the secondary level, girls outnumber boys. Among adults, however, women are twice as likely to be illiterate as men (31 and 16 per cent in 2006, respectively). Women are much less likely than men to be employed.

The law recognizes reproductive health as an essential component of basic health care and domestic violence as a public health problem. UNFPA is the main provider of IUDs and condoms and supports the training of health-care providers.

In 2004, important amendments related to age at first marriage, divorce and polygamy were made to the Algerian Family Code. These amendments were endorsed by Parliament in 2005. UNFPA supports the Algerian Ministry of Family Affairs and the Condition of Women in gender equality efforts, including the National Policy to Fight Gender-Based Violence.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	12,739	17,616 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	12,552	17,280 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	32	21 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	52	65 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	58 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.7	2.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	51	61 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	43	52 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	67	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	66	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	68	74 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	26 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	43	27 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	7 2009
Dependency Ratio	87	47 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	81	41 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.4 2006	111 2006	na	273 2003

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2006)	2.2/2.4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2000)	40/56
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2000)	36/67 Centre/Ouest
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		4,419	8,033 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		0.8	3.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	7 1995
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		12	23 1995
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	7 1995
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	94	85 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	88	94 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	180 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	55 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	520 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	89 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	77	95 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	54	33 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	69	37 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	9	4 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	14	6 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	32	9 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	113 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	106 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	80 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	86 2005

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	98/92
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	88/98
Provincial Low/High (2006)	90/97 Sud/Est, Ouest
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	88/98

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	52/52
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	50/51
Provincial Low/High (2006)	42/61 Sud/Ouest
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	50/54

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	23	4 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		28	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		24	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	8 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	49 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	59 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	85	94 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	80	108 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	84 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	39 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	2	8 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	32 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	2,465 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	23 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	5 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	6 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	9/5
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	6/3
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	1/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/3 West/South
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	76/98
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Bahrain

Overview

Bahrain has a strong, increasingly diversified economy, a high standard of living and a low poverty rate. Immigrants make up nearly 40 per cent of the country's 791,000 people. The annual population growth rate is 2 per cent.

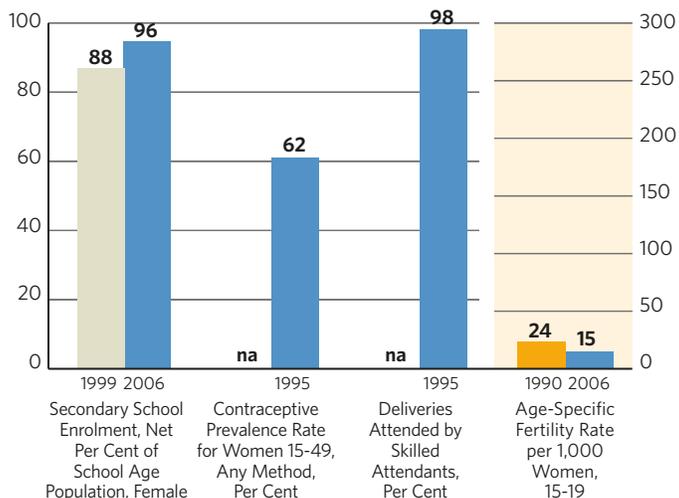
Bahrain has a youthful age distribution, with 26 per cent of the population under 15 years of age and 4 per cent age 60 and over. The Government has already taken on the challenge of expanding job opportunities for its growing young population, expected to double in 30 years. Since 2006, UNFPA has fostered relationships with a number of youth NGOs who have played an important role in raising awareness of reproductive health issues among youth.

Bahrain has continuously improved its ranking on the UNDP Human Development Index since 1980 and is now in the high human development group of countries. It is making significant progress towards achieving the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs. Investing in health, including reproductive health, is a pivotal initiative for achieving these goals and the Government is committed to its health system development. The total fertility rate is 2.2 lifetime births per woman and nearly all births — 98 per cent — are attended by trained practitioners.

Women's roles and empowerment are favourably viewed by the political leadership and the social value system. Bahrain has endorsed the Convention on the Elimination of All Form of Discrimination against Women. In addition, a women's empowerment strategy has been developed, but has yet to be mainstreamed. Women's participation in politics is increasing, and the 2007 Parliamentary elections witnessed a greater number of women candidates.

The Youth Peer Education Network was established in 2008 through the General Organization for Youth & Sports in cooperation with UNFPA and the Ministry of Health. Through both informal and organized educational activities, young people develop skills enabling them to make responsible choices about their own sexual and reproductive health, and the prevention and management of HIV, other STIs, and substance abuse.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	286	454 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	207	337 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29	18 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4	3 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	88	89 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	55	61 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.7	2.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	62 1995
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	30	31 1995
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	71	76 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	69	75 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	73	78 2009
Median Age of Total Population	26	28 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	32	26 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	51	40 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	48	37 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	3	3 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.5 2006	394 2006	na	2100 2002

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	4.7/3.0
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	11,989	28,069 ²⁰⁰⁵
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.4	7.8 ²⁰⁰⁵
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income ²⁰⁰⁹
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	21 ²⁰⁰⁵
MMR, Upper Bound	na	42 ²⁰⁰⁵
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na
		98 ¹⁹⁹⁵

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	15
		9 ²⁰⁰⁷
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	19
		10 ²⁰⁰⁷
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na
		9 ¹⁹⁹⁵

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	4
		0 ²⁰⁰⁷
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	5
		0 ²⁰⁰⁷
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	120 ²⁰⁰⁶
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	119 ²⁰⁰⁶
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	100 ²⁰⁰⁶
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	104 ²⁰⁰⁶

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
		0.2 ²⁰⁰³
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	94/100
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	27/37
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	16	18 ²⁰⁰⁹
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	24
		15 ²⁰⁰⁶
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	28	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	26	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	100
		100 ²⁰⁰⁶
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	104
		104 ²⁰⁰⁶
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	89 ²⁰⁰⁶
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	31 ²⁰⁰⁶
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na
		3 ²⁰⁰⁹
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	10 ²⁰⁰¹
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	19 ²⁰⁰¹

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	69 ²⁰¹⁵
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	30 ²⁰¹⁵
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Djibouti

Overview

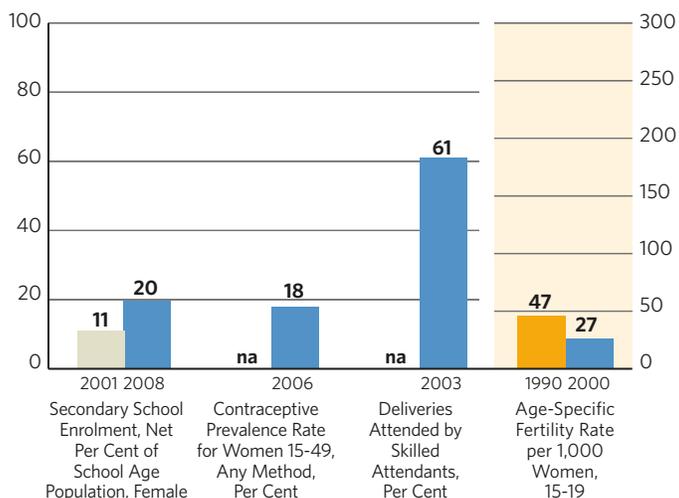
Although Djibouti is strategically located at the mouth of the Red Sea and has a large natural harbour, it has few natural resources and is dependent on foreign aid, particularly for development. Its population of 868,000 is growing at 1.7 per cent annually. The total fertility rate is 3.8 births per woman and just under 18 per cent of women use any method of contraception. Challenges faced by the country include a crucial lack of data, a delayed census and insufficient human resources, including a weak civil society to carry out planned activities. The geopolitical situation has been complicated by poverty, food insecurity and displacement of the population. About 9,200 refugees require humanitarian assistance and contribute to a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

Recently, population and gender-based violence have received greater attention. A new strategic plan (2008-2011) has been developed to further the ICPD goals and the MDGs, particularly the reduction of maternal and infant mortality. Maternal mortality is high at 650 deaths per 100,000 live births. Less than 61 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel. Infant mortality is 84 per 1,000 live births (2007). Adolescent fertility, however, is quite low at 27 births per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19.

Development partners, including UNFPA, the World Bank and USAID, are investing in strategies to reduce maternal and infant and childhood mortality; contain the spread of HIV/AIDS; and improve enrolment in primary schools. A national reference centre for reproductive health has been established to further the objectives of reducing maternal morbidity and mortality by training health-care providers and providing technical support to improve the quality of maternal care. Mutual insurance strategies have been set up in underserved rural communities to support better care for women in prenatal care and delivery. Projects are also strengthening referral systems, increasing access to essential medicines, including contraceptives, expanding voluntary testing and enhancing care and treatment for persons living with HIV/AIDS.

The practice of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) contributes to unacceptably high maternal mortality and morbidity. UNFPA has provided funding to accelerate the abandonment of FGM/C by engaging with religious and community leaders, legislators and health providers. In its first year, this project reached high-level government officials, NGOs and members of religious orders.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	278	432 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	280	432 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.7 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	42	28 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14	11 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	76	87 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	52 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.3	3.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	18 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	17 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	51	56 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	49	54 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	52	57 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	44	36 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	87	65 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	82	60 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
5.0 2006	45 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2002)	4.1/4.9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	95/73
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	2,140 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-1.9	3.9 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	19 2002
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	45 1996
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	6 2002
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	76	92 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	67 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	650 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	240 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,400 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	92 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	61 2003

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	116	84 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	175	127 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	23	29 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	18	9 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	36	15 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	50 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	43 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	30 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	21 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	3.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	2.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	3.7 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	95/40
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	18/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	12/33
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	22 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	47	27 2000
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		27	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		19	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	10 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	47 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	48 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	2.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	72	86 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	66	69 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		67	84 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		30	55 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0	14 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	78 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	31 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	12 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	10 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	10/17
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	12/9
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Egypt

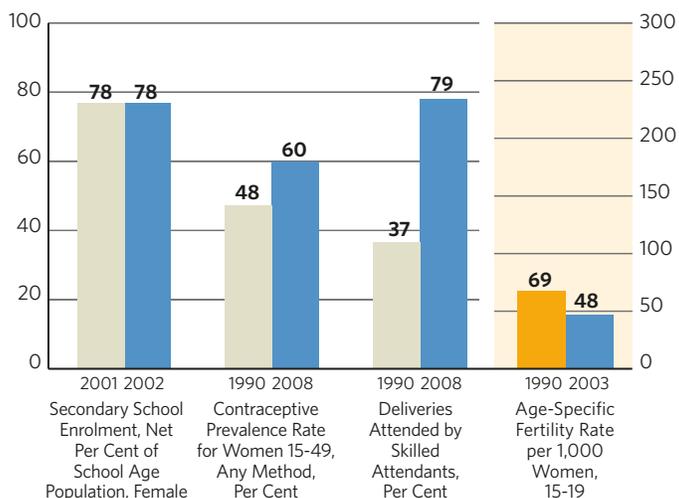
Overview

Egypt is classified as a middle-income country. Its population lives on just 8 per cent of the country's land area. Fertility rates have dropped as a result of a successful national family planning programme. Among women of reproductive age, 60 per cent are using a method of contraception. Although the maternal mortality ratio was estimated at 130 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005, a 2000 survey calculated 74 deaths per 100,000 live births and the current Ministry of Health estimate, based on on-going surveillance, is 55 deaths per 100,000 live births. Nearly 79 per cent of births are assisted by a skilled attendant and more than two-thirds of births take place in a health care facility.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is classified as "low level." However, female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is still widely practiced. About 80 per cent of mothers have a circumcised daughter. The Parliament recently passed laws criminalizing FGM/C and raised the age of marriage to 18. Egypt is making progress towards reaching the MDGs and the ICPD Programme of Action goals. Nevertheless, the country lags behind in empowering women and providing more equitable access to quality education. Though the net primary school enrolment ratio has improved, the percentage enrolled is still higher for boys than for girls. To address these inequities, the Government established the National Council for Women, which aims to repeal discriminatory laws and improve women's access to education and jobs. Concern about adolescent fertility motivated NGOs, development agencies and Government institutions to initiate reproductive and child health education and establish adolescent reproductive health clinics. A newly formed Council for Human Rights will work to ensure that Egypt's National Development Plan adopts a human rights-based approach.

In collaboration with UNICEF and the Population Council, UNFPA is involved in carrying out a National Young People survey, the first such survey in 10 years. Egypt's President and all Cabinet members attended a National Population Conference. The Population Strategy and work-plan will help renew the country's commitment to addressing population and development challenges. In addition, Egypt has established a new Ministry of State for Family and Population, which will coordinate and oversee the overall Population Agenda.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	28,021	41,742 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	27,653	41,257 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	32	25 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	43	43 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.4	2.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	48	60 2008
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	45	58 2008
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	62	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	61	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	64	72 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	24 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	42	32 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	7 2009
Dependency Ratio	82	59 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	78	51 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.6 2006	46 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2008)	2.7/3.2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2008)	3.4/3.0
Provincial Low/High (2008)	2.6/3.4 <small>Urban Governorates/Upper Egypt</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2008)	3.4/2.7

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2008)	29/36
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2008)	44/25
Provincial Low/High (2008)	25/43 <small>Lower Egypt/Upper Egypt</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2008)	49/19

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2008)	32/64
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	93/25

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		2,364	5,416 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		5.7	7.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	5	<2 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	17 2000
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	9	9 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	94	98 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	50	66 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	130 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	84 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	170 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	74 2008
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	37	79 2008

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	68	30 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	93	36 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	10	8 2008

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	29	10 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	49	18 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	108 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	102 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	91 2004
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	85 2004

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2008)	7/12
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2008)	26/11
Provincial Low/High (2008)	5/12 <small>Urban Governorates/ Upper Egypt</small>

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2008)	90/72
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2008)	60/89
Provincial Low/High (2008)	66/92 <small>Upper Egypt/Urban Governorates</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2008)	55/97

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2008)	62/55
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2008)	56/59
Provincial Low/High (2008)	49/63 <small>Frontier Governorates/ Urban Governorates</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2008)	52/62

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		18	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	69	48 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		10	10 2008
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	21 2008
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		39	28 2008
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	34 2008
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	13 2008
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	43 2008
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	83	95 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	79	94 2004
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		76	77 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		27	22 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	4	2 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	9 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	30 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	6,600 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	27 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		7	3 2008
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		13	6 2008
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	20	10 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		45	27 2008

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2008)	9/4
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2008)	4/2
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2008)	1/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2008)	1/1
Provincial Low/High (2008)	1/1 <small>Frontier Governorates/ Urban Governorates</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2008)	1/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2008)	54/92
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Iraq

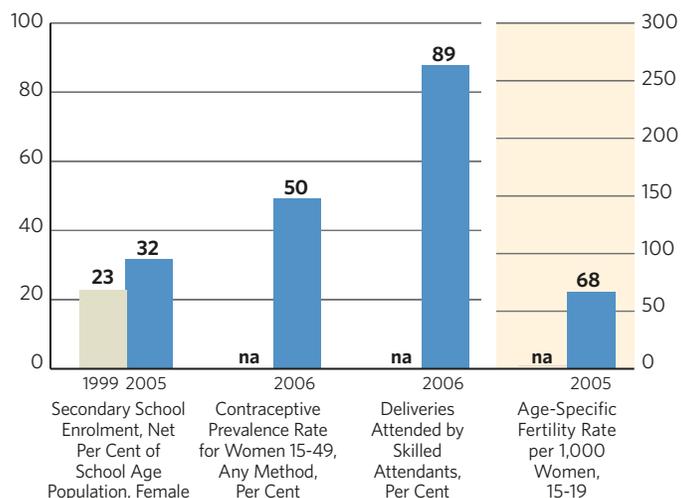
Overview

In 2009, the population of Iraq was estimated at 30.7 million and growing at approximately 2 per cent per year. A population census was planned for 2009 but has been postponed. Since the evacuation of all UN agencies in August 2003, Iraq has been under security phase IV with a very limited UN presence. COs of all UN agencies have been located in Amman, Jordan since 2004. This situation has necessitated that all UN agencies manage their programmes and projects remotely.

Iraq's total fertility rate is estimated at 4.0 and the use of modern contraception by married women was 33 per cent, according to the 2006 MICS survey. Outreach for reproductive health remains extremely poor, particularly in remote rural areas, as most deliveries take place at home. Hospitals in rural districts are of such poor quality that women consider it safer to give birth at home. The ongoing security situation has greatly hampered efforts to reach the MDGs. The vast majority of victims of violence are men, leaving untold numbers of widows and children without their primary caregiver, pushing them further into crisis and creating a large pool of victims in urgent need of aid. The problem is further compounded by the fact that at least 40 per cent of Iraq's professionals have left the country.

The Iraqi Government has shown increasing interest in gender equality concerns, particularly combating gender-based violence, but is also facing serious challenges and resistance due to on going sectarian conflicts. The capacity to address development issues has improved at the national level, but not uniformly across governorates. Capacity gaps at the local level will be further widened in 2009 as oil prices are expected to fall further, reducing the size of the Government budget.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	9,378	15,546 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	9,137	15,202 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39	31 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	70	67 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	107 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.9	4.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	50 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	10	33 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	62	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	61	62 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	64	71 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	41 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	91	79 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	89	73 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.7 2006	na	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2006)	4.0/5.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2006)	3.8/5.4 Baghdad/Nineveh
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	41/41
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	49/37
Provincial Low/High (2006)	21/70 Kirkuk/Salahuddin
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na	46.5 ²⁰⁰⁴
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income ²⁰⁰⁹
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	83 77 ²⁰⁰⁶
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na 76 ²⁰⁰⁶

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 300 ²⁰⁰⁵
MMR, Lower Bound	na	110 ²⁰⁰⁵
MMR, Upper Bound	na	600 ²⁰⁰⁵
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 84 ²⁰⁰⁶
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 89 ²⁰⁰⁶

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	42 36 ²⁰⁰⁷
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	53 44 ²⁰⁰⁷
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	12 8 ²⁰⁰⁶

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	44 39 ²⁰⁰⁵
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	75 69 ²⁰⁰⁵
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	109 ²⁰⁰⁵
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	90 ²⁰⁰⁵
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	54 ²⁰⁰⁵
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	36 ²⁰⁰⁵

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na <0.1 ²⁰⁰³
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	95/78
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	79/96
Provincial Low/High (2006)	74/98 ^{Nineveh/Al-Najaf}
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	36/27
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	29/39
Provincial Low/High (2006)	21/42 ^{Dhouk/Sulimaniya}
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	na	21 20 ²⁰⁰⁹
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 68 ²⁰⁰⁵
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	22	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	23 ²⁰⁰⁶
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	11 ²⁰⁰⁶
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	19 ²⁰⁰⁶
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	83 83 ²⁰⁰⁵
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	63 66 ²⁰⁰⁵
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	79 ²⁰⁰⁶
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	21 ²⁰⁰⁶
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	11 26 ²⁰⁰⁹
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	3,293 ²⁰¹⁵
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	36 ²⁰¹⁵
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	7 ²⁰⁰⁶
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	3 ²⁰⁰⁶
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	1/2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	2/1
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/4 ^{Salahuddin/Wasit}
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Jordan

Overview

Jordan continues to develop and grow in spite of the volatile situation in the region. This growth is contributing to better education, health and other social welfare indicators. Primary school enrolment is nearly universal for boys and girls and secondary enrolment rates are also high. However, despite being highly educated, women constitute only 18 per cent of the labour force.

The population had reached more than 6 million by the end of 2009 with an average annual growth rate of 3.1 per cent. A detailed National Agenda provides a roadmap for the country's development goals by the year 2017. The Government has so far developed two national executive programmes for 2005-2008 and 2009-2011, based on this Agenda and the MDGs. A national report on progress in implementing the ICPD Plan of Action was published in 2009 and the country's second report on progress in achieving the MDGs is also expected.

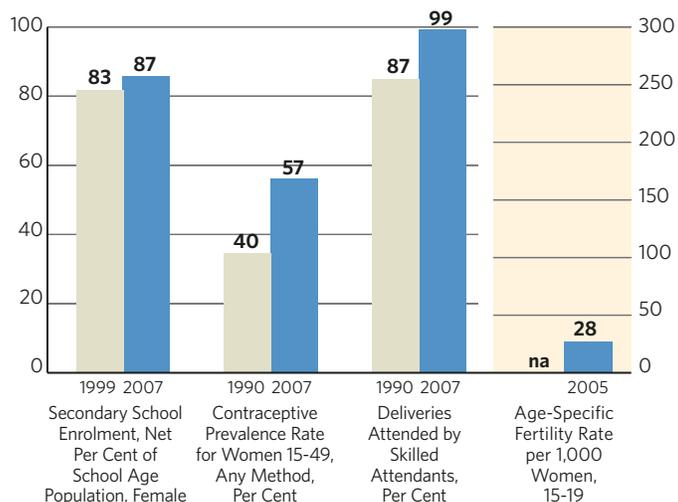
Jordan is witnessing a demographic transition and more of its population is now in the working ages. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the Higher Population Council developed a policy document to help the country benefit from the opportunity and meet the challenges of this demographic transition.

The total fertility rate is 3.0 lifetime births per woman with 57 per cent of women using any method of contraception. Infant mortality rates have dropped from 33 per thousand births in 1990 to 21 per thousand in 2007. Moreover, the under-5 mortality rates dropped from 40 per 1,000 in 1990 to 24 per 1,000 in 2007. Consequently, the life expectancy in Jordan is more than 70 years.

Though HIV/AIDS prevalence is less than 0.1 per cent of the population, the Government has developed several strategies that include a national plan and programmes to combat AIDS through relevant institutions, in addition to awareness-raising campaigns.

Despite the positive results realized during the last 15 years, Jordan is still facing great challenges particularly due to the slow demographic transformation, the international economic crisis, rapid urban population growth, increased pressures on natural resources, and the deterioration of the environment.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,696	3,239 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,558	3,077 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	3.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37	26 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	4 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	72	78 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	43	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.5	3.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	40	57 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	27	42 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	67	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	66	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	69	75 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	22 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	47	35 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	100	62 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	94	56 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.2 2006	95 2006	4.0 1999	345 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2007)	3.6/3.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	2.6/3.2
Provincial Low/High (2007)	3.2/4.1 Karak/Aqaba
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	4.8/2.5

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2007)	22/27
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	27/11
Provincial Low/High (2007)	10/39 Zarqa/Karak
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	30/27

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2007)	30/19
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,147	5,283 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		1.0	5.6 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	3	<2 2006
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		15	14 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	6	7 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	97	98 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	85 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	62 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	41 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	82 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	87	99 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	33	21 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	40	24 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	6	4 2002

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	2	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	5	1 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	95 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	97 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	88 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	91 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	<0.1 2003
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		22	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	28 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		7	4 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		28	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		20	22 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		35	18 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	51 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	64 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	102 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	104	103 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	79 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	30 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0	6 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	689 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	37 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		8	5 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		15	7 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	22	12 2007
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		38	21 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	4/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	1/0
Provincial Low/High (2007)	1/7 Madaba/Jarash

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	99/99
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	94/100
Provincial Low/High (2007)	98/100 Aqaba/Ajloun
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	98/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	43/36
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	36/42
Provincial Low/High (2007)	34/46 Mafraq/Zarqa
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	35/47

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	7/8
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	8/2
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2002)	0/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	3/0
Provincial Low/High (2002)	0/1 Central/South
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	1/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	97/100
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Kuwait

Overview

Kuwait, with a population estimated at 3 million, is a high income, non-OECD country that has experienced strong economic growth in recent years. The economy is heavily dependent on foreign nationals who comprise a majority of the population — an issue of great concern to the Government. Establishing a viable economy based on income diversification with less dependence on oil is a priority. The total fertility rate is 2.2 lifetime births per woman. In response to a recent UN inquiry, the Government views its population growth rate as too low.

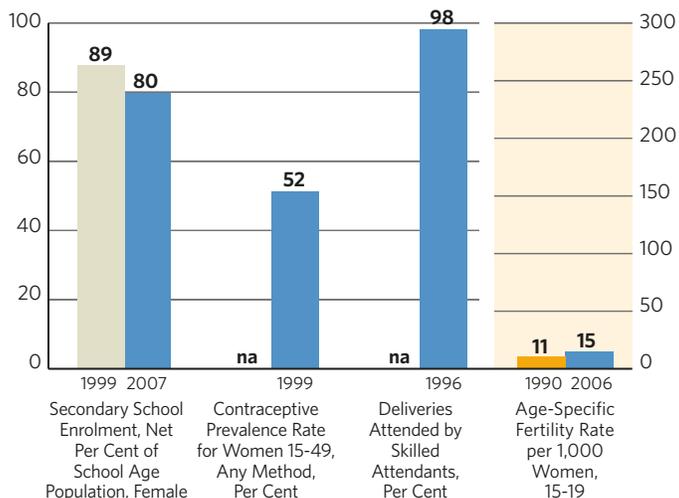
The reduction of Government subsidies and the need to promote policies of privatization constitute major challenges. Unemployment is high among youth and university graduates due to structural imbalances in the labour market. The Government is offering strong incentives to the private sector for the employment and training of Kuwaiti citizens.

The country is poised to achieve almost all of the MDGs. Maternal mortality dropped from 29 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 4 in 2005, and nearly all births are attended by skilled personnel. The infant mortality rate, 9 deaths per 1,000 live births, has been nearly halved since 1990.

Literacy rates are nearly universal among 15 to 24-year-olds in Kuwait. The gross primary school enrolment rate is 100 per cent for boys and 97 per cent for girls, while secondary school rates are 90 per cent and 90 per cent, respectively.

Women's participation in political life has been institutionalized by the reform of the election law in 2005. Four new politicians made history in 2009 when they became the first women sworn in to Kuwait's Parliament. Women's civil society organizations are actively engaged in the political, social, cultural and educational realms and the Government has generally supported their active public and social roles.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,218	1,777 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	925	1,208 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24	18 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	2	2 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	98	98 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	53	62 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.6	2.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	52 1999
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	39 1999
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	75	78 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	73	76 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	77	80 2009
Median Age of Total Population	23	30 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	37	23 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	2	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	61	34 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	59	31 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	2	3 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.7 2006	803 2006	2.1 2006	2737 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	9,532	46,575 2006
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	25.9	6.3 2006
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 4 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	4 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	8 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 95 1996
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 98 1996

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	13 9 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	15 11 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 10 1996

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	12 0 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	13 0 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	100 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	97 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	90 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	92 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	17	15 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	11 15 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	95 98 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	98 102 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	86 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	51 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na 3 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	304 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	37 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Lebanon

Overview

Following the war in 2006, an unstable political and security situation in Lebanon led to a reduction in most of the ongoing development work. The war also disrupted livelihoods of the country's estimated population of 4.2 million, and resulted in increasing unemployment and immigration of skilled youth. While the Government shifted its attention to managing the humanitarian crisis and implementing a post-war recovery programme, it prepared the Social Action Plan. The Plan calls for a number of measures with the main objective of poverty reduction including improved accessibility and delivery of social services and the establishment of safety nets such as cash transfers.

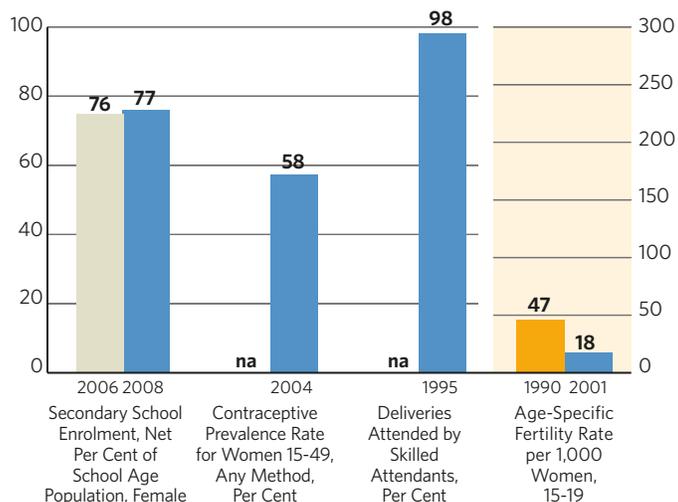
Lebanon continues to make progress towards achieving the targets of the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs. The Government is committed to setting aside resource allocations from the national budget towards implementing reproductive health programmes and interventions and improving maternal health. Since 1990 maternal mortality has declined to 150 deaths per 100,000 live births, and infant mortality dropped from 32 deaths per 1,000 live births to 26.

Although improving, female employment remains characterized by low access to positions of responsibility and decision-making. However, in 2005, six women were elected to the Parliament, and in the same year, two ministerial posts were held by women for the first time.

Local NGOs have worked to gain national support for a civil law to protect women from family and domestic violence. In 2008, the proposed law was drafted, but will require further lobbying to be passed. In addition, an initiative led by UNFPA was launched to develop and put in place a national strategy on gender-based violence.

Training courses and educational materials provided by the National AIDS Programme (NAP) for NGOs, the medical corps, health support staff and teachers have helped to increase public awareness and knowledge of prevention of HIV/AIDS. The Ministry of Education has also worked with NAP to introduce materials on HIV/AIDS in the school curricula.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,322	2,068 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,419	2,156 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26	15 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	83	87 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	50	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.2	1.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	58 2004
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	37 1996
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	69	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	66	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	71	75 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	29 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	36	25 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	9	10 2009
Dependency Ratio	70	48 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	61	38 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	11 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.9 2006	220 2006	1.7 2005	436 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	3.9/1.7
Provincial Low/High (1996)	1.9/3.5 Beirut/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2000)	23/57 Mount Lebanon/Bekaa
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,874	11,570 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	26.5	8.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	100 100 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na 98 2000

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 150 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	41 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	500 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 96 2002
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 98 1995

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	32 26 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	37 29 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 4 2004

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	5 2 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	11 5 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	97 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	94 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	77 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	86 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1996)	94/84
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	89/99
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	32/40
Provincial Low/High (2000)	36/48 Mount Lebanon/South
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	18 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	47 18 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	97 97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na 112 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	84 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	37 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0 5 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	223 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	18 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Morocco

Overview

Morocco, with a population of 32 million, has nearly completed the transition from high to low fertility. The population growth rate has declined to 1.2 per cent per year and the total fertility rate is 2.3 lifetime births per woman. Contraceptive prevalence of any method has reached 63 per cent.

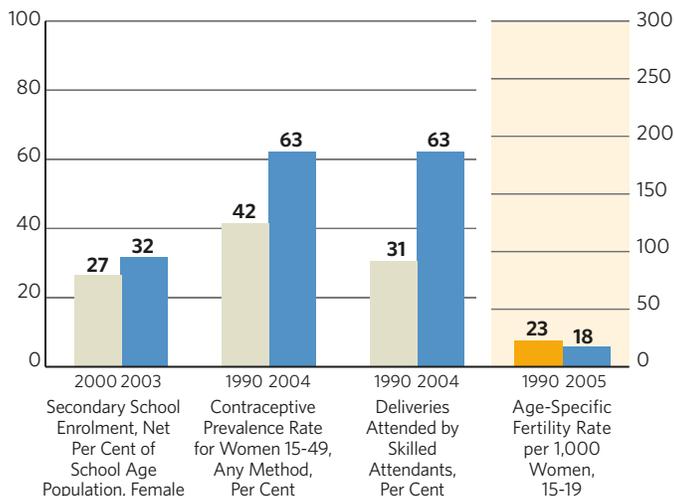
Maternal mortality, at 240 deaths per 100,000 live births, is on track to reach MDG 5. Infant mortality, at 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, is half of its rate in 1990. Adolescent fertility is very low at 18 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. Sixty-three per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel, but large differences remain in urban and rural access to health care. While Morocco transitions to a modern economy, significant gaps remain in education and opportunities for girls. But the gender gap in primary and secondary school enrolment is slowly closing.

The Government's most recent five-year plan (2008-2012) focuses on reproductive health and strategies for population and development, including an emphasis on gender equity and improving the health, education and status of women. The plan gives priority to reducing maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity, particularly at the regional level; improving access to health care in rural areas; reducing the high rate at which students drop out of school; and supporting youth entry into the workforce.

UNFPA and UNICEF undertook an initiative on the role of youth in society, beginning with research on the participation of young people. UNFPA has focused on championing the rights of youth for reproductive and sexual health information and services and on combating female genital mutilation/cutting and violence against women. UNFPA is supporting a multi-sector and integrated approach to youth development, highlighting the needs of underprivileged youth for education and vocational training. Its programmes also focus on enabling the greater participation of women and girls in policy, legal, social and economic spheres.

The country is also a leader in South-South cooperation. Morocco is included in the Partners in Population and Development Programme, funded by UNFPA, the Rockefeller Foundation and the World Bank.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	12,328	15,712 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	12,368	16,280 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29	20 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	48	56 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	49	56 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.1	2.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	42	63 2004
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	36	55 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	64	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	62	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	66	74 2009
Median Age of Total Population	20	26 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	40	28 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	8 2009
Dependency Ratio	77	51 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	71	43 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	8 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.4 2006	23 2006	4.9 2005	396 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2004)	2.1/3.0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	3.0/1.8
Provincial Low/High (2004)	1.8/3.1 Grand-Casablanca/Doukkala-Abda, Tanger-Tétouan
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	3.3/1.9

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2004)	38/69
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	63/27
Provincial Low/High (1995)	56/120 Oriental/Centre-Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	78/26

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2004)	24/43
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		2,740	4,388 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		4.0	5.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	3	3 2007
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		13	19 1999
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	7	7 2007
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	75	83 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	52	72 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	240 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	140 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	350 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	68 2004
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	31	63 2004

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	69	32 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	89	34 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	9	10 2004

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	32	16 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	58	34 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	113 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	101 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	60 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	51 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2004)	4/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	15/1
Provincial Low/High (1995)	3/10 Centre-Nord/Nord-Ouest

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2004)	85/40
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	49/94
Provincial Low/High (1995)	24/53 Tensift/Centre-Sud
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	30/95

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2004)	56/53
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	54/56
Provincial Low/High (1995)	31/53 Sud/Centre-Sud
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	51/57

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	23	18 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		7	7 2004
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		20	21 2004
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		35	28 2004
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	40 2004
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	55 2004
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	69	90 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	72	86 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		49	84 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		17	29 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0	11 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	12 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	35 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,768 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	18 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		8	4 2004
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		11	7 2004
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	19	10 2004
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		36	33 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	7/5
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	4/2
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2004)	1/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	3/1
Provincial Low/High (2004)	0/7 Grand-Casablanca/Guelmim-Es-Smara
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	4/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	40/93
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Occupied Palestinian Territory

Overview

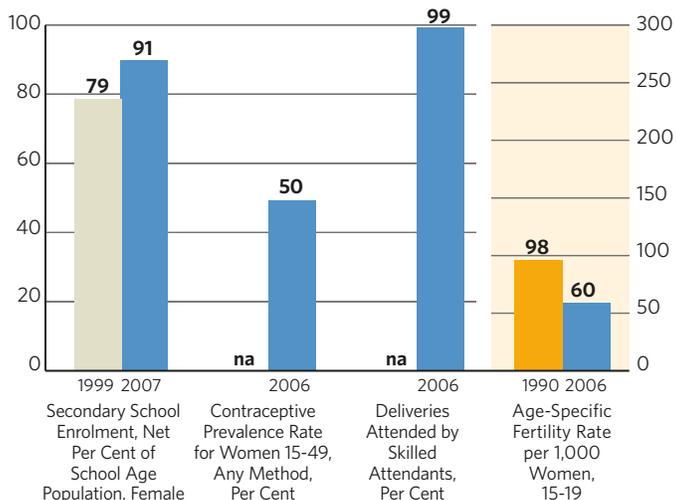
In 2009, the 4.3 million people living in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) faced ongoing violence, restricted movement and increasing poverty. OPT is currently growing at about 3.1 per cent per year, one of the highest growth rates in the world. The young age structure, combined with a high total fertility rate, will double the population size in one generation, placing enormous stress on finite resources, especially fresh water, as well as on maternal and reproductive health services, and employment prospects for youth.

The Palestinian National Reform and Development Plan (PRDP) is being implemented in the West Bank, while in Gaza the focus is on humanitarian interventions. UNFPA is working to mainstream the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs into these plans, and to improve access to reproductive health facilities in crisis situations. The continuing unstable political situation has limited implementation and monitoring of programs in Gaza and put further pressure on vital public health, education and community services there.

To improve women's reproductive rights and health, the Palestinian Authority authorized maternity leave and mandated that maternal and child health services were covered by national health insurance. Increased violence has contributed to an increase in deliveries outside of health facilities. UNFPA trained community health providers in how to reduce risks associated with home deliveries.

The crisis has serious gender implications. Increasing numbers of households headed by women have placed growing psychological stress on women and their families. The Ministries of Social Affairs and Women's Affairs are undertaking initiatives to combat gender-based violence. UNFPA is working to address the psychosocial and reproductive health of young people, including a referral system for youth-friendly services.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,104	2,177 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,050	2,101 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	3.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	45	35 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	4 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	68	72 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	43	46 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.4	4.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	50 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	39 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	67	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	70	75 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	17 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	47	45 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	100	91 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	94	86 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2006)	4.7/4.6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	6.7/4.1
Provincial Low/High (2006)	4.2/5.4 West Bank/Gaza Strip
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	30/30
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2006)	26/32 West Bank/Gaza Strip
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2006)	63/55
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na	6.3 2005
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	25 2000
MMR, Upper Bound	na	190 2000
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	33
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	38
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	80 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	80 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	90 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	95 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	8/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2006)	5/8 West Bank/Gaza Strip

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	87/98
Provincial Low/High (2000)	94/98 West Bank/Gaza Strip
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2006)	34/42 Gaza Strip/West Bank
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	98
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	6 2006
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	18 2006
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	38 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	49 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	69 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	11 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	11 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	35 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	518 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	43 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	0/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	0/0
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/0 Gaza Strip/West Bank
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	1/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Oman

Overview

The population of Oman is estimated at 2.8 million, of which approximately 30 per cent are non-Omani. Young people below the age of 15 comprise 32 per cent of the population, while those 60 years and above account for 5 per cent. Responding to a recent UN inquiry, the Government views its population growth rate of 2.2 per cent per year as too high.

The Arab States have adopted health-sector reform and a number of countries, including Oman, have included reproductive health in the package. The main emphasis has been on the provision of maternal and child health services.

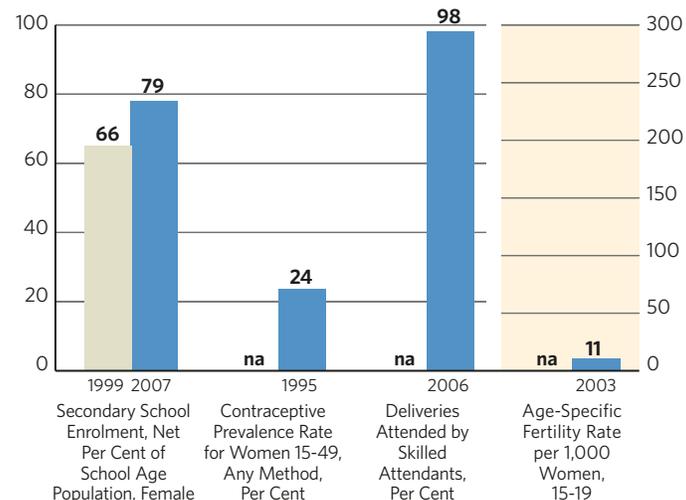
Priority objectives in the Ministry of Health's 7th Five-Year Plan for Health Development (2006-2010) include strengthening the links between national health and population policies, focusing on reproductive health issues to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and promoting early detection methods for HIV.

Oman's total fertility rate stands at 2.9 lifetime births per woman. Many of Oman's MDGs targets have already been met. One hundred per cent of pregnant women had at least one antenatal care visit and skilled staff attended 98 per cent of deliveries.

Significant progress has been made in the direction and pace of change in sexual and reproductive health and rights indicators since the ICPD Programme of Action. Birth spacing services, initiated in 1994, allow couples to choose an appropriate method of contraception. The services are provided through clinics and are an integrated part of the programme of Maternal and Child Health Care in the Ministry of Health. Nearly all of the clients identified the clinics as their main source of knowledge about birth spacing and its benefits.

The Government is committed to combating stigma associated with HIV infection, early detection and treatment of STIs and reducing the rate of incidence among high-risk groups to prevent and control HIV/AIDS and STIs. The National HIV/AIDS Strategy was launched in 2007.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,026	1,605 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	817	1,240 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38	22 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4	3 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	65	72 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	43	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.6	2.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	24 1995
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	8	18 1995
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	69	76 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	68	75 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	71	78 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	24 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	44	32 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	3	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	85	53 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	82	48 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	4	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.9 2006	332 2006	3.3 2005	1326 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1995)	6.6/8.0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	8.6/3.8
Provincial Low/High (1995)	5.1/7.7 Muscat/Al-Batinah
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (1995)	75/107
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		8,659	21,196 2006
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-0.1	7.2 2006
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	81	82 2000
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	85	87 2000

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	64 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	18 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	200 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	100 2000
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	98 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	25	11 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	32	12 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	24	18 1998

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	5	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	25	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	80 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	81 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	92 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	88 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2003
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1995)	10/13
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	27/6
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1995)	93/88
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	89/98
Provincial Low/High (1995)	82/98 Al-Dakhliyah/Al-Dhahirah
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1995)	22/12
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	16/29
Provincial Low/High (1995)	7/20 Muscat/Al-Batinah
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		17	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	11 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		19	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	92	101 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	81	96 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	82 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	25 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	0 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	9 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	33 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	302 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	38 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1995)	4/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	5/2
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Overview

Qatar's population, now estimated at 1.4 million, is growing at an annual rate of 11.7 per cent. Currently, foreign labourers represent a large proportion of the total population and fuel the rapid rate of growth. The population remains very young: the proportion younger than 15 accounts for eight times the share of the population aged 60 and over. The population age structure is also marked by imbalances caused by the flow of immigrants.

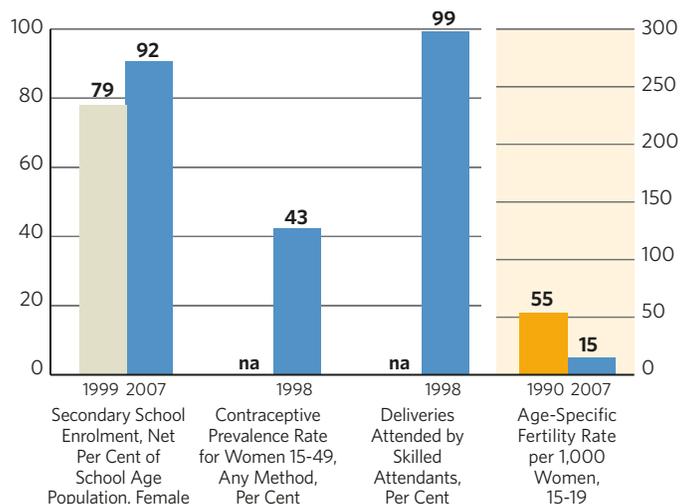
In its response to a recent UN inquiry, the Government reported that the population growth rate is satisfactory. The Government also indicated that it seeks to lower the number of immigrants arriving as temporary workers.

The total fertility rate declined from a high of 7 lifetime births per woman in the 1950s though early 1970s to the current rate of 2.3. The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method was estimated at over 43 per cent. Life expectancy at birth for both men and women has reached levels comparable to several other developed countries. Qatar is on track to achieve its MDGs by 2015 and has already achieved many of them.

Qatar has made major improvements in rates of infant, maternal and under-5 mortality. This reflects the efforts exerted by the Government to improve community health and in particular maternal and child health. The infant mortality rate is 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and child immunization rates have almost reached full coverage. Contributing to the relatively low maternal mortality ratio (12 deaths per 100,000 live births) is that 99 per cent of all deliveries are with skilled attendants.

Women's empowerment and elimination of gender inequality in education, health and employment have received considerable attention in the human development process in Qatar. The share of women in waged employment in the non-agricultural sector has continued to increase over the last two decades.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	313	1,063 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	154	346 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	11.7 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23	11 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	3	2 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	92	96 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	53	61 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.4	2.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	43 1998
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	32 1998
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	69	76 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	68	75 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	72	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	30	30 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	28	16 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	2	2 2009
Dependency Ratio	40	21 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	39	20 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	2	1 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.4 2006	2069 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	63,588 2005
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		na	6.1 2005
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	100	100 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	100	100 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	12 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	8 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	16 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 1998

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	20	12 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	26	15 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	6 1995

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	12	3 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	7	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	110 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	109 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	105 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	102 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		12	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	55	15 2007
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		27	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	93	99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	106	98 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	89 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	37 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	0 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	8 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	24 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	129 2005
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	51 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Saudi Arabia

Overview

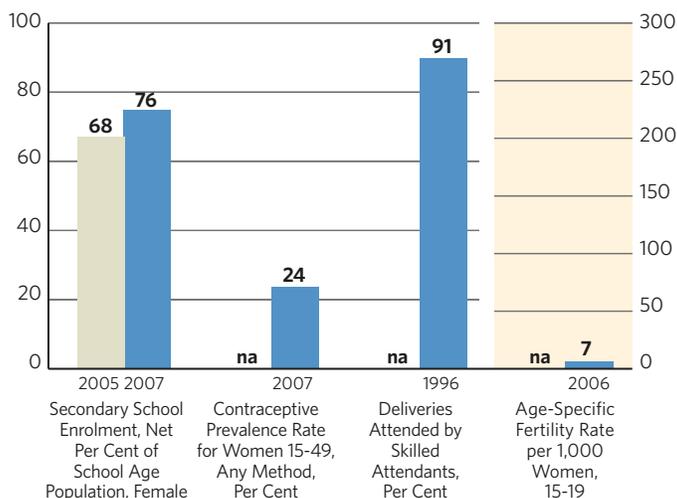
Saudi Arabia's population is estimated at 25.7 million, with 81 per cent living in urban areas. The annual population growth rate declined from 5.0 per cent in 1975 to 2.0 per cent in 2009. During the same period, the total fertility rate fell from 7.3 lifetime births per woman to 3.0. Young people under age 15 account for 32 per cent of the population. The Ministry of Economy and Planning has begun work on a national youth strategy aimed at enhancing participation of youth in national development.

The Government's policies are pronatalist, reflecting concerns about the population's proportion of native-born citizens. In its response to a recent UN inquiry, the Government indicated that the size of the country's working-age population is of major concern and it considers the level of immigration to be too high. The return of Saudi nationals is being encouraged. Adolescent fertility and HIV/AIDS are also of major concern.

Saudi Arabia is committed to achieving the MDGs and has incorporated many of them into the Eighth Development Plan (2005-2009). Saudi Arabia has experienced marked decreases in infant and child mortality since the mid-1980s, attributed in part to an increase in the number of hospitals and health facilities. Major improvements were also registered in the maternal mortality ratio, currently estimated at 18 deaths per 100,000 live births. Ninety-one per cent of deliveries take place with skilled attendants.

The gender gap in education has been bridged in a relatively short period, providing women with the education and skills needed to participate in the labour market. In an effort to increase and diversify work opportunities for women, in 2004 the Council of Ministers endorsed a package of measures designed to bring about change in the patterns and scope of women's participation in economic activity.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	9,127	14,098 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	7,252	11,623 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36	23 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5	4 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	77	81 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.0	3.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	24 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	29 1996
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	66	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	69	76 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	24 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	42	32 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	3	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	78	55 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	75	50 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	4	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.5 2006	492 2006	na	1850 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	9,507	23,920 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	8.3	4.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	89 90 1995
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 18 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	12 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	24 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 90 1996
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 91 1996

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	35 20 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	44 25 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 14 1996

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	9 2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	21 4 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	100 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	96 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	94 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	86 2005

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 7 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	22	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	85 96 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	80 91 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	82 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	19 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na 0 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	31 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	6 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	2,844 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	38 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Somalia

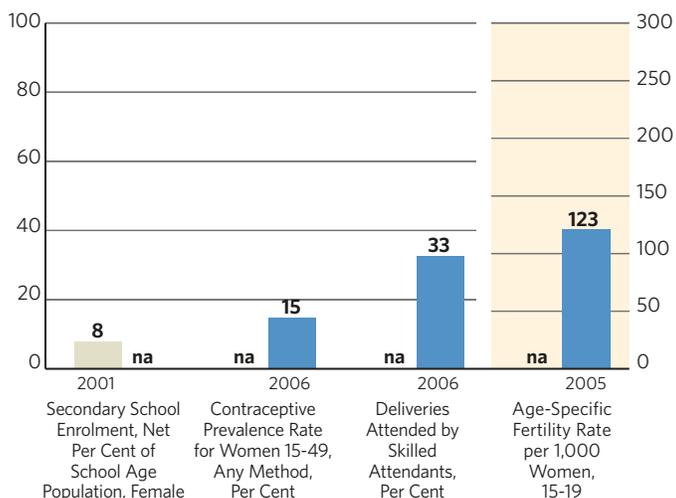
Overview

Somalia, a country with an estimated population of 9.1 million, is divided among various local and regional authorities and has no central government. All three zones of the country face insecurity, weak governance, human rights violations and a worsening humanitarian crisis. Nearly 1.3 million people, mainly from agricultural and nomadic populations, are internally displaced and highly vulnerable. Somalia's population is estimated to be growing at a rate of 2.2 per cent per year. Because a census has not been conducted since 1987, accurate health and population data are difficult to obtain.

Somalia's maternal mortality ratio is estimated at 1,400 deaths per 100,000 live births, second only to Afghanistan as the highest in the world. Infant mortality is estimated at 88 deaths per 1,000 live births. The total fertility rate is about 6.4 lifetime births per woman. Only one-third of births are attended by skilled personnel. Less than 15 per cent of women use any method of contraception and access to reproductive health services is extremely limited. Adolescent girls face special challenges. Nearly all girls have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) by age 12, with most having undergone the most extreme form. Adolescent fertility is high at 123 births per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19. Both FGM/C and early pregnancies contribute to high rates of reproductive morbidities and mortality among young women. Gender-based violence is prevalent; victims receive little support.

Reproductive health and gender are low priorities. Because of the Government's instability, UNFPA has built stronger partnerships with civil society, the private sector and international NGOs. When feasible, UNFPA continues to deliver humanitarian assistance, distribute emergency reproductive health kits and build capacity in gender equality and population and development issues. Two fistula campaigns were conducted in two regions. UNFPA joined with UNIFEM and the UN Development Programme and the ministries responsible for gender to initiate the development of a national gender policy framework.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,301	4,529 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	3,373	4,604 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	46	44 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	22	16 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	30	36 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	46 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.8	6.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	15 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	1 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	42	50 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	41	48 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	44	51 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	45 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	93	91 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	85	86 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2006)	6.0/7.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	7.0/6.1
Provincial Low/High (2006)	5.9/7.1 North West/Central South
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	134/136
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	229/230
Provincial Low/High (2006)	113/144 North West/Central South
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2006)	102/140
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-1.5	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na 29 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na 23 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 1,400 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	550 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	2,700 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 26 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 33 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	121 88 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	203 142 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 36 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	16 1999
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	9 1999
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	0.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	65/15
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	25/73
Provincial Low/High (2006)	30/41 Central South/North West
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	11/77

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	3/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	1/7
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/5 North East/North West
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	0/4

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	na	20 19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 123 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	46 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	15 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	35 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na 54 1999
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	95 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	61 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	4 8 2008
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	732 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	30 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	21 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	5 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	4/6
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	24/17
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	6/15
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	14/4
Provincial Low/High (1999)	3/10 North, West/Central, South
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	17/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	8/51
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Sudan

Overview

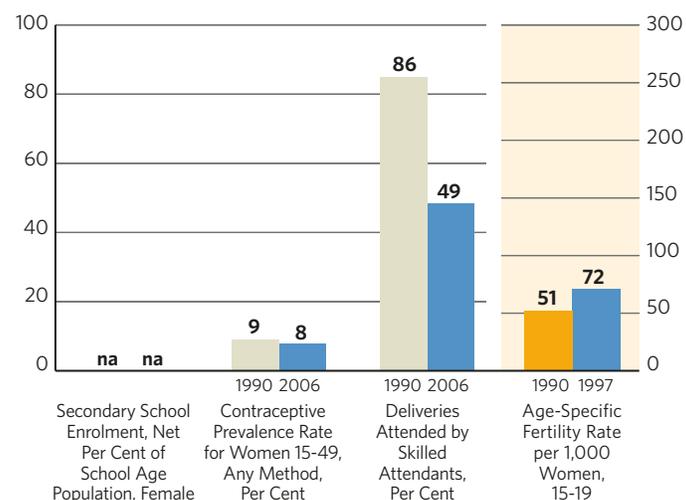
Sudan is a poor, rapidly growing country of 42 million people, still experiencing conflict in the Darfur area despite a three-year old peace agreement that ended 20 years of fighting between North and South Sudan. Nearly all health indicators reflect vast differences in access to health between the north and south. For example, nationally, 49 per cent of women have a skilled attendant at birth, but the rate of skilled attendance in the north is twice that in the south. Despite these challenges, some progress has been made in advancing a reproductive health framework.

In 2007, the country completed its 5th Population and Housing Census, with technical and managerial assistance from UNFPA. This census is the first since 1993 and will be an important source of information to rebuild health services and deal with the 1.5 million internally displaced persons and refugees who require humanitarian assistance. The household survey showed a much higher maternal mortality ratio (1,071 deaths per 100,000 live births) compared with the 2005 WHO estimate of 450 deaths per 100,000 live births. Poor access to reproductive health services is common in the south, where the population is growing most rapidly from natural increase and the return of refugees and internally displaced persons. The adolescent fertility rate, 72 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, is at least twice as high in the south, where arranged marriages during childhood are common. The practice of female genital mutilation/cutting has slowly declined to 70 per cent.

Sudan's total fertility rate is 4.1 lifetime births per woman, and the contraceptive prevalence rate is very low at less than 8 per cent. While Sudan's population continues to grow at a rate of 2.2 per cent per year, the international community is working with the Government to begin to address the grinding poverty and gender discrimination that undermines the country's quality of life.

UNFPA has begun to operationalise a framework to address reproductive health, population and gender issues. UNFPA played an active role in the National Women's Empowerment Policy. UNFPA has also supported the Ministry of Health to develop a reproductive health commodities security system, and has been the lead agency addressing gender-based violence.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	13,094	21,285 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	12,972	20,987 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39	31 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14	10 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	27	43 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	49 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.6	4.1 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	9	8 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	6	6 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	52	58 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	51	57 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	54	60 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	20 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	44	39 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	87	75 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	83	68 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	6 2009

ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.4 2006	9 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	893	2,153 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-5.5	8.3 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	64 70 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	33 35 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 450 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	160 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	1,000 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 64 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	86 49 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	79 69 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	125 109 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 31 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	24 14 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	46 22 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	71 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	61 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	35 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	32 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 1.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	1.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	1.7 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	51 72 1997
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	11	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	18	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	37	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	12 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	18 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 1.0 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	77 86 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	79 93 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76	72 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	24	24 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na 18 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	3,984 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	33 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	16	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	13	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	29 na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	17	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Syrian Arab Republic

Overview

Syria is experiencing a refugee humanitarian crisis that is straining Government and UN system resources while demanding an ever-expanding and coordinated response. Estimates place the number of Iraqi refugees residing in Syria at 1.1 million, burdening domestic resources and increasing consumption of goods and services such as food, water and health care.

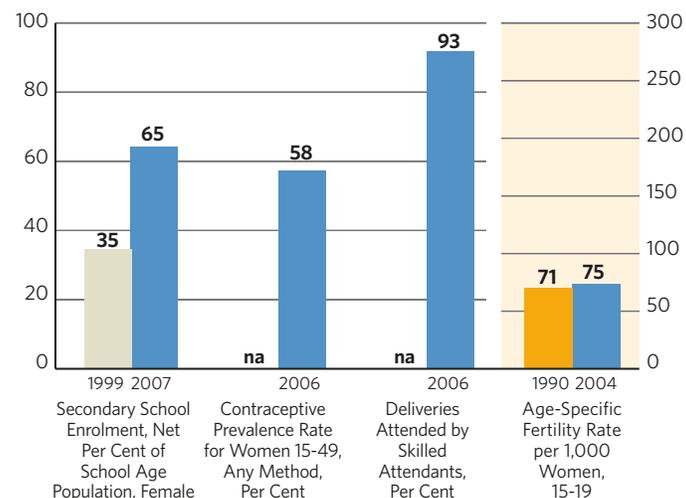
Since 1990, the total fertility rate in Syria has fallen from 5.4 to 3.2 lifetime births per woman. Fifty-eight per cent of reproductive-age women are using some form of contraception. Yet because of past high fertility, the country's population of 22 million is still growing at 3.4 per cent per year. Syria has made progress in maternal and child health. The maternal mortality ratio has declined to 130 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005, and the infant mortality rate was halved from 30 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 15 in 2007.

In 2007, a strategic reorganization of the National Population Committee shifted the executive leadership to the office of the Prime Minister, demonstrating a scaled-up focus on population issues and an increased Government commitment. At the same time, responsibility for coordination of population policies and strategies was placed with the Syrian Commission for Family Affairs.

Although there is a relatively strong legislative base for gender equality in the country, more attention needs to be placed on implementing and enforcing the laws. Government and non-Governmental organizations must participate actively, especially concerning gender-based violence.

Although HIV/AIDS prevalence is low, there is growing concern about the risk factors that make Syria susceptible to an increase. Young people are the most vulnerable to reproductive health challenges such as early marriage, early pregnancy, risky behavior and prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	6,446	11,056 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	6,397	10,850 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	3.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37	28 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5	3 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	49	54 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.4	3.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	58 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	43 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	67	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	70	76 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	22 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	48	35 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	103	62 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	99	57 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	5	5 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.9 2006	33 2006	na	268 2002/2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2002)	4.4/3.4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	19/24
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	20/8
Provincial Low/High (2006)	18/27 East/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	22/20

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		2,115	4,440 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		7.6	5.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	83	89 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	81	92 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	130 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	40 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	370 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	84 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	93 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	30	15 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	37	17 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	10 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	8	5 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	33	8 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	129 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	123 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	73 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	71 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	<0.1 2003
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	98/88
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	77/99
Provincial Low/High (2006)	80/100 Hassake/Tartous
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	78/99

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	48/35
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	34/50
Provincial Low/High (2006)	25/58 Raqqa/Damascus
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	29/53

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	71	75 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	18 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	32 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	39 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	90	96 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	73	97 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	90 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	41 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	9	12 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	40 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	2,352 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	36 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	5 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	6 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	8/5
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	6/3
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	2/2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	4/0
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/5 Sweida, Quneitra/Deir Ezzor
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	3/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	68/94
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Tunisia

Overview

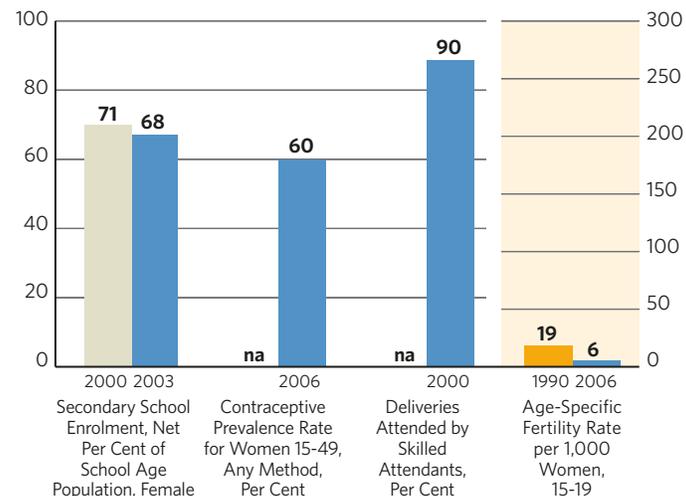
Tunisia is in the last phase of its demographic transition from high to low fertility. The country's population of 10 million is growing at 1 per cent per year. With one-fifth of its population between the ages of 15 and 24, Tunisia is investing significantly in youth education and development, and in improving the health status of Tunisians living in rural areas and their access to reproductive health services.

Today, 90 per cent of all births take place with skilled attendants. Sixty per cent of women use contraception. The maternal mortality ratio is 100 deaths per 100,000 live births and infant mortality is 18 deaths per 1,000 live births. The adolescent fertility rate in 2006 was only 6 births per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19.

Tunisia implemented a consultative process to develop a national youth strategy that includes sexual and reproductive health (SRH), targeting in-school and out-of-school youth. This strategy will enable UNFPA to sharpen its support and interventions in SRH for youth and better respond to their needs. UNFPA has also supported research on the integration of reproductive health into other health services.

An assessment of women's participation in public life informed advocacy efforts to improve laws protecting women's rights and increase their participation in public life. UNFPA worked on building intersectoral support in the Government for youth-focused health and social programmes. The Government also committed to implementing a strategy to address gender-based violence. The 11th National Plan devoted considerable attention to gender issues, reproductive health, maternal and infant mortality and youth. With bilateral assistance from Spain and other donors, Tunisia is addressing youth employment and migration, gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,155	5,165 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	4,064	5,106 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	27	16 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	60	66 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	107	107 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	49	58 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.6	1.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	60 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	40	52 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	67	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	70	76 2009
Median Age of Total Population	21	29 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	38	23 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	10 2009
Dependency Ratio	74	43 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	67	34 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	10 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.3 2006	62 2006	5.5 2005	543 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2001)	2.5/1.9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	4.2/1.6
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,706	7,996 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		8.0	5.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	6	3 2000
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		7	8 1995
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	6	6 2000
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	82	94 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	74	85 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	100 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	27 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	380 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	92 2000
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	90 2000

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	41	18 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	52	21 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	4 2000

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	7	3 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	25	6 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	106 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	103 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	81 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	89 2006

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1995)	93/66
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (1995)	64/95 Centre Ouest/Great Tunis
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2001)	53/54
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (1995)	46/70 Centre Ouest/Great Tunis
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	19	6 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		3	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		21	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		21	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	<0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	90	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	79	110 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	78 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	32 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	4	23 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	468 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	15 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		17	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		21	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	12 2001
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		36	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	0/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	1/0
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/1 Grand Tunis, Nord Est, Centre Est/Sud Ouest
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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United Arab Emirates

Overview

The population of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is 4.6 million, growing at a rate of 2.3 per cent per year. In contrast, vast national development projects over the last 30 years led to sharp increases in the population growth rate, as high as 14 per cent at times, due to the immigration of foreign labourers. The Government continues to promote an economic diversification strategy to reduce its dependence on oil revenues.

Like other Gulf Countries, UAE has added many years to life expectancy through declines in mortality levels. Life expectancy is 79 years for females and 77 for males. Sustaining these gains will require control of such emerging health threats as heart disease and other degenerative diseases.

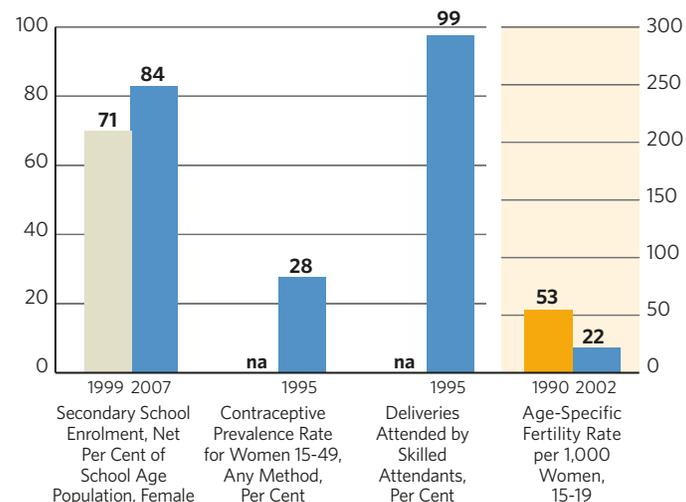
Responding to a recent UN inquiry, the Government views its population growth rate as satisfactory. The Government also views its level of immigration as too high and encouraged the return of UAE nationals. The total fertility rate is 1.8 lifetime births per woman.

Maternal and child health is given priority in all health strategies. These programmes include care of mothers and women of childbearing age. A unit has also been established for the management of adolescent health. Antenatal care is offered to all pregnant women and, as a result, nearly 100 per cent of deliveries occur in hospitals.

The General Women's Union (GWU), an umbrella organisation for women's societies, champions issues of concern for women, children and the family and has been instrumental in introducing health education and literacy programmes throughout the country. In 2006, the GWU embarked on an outreach programme highlighting the National Gender Mainstreaming Initiative and raising awareness of the National Strategy for the Advancement of Women in the UAE.

While HIV/AIDS prevalence is low, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns remain a priority given the high influx of expatriate communities and the gradual transformation of the country into a major tourist destination. In UAE, HIV/AIDS is a "low prevalence" disease, and available data (both national and international) confirm that the risk in UAE remains relatively low. However, given the increase in expatriate communities and tourism, the importance of advocacy and awareness is paramount.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,222	3,093 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	646	1,505 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	27	13 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	3	2 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	79	78 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	52	65 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.4	1.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	28 1995
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	24 1995
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	72	78 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	71	77 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	75	79 2009
Median Age of Total Population	27	31 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	30	19 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	2	2 2009
Dependency Ratio	45	25 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	43	24 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	2	1 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.8 2006	1018 2006	0.9 2005	1346 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1995)	4.2/6.6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	7.3/3.3
Provincial Low/High (1995)	3.6/8.1 Dubai/Fujaira
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (1995)	13/19
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	19/9
Provincial Low/High (1995)	13/20 Abu Dhabi/Ras Al-Khaima
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (1995)	38/48
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	19,544	53,212 2006
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	17.5	9.4 2006
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	100 100 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	97 97 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 37 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	10 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	130 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 97 1995
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 99 1995

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	13 7 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	15 8 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 14 1995

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	18 1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	11 4 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	107 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	106 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	91 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	94 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1995)	6/6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1995)	100/99
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	na/100
Provincial Low/High (1995)	97/100 Ras Al-Khaima//Fujaira
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1995)	25/20
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	20/26
Provincial Low/High (1995)	12/28 Fujaira//Sharjah
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	15	12 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	53 22 2002
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	97 99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	116 103 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	93 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	41 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0 23 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	8 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	25 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	493 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	44 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1995)	3/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1995)	4/1
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Yemen

Overview

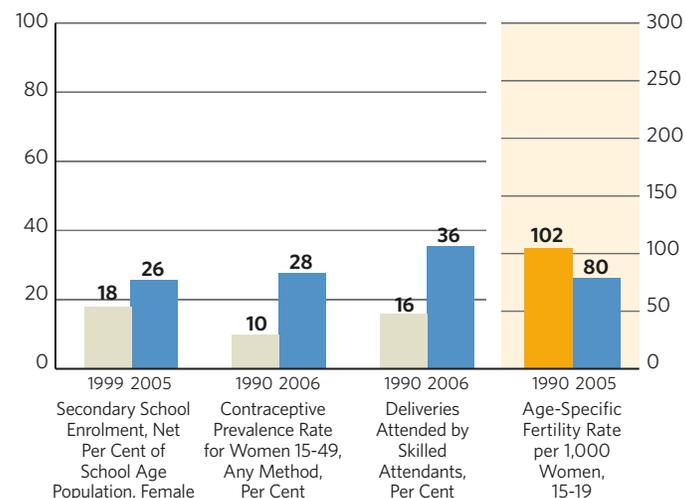
Yemen is classified as one of the world's 49 least developed countries, and nearly 42 per cent of Yemen's population of 24 million lives below the national poverty line. The Government has developed a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper to address economic growth, job creation, provision of basic social services, safety nets for the poor and gender equity. The strategy's objectives are in line with the MDGs.

The country's demographic structure compounds its developmental challenges. Approximately 44 per cent of Yemenis are younger than 15, a reflection of the country's high population growth rate of 2.8 per cent per year. The total fertility rate is 5.1 lifetime births per woman, among the highest in the world.

In response to a recent UN inquiry, the Government indicated that its population growth rate is too high. The 4th National Population Conference, held in December 2007, reviewed the current challenges in implementing the National Population Policy and achieving objectives in line with the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs. The Government made a commitment to reflect the outcomes of the conference in its programmes and plans starting from the current 3rd Five-Year Plan for Development and Poverty Reduction (2006-2010).

Women's rights are advancing slowly. In March 2009, the Government convened the 4th National Women's Conference to determine the progress of the advancement of women and to identify gaps. Nevertheless, the status of Yemeni women is extremely low: the maternal mortality ratio is 430 deaths per 100,000 live births; 38 per cent of Yemeni girls and women have experienced female genital mutilation/cutting; and less than 1 per cent of Parliamentary seats are held by women.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	6,102	11,923 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	5,983	11,657 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	51	37 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	21	30 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	42	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	8.0	5.1 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	10	28 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	6	19 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	54	63 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	54	62 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	55	65 2009
Median Age of Total Population	14	18 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	52	44 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	3	4 2009
Dependency Ratio	116	86 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	112	81 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	4	4 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.1 2006	20 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2006)	4.0/5.8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1997)	6.9/3.1
Provincial Low/High (1997)	5.8/6.8 Coastal/Mountainous
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	6.6/3.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	57/86
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1997)	126/69
Provincial Low/High (1997)	113/137 Plateau and Desert/Coastal
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	118/37

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2006)	66/86
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	121/82

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		521	2,400 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		2.0	3.9 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	5	18 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	42 1998
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	6	7 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	66 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	28	46 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	430 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	150 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	900 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	47 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	16	36 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	90	55 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	127	73 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	30	46 2003

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	26	7 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	75	33 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	100 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	74 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	61 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	30 2005

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2003
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1997)	14/17
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1997)	20/12
Provincial Low/High (1997)	12/18 Coastal/Plateau, Desert

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	62/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	27/61
Provincial Low/High (1997)	10/29 Mountainous/Coastal
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	17/74

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	34/13
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	15/30
Provincial Low/High (1997)	5/13 Mountainous/Plateau, Desert
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	5/34

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	22 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	102	80 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		14	16 1997
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		23	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		19	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		69	52 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	20 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	22 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	74 2005
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	49 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	78 1997
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	29 1997
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	4	0 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	4 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	15 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	2,863 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	42 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	13 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	11 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	39 1997
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		32	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	14/5
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	18/9
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1997)	9/16
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1997)	16/3
Provincial Low/High (1997)	12/18 Plateau, Desert/Mountainous
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	20/6

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	32/79
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Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean, a region comprising 582 million people in 47 countries in 2009, has made progress on the MDGs, although that progress has been uneven due to high levels of inequality. The top 10 per cent of the population receives half of the region's income, while the poorest 10 per cent receives only 1.6 per cent. Four of every 10 people are poor; and 1 of every 6 is extremely poor. From 1999 to approximately 2005, the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty (less than US\$1.25 per day) declined to 9 per cent, putting the MDG target (5.5 per cent by 2015) within reach. But, as in other regions, reducing the proportion suffering from hunger has been impeded by the recent global rise in food prices. The region has shown progress in developing social policies within the ICPD and MDG frameworks, but gaps



persist in implementing such policies and in allocating resources for them in public budgets.

The contraceptive use rate for the region is exceeded only by that of Eastern Asia, but the regional average is increased by high levels of usage in large countries such as Brazil and Mexico. Across the region, nearly two-thirds of married women of reproductive age use a modern contraceptive method. In Haiti, the only least developed

country in the region, only 25 per cent use a modern method. Contraceptive use is also low in Guatemala and Guyana. The region's total fertility rate (TFR) is the lowest of the developing regions at 2.2 births per woman. This compares with a TFR of 2.3 in Asia, which is heavily influenced by the very low birth rate in China.

As a result of declining fertility, population growth in Latin America and the Caribbean will be comparatively modest between now and 2050, rising to about 730 million by 2050, an increase of 25 per cent. Thus, the opportunity exists to address the severe economic disparities in the region and to take advantage of the "youth bulge," where a larger proportion of the population is concentrated in the working ages than in the economically dependent ages. The region is also the most urbanized of any developing region by far, with 77 per cent of the population living in urban areas.

Considerable progress has been made to reduce early childhood mortality. The under-5 mortality rate has declined by more than half since 1990, placing the region ahead of schedule to achieve the MDG target of halving child deaths by 2015. It is noteworthy that access to adequate prenatal care is highest in Latin America and the Caribbean among developing regions. Fully 83 per cent of pregnant women have had prenatal care on four or more occasions. The pace of reduction in maternal mortality however, is lagging behind. By 2005, the maternal mortality ratio had declined slowly to 123 deaths per 100,000 live births, but was unlikely to reach the MDG target by 2015.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS appears to have stabilized in the region. UNAIDS estimates that a one half of a per cent (0.5) of the adult population aged 15 to 49 was infected with HIV in the Central/South America subregion in both 2001 and 2007. Despite that stable rate, however, the number of infected adults and children rose from 1.4 to 1.7 million. The Caribbean has been harder hit by HIV than the rest of the region, but the prevalence rate has stabilized there as well at 1.1 per cent of adults aged 15 to 49. AIDS is one of the leading causes of death among people aged 25 to 44 in the Caribbean.

Adolescents and youth account for 18 per cent of the region's population and many countries have youth policies to support their rights, but implementation is weak and youth lack social and economic opportunities. Unemployment among youth, women and indigenous people is disproportionately high. These groups face lower life expectancies, higher rates of fertility, maternal and

infant mortality, adolescent pregnancy, school abandonment and more deficiencies in sexual and reproductive health than other groups. While the education of girls has improved, women still tend to receive less schooling than men. Almost half of the adolescents in the region drop out of school before completion.

To promote gender equality, the region has adopted legal frameworks, enacted legislation related to reproductive rights, established gender mechanisms for equal opportunity measures and institutionalized policies against gender-based violence. Challenges remain in achieving reproductive rights for women and in building solid alliances between government and civil society. The devastating earthquake that struck Haiti, already the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, in January, 2010 will impact the region for some time to come. With aid that has been promised to rebuild Haiti, from within and outside the Americas, a more promising future may be in store, but this process can be expected to be ongoing for years.

Regional Indicators

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

POPULATION	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	287,634
Population in Thousands, Female	294,784
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	53
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	71 ● ▲
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	64
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	74
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	71
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	77
Population Under age 15, Per Cent	28
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	10
Child Dependency Ratio	44
Old-age Dependency Ratio	10
SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	Most Recent
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	9 ▲
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	30
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	91 ● ▲
MATERNAL HEALTH	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio, Deaths Per 100,000 Live Births	123 ● ▲
CHILD HEALTH	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	20 ● ▲
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	23 ● ▲
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	6 ● ▲

EDUCATION	Most Recent
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	113
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	111
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	81
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	85
HIV/AIDS	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	0.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	0.4
ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Most Recent
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na ▲
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	0.7 ● ▲
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	0.4 ● ▲
GENDER EQUALITY	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	96 ▲
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	108 ▲
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	57
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	20 ▲
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	Most Recent
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	11 ● ▲

Argentina

Overview

Argentina is recovering from its economic and social crisis that began in 2001. While indicators are improving, poverty levels and social inequality are all still high. The total fertility rate is close to replacement level at 2.2 lifetime births per woman and the population growth rate is 1.0 per cent. The demographic transition is producing an ageing population, which will become a key policy issue.

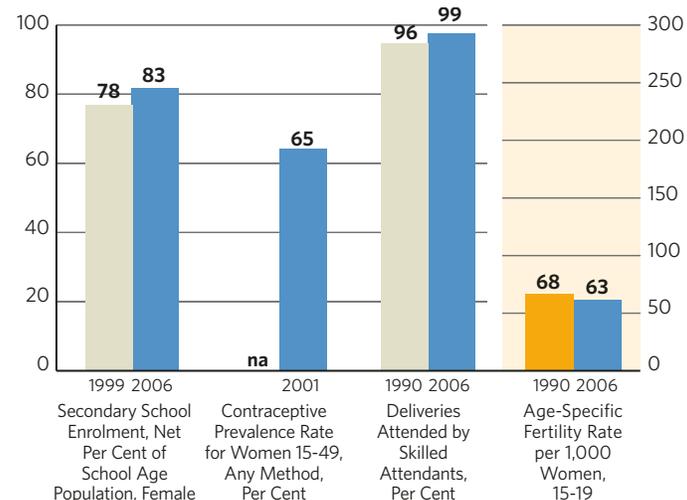
The year 2007 saw the election of the first woman president and the first woman governor of Tierra del Fuego province. Women across the country have become more involved in the political arena. They have served in traditionally male-dominated Cabinet-level positions; there are two women on the Supreme Court, and women are increasingly elected to provincial parliaments due to reserved seat quotas. Women are also taking advantage of increased educational opportunities.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) was approved by Congress in 2006. Despite advances in other areas, much work is still needed to overcome work-based discrimination and high levels of gender-based violence (GBV). UNPFA has addressed this issue by producing and distributing materials about GBV which received high levels of media attention.

Maternal mortality continues to be a key problem. Almost one third of maternal deaths are a result of complications from illegal abortions. The previous Minister of Health identified the decriminalisation of abortion as a key strategy to reduce maternal mortality and led an initiative to that effect with resulting political debate. Civil society groups organized campaigns and massive demonstrations in favor of legalised abortion.

A National Programme for Comprehensive Sexual Education was approved in 2006 and guidelines for school-based curricula have been developed. However, the implementation of these is being fought by conservative groups.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	15,997	19,754 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	16,584	20,522 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	22	17 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	87	92 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	49 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.0	2.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	65 2001
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	71	76 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	68	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	75	79 2009
Median Age of Total Population	27	30 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	30	25 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	13	15 2009
Dependency Ratio	66	56 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	50	39 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	15	17 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.6 2006	276 2006	3.4 2006	344 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		7,343	14,333 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-2.4	7.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	2	5 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	5	3 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	94	96 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	81	91 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	77 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	51 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	100 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	96	99 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	25	15 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	29	16 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	4 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	2	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	2	1 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	115 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	113 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	79 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	89 2006

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.3 2007

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		16	17 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	68	63 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	98 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	112 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		86	82 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		34	62 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	6	40 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	33 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	53 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,622 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	15 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Bahamas

Overview

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas is an island nation with a population of 342,000, about 90 per cent of whom live in urban areas. Primary industries are tourism and offshore financing.

The Bahamas has no explicit population policy. The total fertility rate is 2 lifetime births per woman; the population growth rate is 1.2 per cent per year. The Government is satisfied with the current rate of growth, but is concerned about adolescent fertility (44 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19); the size of the working age population; life expectancy; and under-5 mortality. The maternal mortality rate is 16 deaths per 100,000 live births, and skilled attendance at delivery is nearly universal. There is universal access to health services, including family planning, education and housing. Private health insurance is offered and all workers are required by law to participate in the National Insurance Scheme. The country has enacted laws on paternity leave.

The Bahamas has been hard-hit by the AIDS pandemic. However, the country has made significant efforts to combat the pandemic by making HIV/AIDS a top priority, conducting mass media educational campaigns and passing anti-discrimination policies, including the Employment Act of 2002, which prevents discrimination against persons infected with HIV. The country has also made strides in gender equity. A sexual violence and domestic violence act was passed in 2000. However, protocols to assist victims of violence are not yet in place.

Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	126	167 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	129	175 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24	17 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	84	84 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	54	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.6	2.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	60	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	64	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	73	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	23	29 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	33	26 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	10 2009
Dependency Ratio	59	48 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	52	38 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	10 2009

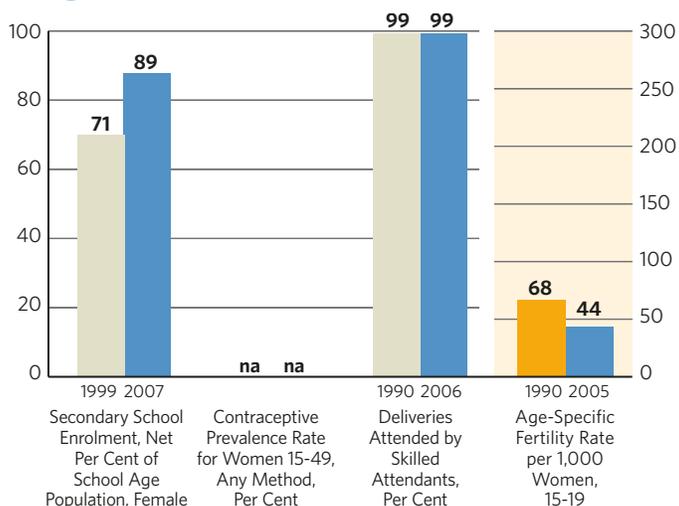
● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.6 2006	811 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

Progress Toward MDGs



INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	13,899	17,072 2002
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.1	1.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na 97 2000
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	100 100 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 16 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	16 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	33 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 98 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	99 99 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	22 12 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	29 13 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	5 3 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	2 1 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	103 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	103 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	92 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	96 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 3.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	4.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	1.6 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	21	17 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	68 44 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	29	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	27	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 3.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 1.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	103 100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na 103 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82	74 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	69	70 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	4 12 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	46 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	60 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	14 2005
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	14 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Belize

Overview

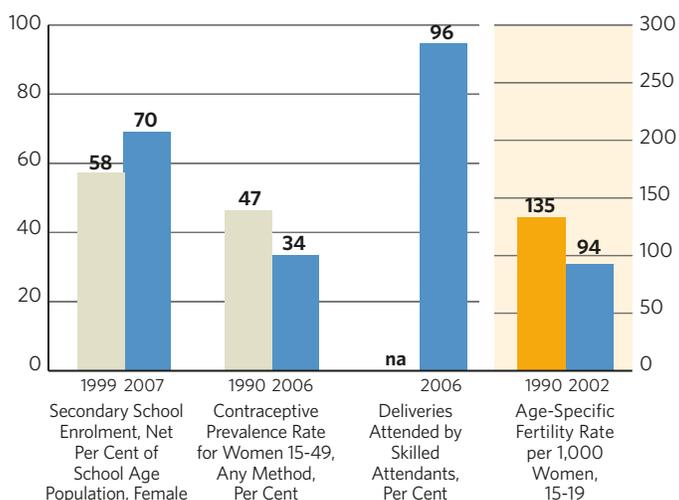
Belize is the only English-speaking country in Central America. The country's population of 307,000 is young: about 20 per cent are between ages 15 and 24, and the population is growing at a rate of 2 per cent per year.

The total fertility rate has declined to 2.8 lifetime births per woman, but the Government is concerned about the high rate of adolescent fertility (94 births per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19). About 34 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 use any method of contraception.

Since the first diagnosed case of HIV in 1986, there has been a steady and dramatic increase in the rate of infection among Belizeans and particularly among young women. Belize has one of the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the Caribbean and Central America, and youth are the most vulnerable. To combat the epidemic, the Government developed a National Strategic Plan for the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Belize. The National AIDS Commission under the Ministry of Human Development coordinates AIDS prevention at the national level and develops programmes and services to control the spread of HIV/AIDS. With the OPEC Fund, UNFPA supported an initiative to prevent HIV among youth in Central America and the Caribbean. In Belize, this Initiative contributed to the creation of a special HIV prevention unit and offered HIV education along with vocational training to school dropouts, gang members and other marginalized groups.

Belize has instituted Information, Education and Communication initiatives and advocacy programmes to promote gender equality and protect the rights of women and girls.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	94	155 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	91	152 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35	24 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5	4 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	47	51 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.5	2.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	47	34 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	42	31 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	72	77 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	71	75 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	74	79 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	22 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	44	35 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	94	65 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	83	58 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.6 2006	123 2006	4.3 2004	647 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1999)	3.1/4.2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	na/2.7
Provincial Low/High (1999)	3.0/5.6 Belize/Toledo
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	26/27
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	30/17
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,376	6,941 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	10.6	3.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na 91 2000
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na 47 2000

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 52 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	52 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	100 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 94 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 96 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	35 22 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	43 25 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	6 6 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	5 2 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	3 1 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	124 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	122 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	76 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	82 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 2.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	1.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	2.5 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	99/93
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	94/99
Provincial Low/High (2006)	100/99 Cayo/Belize
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	36/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	29/34
Provincial Low/High (2006)	21/45 Toledo/Belize
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	135 94 2002
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	70 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	86 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 1.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	96 99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	109 107 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	46 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	0 0 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	41 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	50 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	30 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	33 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	15 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	16 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	26 21 1999
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	0/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	1/0
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/1 Corozal, Orange Walk/Cayo
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Bermuda

Overview

The island of Bermuda is a British colony in the North Atlantic. The total population is approximately 65,000, with a population growth rate of 0.2 per cent per year. The country is less than 58 square miles and is very densely populated: there are 3,315 people per square mile and 100 per cent of the population lives in urban areas.

There are virtually no natural resources on the island; all consumer goods must be imported. Bermuda's economy is based largely on tourism and international business.

A high-income, non-OECD country, Bermuda's overall health and demographic indicators are favorable. The total fertility rate is below replacement level (2.0 lifetime births per woman), and adolescent fertility is 40 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. Life expectancy at birth is 77 years for men and 84 years for women. Infant mortality is reported at less than five deaths per 1,000 live births.

The Government does not have a population policy. Bermuda began providing family planning services in 1937 and continues to maintain most of the country's clinical family planning services. Family planning is widely available through Government-run clinics, private doctors and pharmacies.

Health policy emphasizes several areas, including maternal and child health, health of school children, community nursing for the elderly, dental health, control of communicable diseases, mental health and alcohol and drug abuse. Population groups designated for special attention include mothers and infants, school-aged children and the elderly.

Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	na	33 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	na	35 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.5	0.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na	12 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	na	100 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	na	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	na	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na	2.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	na	80 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	na	77 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	na	84 2009
Median Age of Total Population	na	41 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	na	na
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	1	na
Dependency Ratio	na	na
Child Dependency Ratio	na	na
Old-age Dependency Ratio	na	na

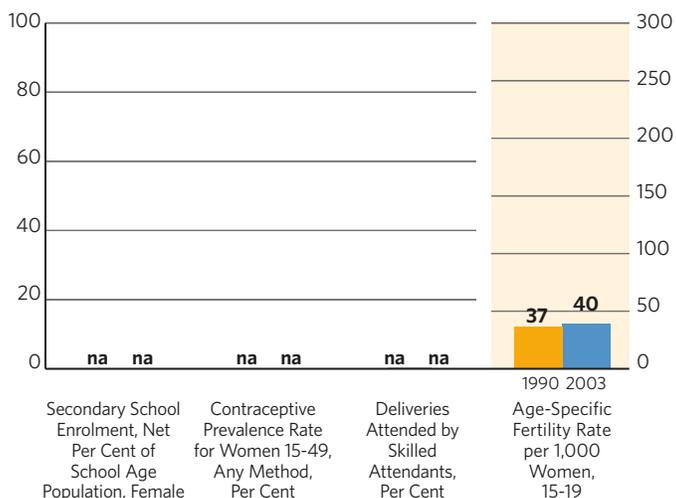
● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	1.1 2006	5388 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

Progress Toward MDGs



INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.0	4.6 2007
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	na
MMR, Upper Bound	na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	na
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	108 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	92 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	82 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	87 2006

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	na	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	37
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	75	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Bolivia

Overview

Bolivia is ranked 117 out of 177 countries on 2008 UNDP Human Development Index. Rural-urban migration is increasing as a result of extreme poverty in rural areas. In its response to the UN 2007-08 survey of population policies, the Government viewed its fertility rate (3.4 births per woman) as satisfactory. However, the maternal mortality ratio — 290 deaths per 100,000 live births — is still one of the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean. The contraceptive prevalence rate of women aged 15 to 49 was 61 per cent for any method in 2008.

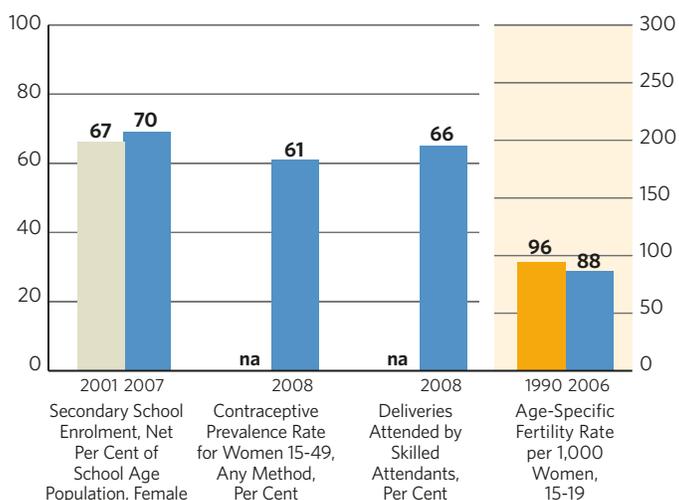
The HIV prevalence rate has also increased. By 2005, nearly a quarter of registered cases were among youth aged 15 to 24 and the epidemic is becoming increasingly feminized. The Government, with assistance from NGOs and international agencies, including UNFPA, continues to make progress in reducing maternal mortality. The Universal Mother-Child Insurance scheme that provides free SRH care, including antenatal, postpartum and delivery care services, has led to an increase in the use of maternity services. Births attended by skilled personnel have increased to 66 per cent.

UNFPA supports the Bolivian Government in the training and management of a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant women by ensuring that the public education campaign integrates the ICPD and rights-based approach. UNFPA also supports research and training to improve obstetric care in emergencies, improvements in skilled attendance at birth and the prevention of adolescent pregnancy. UNFPA has also engaged in policy dialogue at national and local levels to support the enactment of the five-year plan of youth.

UNFPA has supported Bolivia in elaborating the Equal Opportunities Plan 2008-2012, which seeks to achieve gender equality. This Plan incorporates a strategic component that addresses gender violence involving all sectors. The Plan recognizes that 7 out of 10 women in Bolivia suffer some kind of violence in their homes, that 75 per cent of violence is repetitive, that most of it is not denounced and only a minor fraction is ruled in court, giving a broad sense of impunity to the issue of domestic violence.

The country has made significant progress in advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights since the ICPD in 1994. However, a significant challenge remains in achieving universal access to SRH Services by 2015.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,304	4,918 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	3,365	4,945 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.7 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36	27 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	56	65 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	48	50 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.9	3.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	61 2008
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	12	35 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	59	66 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	57	64 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	60	68 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	22 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	41	36 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	7 2009
Dependency Ratio	81	69 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	74	61 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	8 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.0 2006	53 2006	4.4 2003	152 2003

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2003)	3.1/5.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	6.8/2.1
Provincial Low/High (2003)	3.1/5.1 Tarija/Potosí
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2003)	6.7/2.0

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2003)	59/96
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	128/37
Provincial Low/High (2003)	47/111 Tarija/Oruro
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2003)	105/32

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2003)	68/124
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	168/27

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,727	4,278 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		4.6	6.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	4	20 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	65 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	6	2 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	72	86 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	33	43 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	290 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	160 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	430 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	77 2008
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	66 2008

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	89	48 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	125	57 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	8 2003

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	4	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	11	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	108 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	108 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	83 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	81 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	13/22
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	25/7
Provincial Low/High (2003)	11/30 La Paz/Beni, Pando

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	78/39
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	30/98
Provincial Low/High (2003)	43/84 Potosi/Santa Cruz
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2003)	27/98

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	40/25
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	18/50
Provincial Low/High (2003)	18/51 Oruro/Santa Cruz
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2003)	23/49

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	96	88 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		17	16 2003
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		19	19 2003
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	23 2003
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		23	21 2003
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		28	25 2003
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	74 2003
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	58 2003
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	59 2003
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	97 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		85	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		25	65 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	9	17 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	36 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	40 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	783 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	28 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	6 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	17 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	23 2004
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		67	60 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2003)	30/7
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2003)	7/4
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	1/2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	2/0
Provincial Low/High (2003)	0/2 Tarija, Oruro/Cochabamba
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2003)	3/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2003)	62/98
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Brazil

Overview

Brazil is a middle-income country, ranking 70 out of 179 countries on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index. The majority of the population lives in urban areas. Poverty, especially in rural areas and urban slums, continues to challenge the Government's economic and social policies. The country has one of the most effective HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns in the developing world. Brazil is one of the few countries that ensures free access to antiretroviral therapy and treatment.

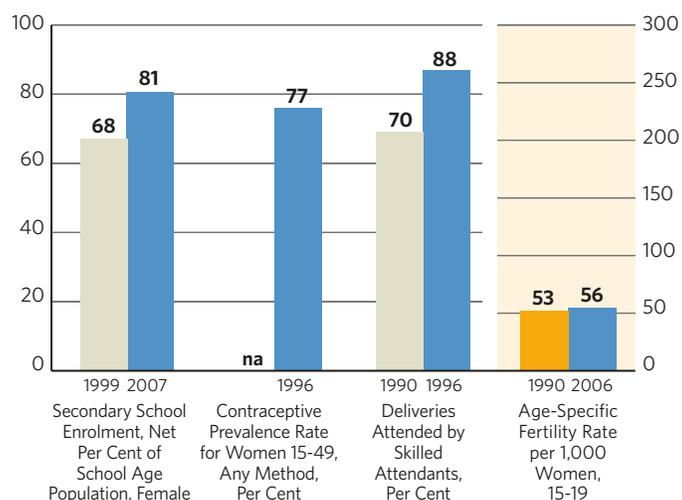
Brazil continues to progress towards ICPD and MDG goals thanks to strong Government leadership on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues and the important role of non-governmental and women's organisations in influencing the national agenda. The total fertility rate, now below replacement at 1.8 lifetime births per woman, and the maternal mortality ratio (110 deaths per 100,000 live births) have declined substantially in the last several years. The adolescent fertility rate (56 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) has not declined. The infant mortality rate is 20 per 1,000 live births.

In 2008, Brazil made major advances in adolescent and youth SRH. The first National Youth Conference formalized the dialogue between youth movements, other civil society and the Government to discuss challenges faced by Brazilian youth and define future priorities. Important resolutions were approved for the elaboration of a National Youth Policy.

UNFPA has been engaged in national dialogue on unsafe abortion as a public health issue, strengthening of family planning services, implementation of a pact against maternal mortality, implementation of a plan to fight the feminization of AIDS, a bold strategy to promote sexual and reproductive health education and services in schools, a national campaign against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and implementation of the new law on violence against women.

For the launch of the 2008 Brazilian White Ribbon Campaign "Men Against Violence Against Women" on International Women's Day, UNFPA mobilized almost 1,500 people to foster commitment among men to end gender-based violence. A national condom factory opened in 2008 in northern Brazil, a less developed region in the Amazon. The facility is expected to produce 100 million condoms per year, reducing expenses related to condom procurement in the country.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	74,223	95,406 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	75,172	98,328 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.9 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24	15 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	75	85 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	52	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.9	1.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	77 1996
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	70 1996
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	66	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	62	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	70	76 2009
Median Age of Total Population	23	29 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	35	26 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	10 2009
Dependency Ratio	66	49 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	59	38 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	10 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.6 2006	214 2006	3.8 2006	562 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1996)	2.3/3.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	5.0/1.5
Provincial Low/High (1996)	2.1/3.1 Rio/Northeast
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	4.8/1.7

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (1996)	49/79
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	119/32
Provincial Low/High (1996)	29/89 Sul/Nordeste
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	99/33

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (1996)	78/122
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	176/28

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		5,302	10,296 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-4.3	5.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	16	8 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		17	22 2003
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	2	3 2007
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	83	91 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	71	77 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	110 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	74 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	150 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	97 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	70	88 1996

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	49	20 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	58	22 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	5 2003

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	9	3 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	7	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	134 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	125 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	95 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	105 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.4 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1996)	17/24
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	54/6
Provincial Low/High (1996)	13/24 Center-East/North

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1996)	98/94
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	93/100
Provincial Low/High (1996)	95/98 North/Sao Paulo, South
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	72/99

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1996)	73/61
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	57/76
Provincial Low/High (1996)	62/81 Northeast/Center-West
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	56/77

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	18 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	53	56 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	18 1996
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		20	20 1996
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		30	23 1996
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	79 1996
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.6 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	93 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	111 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		85	83 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		44	62 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	5	9 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	34 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	52 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	7,256 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	13 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	3 1996
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	5 1996
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	7 1996
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		51	34 2006

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	12/2
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	6/2
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1996)	1/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1996)	1/0
Provincial Low/High (1996)	0/1 Center-East/Rio
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	1/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	72/98
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Chile

Overview

Chile, with a population of 16 million, has some of the most favourable health indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean region: low maternal mortality (16 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births); low total fertility (1.9 lifetime births per woman); and low HIV prevalence (0.24 per cent among 15 to 24-year-olds). Ageing of the population (13 per cent are 60 years and over) is viewed by the Government with concern.

Since the return of democracy in 1990, Chile has sustained macroeconomic stability and succeeded in reducing poverty levels. Chile is a global leader in its maternal and child health (MCH) care indicators. If trends continue, it will be the only country in Latin America to reach all MDGs by 2015.

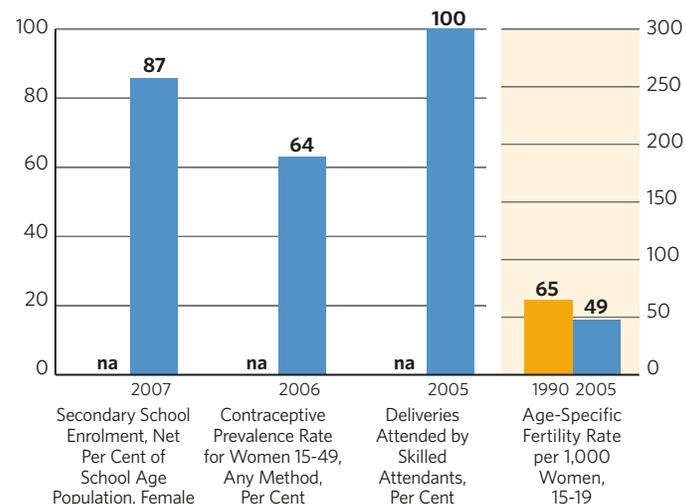
Weaknesses remain in the prevention and treatment of some sexual and reproductive health problems, and in resolving inequities in serving the needs of poor and indigenous populations. Additionally, youth do not have adequate information about sexuality and lack access to quality reproductive health services. To address this, UNFPA worked with the Ministry of Health to develop a guide to youth-friendly services, and the Government set up numerous youth-friendly multi-purpose centres aiming to reduce adolescent pregnancies and the incidence of HIV/AIDS among youth.

With the report of 62 femicides in 2007, political and public attention to the issue of gender-based violence (GBV) surged. While legal advances have occurred, GBV prevention, awareness, treatment and assistance for victims is still lacking, as is a national gender policy. UN organisations and NGOs have worked closely with the Government to implement best practices for the prevention of domestic violence.

Chile elected its first woman president in 2006. Among her advances was to expand access to emergency contraception (EC), a move that was blocked by some city mayors. The Constitutional Tribunal also prohibited EC distribution through public health services, disproportionately affecting poor women.

With financial support from PAHO and UNFPA, the government has reviewed progress towards meeting the ICPD goals and is taking steps to achieve them. The Ministry of Health collaborated with non-governmental organisations in establishing sexual and reproductive health norms and rights. As part of the country's health reform, the quality of sexual and reproductive health care (including breast and cervical cancer screening programmes) in the public health system has been improved and health providers trained.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	6,512	8,393 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	6,667	8,577 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23	15 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	83	88 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	53	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.6	1.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	64 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	58 2001
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	73	79 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	71	76 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	77	82 2009
Median Age of Total Population	26	32 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	30	23 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	9	13 2009
Dependency Ratio	56	47 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	47	33 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	10	13 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.8 2006	284 2006	2.5 2007	773 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		4,783	14,465 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.7	3.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	4	<2 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	17 1998
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	3	4 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	91	95 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	84	94 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	16 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	16 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	32 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	100 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	18	8 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	21	9 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	2	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	2	1 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	108 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	103 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	90 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	92 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.2 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	17 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	65	49 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	74 1997
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	98	95 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	107	103 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		80	75 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		35	41 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	15 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	25 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	52 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	474 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	10 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Colombia

Overview

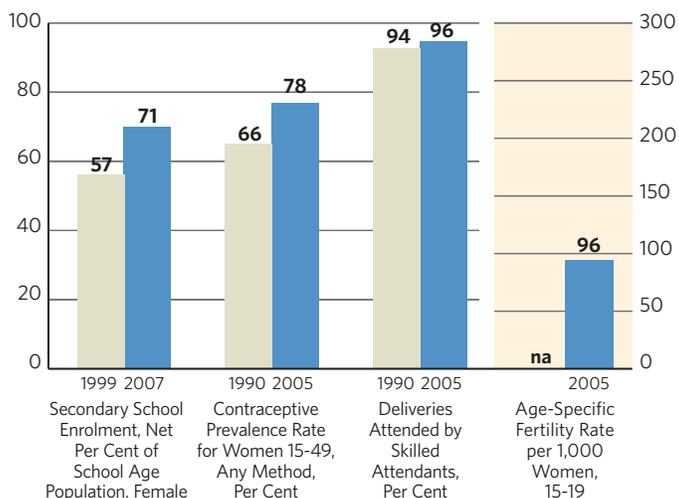
Colombia has experienced economic growth and a favourable investment climate, as well as low inflation and interest rates in recent years. Between 2002 and 2006, the poverty rate fell by 20 per cent. Poverty is still a concern in rural areas and among internally displaced populations, who number approximately 2 million. Some 3.3 million people have migrated abroad. A comprehensive national migration policy that would facilitate the productive use of remittances is a priority.

The country has a high proportion of youth and the Government has begun to recognize the need to invest in the health and development of youth. The adolescent fertility rate is rising, and more than one-fifth of adolescent girls are mothers or are pregnant. Young people are also those most affected by sexual violence. These problems are acute in rural areas, among indigenous peoples, among Colombians of African descent, among poor adolescents and in large cities. The maternal mortality ratio is not commensurate with the high rate of skilled birth attendance, suggesting a need to increase access to high-quality reproductive health services, especially among vulnerable groups and internally displaced persons.

The total fertility rate fell from 3.1 children per woman in 1990 to 2.4 in 2005, while regional, socioeconomic and ethnic disparities in fertility persist. The contraceptive prevalence rate among women in union (78 per cent) is high; nevertheless, adolescents and internally displaced indigenous and rural populations have difficulty accessing contraceptive services. Female sterilisation, the most popular contraceptive method, is used by 31 per cent of women using contraception. In contrast, the male sterilisation rate is only 1.8 per cent. Cases of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, are often underreported.

Despite achievements in education, women face discrimination in the labour market, have low political representation and are victims of gender-based violence. Gender equity has not been achieved in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights. Although the national development plan and other national strategic frameworks give priority to the production and use of socio-demographic data, inequalities in the capacity to access and use high-quality data persist. This has hampered development planning, especially at the local level.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	17,340	22,476 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	17,630	23,184 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	27	20 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	69	74 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	53	54 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.1	2.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	66	78 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	55	68 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	64	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	72	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	27 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	37	29 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	8 2009
Dependency Ratio	68	53 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	62	45 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	8 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
6.2 2006	186 2006	3.1 2007	423 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2005)	2.1/3.4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	4.5/1.4
Provincial Low/High (2005)	2.2/2.7 Bogota/Atlantica
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	4.1/1.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2005)	23/33
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	51/16
Provincial Low/High (2005)	22/33 Central, Oriental/Pacific
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	39/16

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2005)	79/128
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1995)	180/24

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,910	8,885 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.0	2.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 15 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	17	64 1999
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 2 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	89 93 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	68 78 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 130 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	38 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	370 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 94 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	94 96 2005

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	28 17 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	35 20 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 7 2005

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	6 2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	4 2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	117 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	116 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	81 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	90 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	0.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	19/27
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	52/9
Provincial Low/High (2005)	4/6 Atlantica/Bogota

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	97/77
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	67/100
Provincial Low/High (2005)	84/99 Pacifica/Bogota
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	72/99

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	69/66
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	57/68
Provincial Low/High (2005)	61/74 Atlantica/Bogota
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	60/72

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	21	18 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na 96 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	13	21 2005
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	20	18 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	21	22 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	25	22 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	82 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	82 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	102 99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	119 111 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47	67 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	5 8 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	38 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	50 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	2,358 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	18 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	4	3 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	12	3 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	11 6 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	37	40 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	6/1
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	4/1
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	1/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	2/0
Provincial Low/High (2005)	0/1 Bogota/Atlantica
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	1/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	84/99
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Costa Rica

Overview

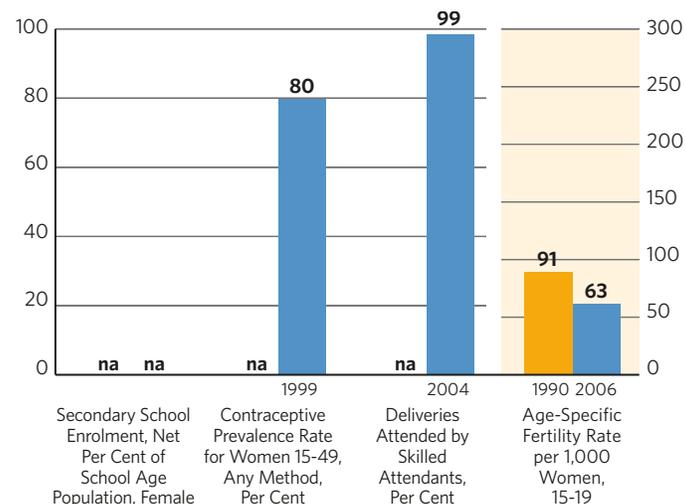
Costa Rica, with an estimated population of 2.3 million, has a stable democracy. Its total fertility rate has declined from 3.2 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 2.6 in 2005 and 1.9 in 2009. This declining rate, combined with a low death rate and a long life expectancy, has made ageing of the population a major concern. Costa Rica's life expectancy is one of the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean Region.

Policies regarding the ICPD Programme of Action continue to be advanced. A National Youth Policy is being implemented, aiming to promote increased investment in youth as a way of reaping the country's demographic bonus. Information from the country's first Youth Survey, carried out in 2007 and supported by UNFPA, is being used to guide the implementation of the Policy as well as related policies and programmes.

The National Gender Equity and Equality Policy, involving all state institutions and seeking to involve the private sector, was enacted in 2007. An Action Plan was launched the following year and an executive decree to support implementation was signed and the Ministry of Finance approved the inclusion of a gender vision in the preparation of the 2009 budget. A law to punish femicide and other violent crimes was approved by the National Assembly after eight years of discussion.

The Ministry of Health launched a National Policy on HIV in 2007; HIV is receiving increased attention in the press and among decisionmakers. The National Health Service has begun developing norms and regulations for provision of therapeutic abortion. A National Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey was conducted in 2009 and preparations are underway for the 2010 Census.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,565	2,325 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,511	2,253 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	27	16 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4	4 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	51	63 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	51	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.2	1.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	80 1999
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	71 1999
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	75	79 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	73	77 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	78	82 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	28 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	36	26 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	69	48 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	61	38 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	9 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
5.3 2006	251 2006	3.6 2004	735 2004

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1999)	0.4/0.4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	0.3/0.3
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		5,220	11,241 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.6	2.9 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	9	2 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		22	24 2004
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	4	4 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	98 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	94	96 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	30 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	30 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	60 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	92 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2004

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	16	10 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	18	11 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	3	5 1996

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	3	2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	2	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	111 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	110 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	85 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	90 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.2 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1999)	98/95
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	94/97
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1999)	83/75
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	71/82
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	91	63 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	106	105 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		85	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		34	50 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	11	37 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	25 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	40 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	282 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	21 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Cuba

Overview

Cuba, ranked 48 of 179 countries on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index, has demographic and health indicators similar to those of developed countries. The country's total fertility rate, 1.5 lifetime births per woman, is among the lowest in the Latin America and Caribbean region. The Government views ageing of its population (17 per cent are 60 years and older) as a major concern. A new law on Social and Security Assistance modified the country's retirement age, increasing it gradually by five years.

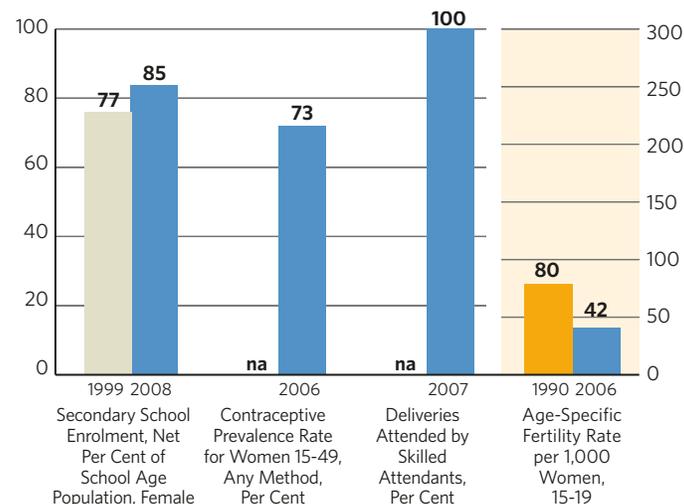
Contraceptive use among women aged 15 to 49 is high (73 per cent), while the maternal mortality ratio is low (45 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births). Cuba has one of the lowest HIV prevalence rates in the region. Cuba's HIV/AIDS prevention programme, begun in 1986, has contributed to the relative low prevalence. The Government has received financial support from the Global Fund for additional HIV/AIDS prevention and control activities.

The Government is highly committed to achieving the ICPD goals and the MDGs; in 2005, Cuba prepared a second report (the first one in 2004) on progress towards reaching the MDGs. Several laws protect the rights of women, including reproductive health rights. In addition, a law governing paternity leave has been adopted.

Cuba provides free access to basic health care and social services. As part of its Infant-Maternal and Family Planning Programme, emergency obstetric and reproductive health services are accessible to all women through the national public health system. In addition, Cuba has improved its infant and maternal mortality monitoring system. Population and family life education are part of the curricula in all secondary schools, and were extended to primary education in 2008.

A major challenge for Cuba is the lack of adequate funding as a result of the international trade embargo. Training, as well as printed and audiovisual materials supported by UNFPA are important components of the projects developed by Cuba's Ministry of Education.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	5,298	5,617 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	5,239	5,587 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16	10 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	73	76 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	57	54 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.7	1.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	73 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	72 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	74	79 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	73	77 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	77	81 2009
Median Age of Total Population	28	38 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	23	18 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	12	17 2009
Dependency Ratio	46	42 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	33	25 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	13	17 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
7.1 2006	317 2006	8.8 2007	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na	5.4 ²⁰⁰⁴
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income ²⁰⁰⁹
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	98

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	45 ²⁰⁰⁵
MMR, Upper Bound	na	90 ²⁰⁰⁵
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	11
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	13
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	103 ²⁰⁰⁷
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	100 ²⁰⁰⁷
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	93 ²⁰⁰⁷
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	93 ²⁰⁰⁷

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.1 ²⁰⁰⁷
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	<0.1 ²⁰⁰⁷

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	70/75
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	74/71
Provincial Low/High (2006)	70/74
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	21	14 ²⁰⁰⁹
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	80
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	86 ²⁰⁰⁶
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	96 ²⁰⁰⁶
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	97
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	115
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	82 ²⁰⁰⁶
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	51 ²⁰⁰⁶
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	34
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	34 ²⁰⁰⁸
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	62 ²⁰⁰⁸

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	-226 ²⁰¹⁵
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	-8 ²⁰¹⁵
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	4 ²⁰⁰⁶
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	4 ²⁰⁰⁶
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	1/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	0/1
Provincial Low/High (2000)	0/1
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Dominican Republic

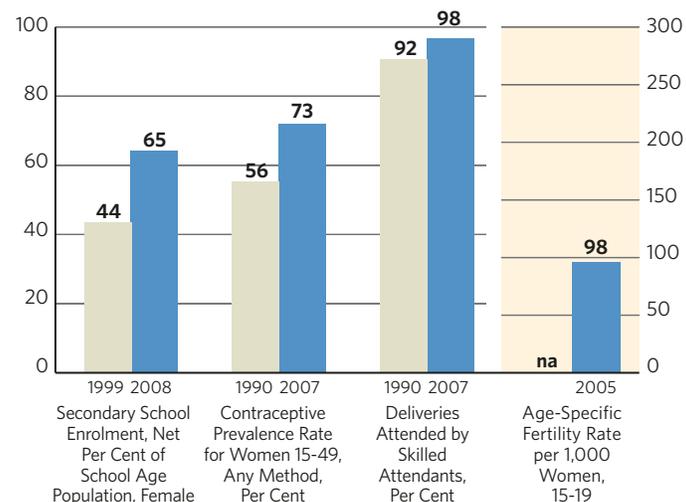
Overview

The Dominican Republic is an island country of 10.1 million that shares its only border with Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. In 2007, the Dominican Republic sustained an economic growth rate of 9 per cent in relation to its GDP, and 8 per cent inflation. The economy is mainly dependent on tourism and remittances from workers living abroad. Although the Dominican Republic ranked 91 out of 179 countries on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index, it has risen in the ranks and a number of health indicators have improved. Lifetime fertility has fallen to 2.6 births per woman and 73 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 now use a method of contraception. Nearly all births (98 per cent) are attended by skilled personnel. The decline in maternal mortality to 150 deaths per 100,000 live births follows implementation of the Zero Tolerance Plan for Maternal Mortality. The adolescent fertility rate however, remains high at 98 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19.

A new Family Health Insurance Plan, approved in 2007 provides health care services for the whole population, including reproductive health services and a number of HIV/AIDS related services. It is expected to benefit about 2 million people. A National Plan for Gender Equality 2007-2017, a Government-wide plan to promote gender equality and protect the human rights of women and adolescent girls, was developed with the support of UNFPA and the Government of Spain. UNFPA also assisted with the establishment of "Women Affairs Offices" in each government ministry. Significant advances were made in the provision of training and sensitization of staff in gender-based violence, equity, rights and HIV/AIDS prevention for the armed forces and the national police. With UNAIDS, UNICEF and PAHO, UNFPA has worked on establishing the linkage between gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS. Despite the many efforts being conducted by both government and civil society, awareness-creation about discrimination and violence against women and girls still needs to make greater progress.

UNFPA is providing technical and financial support to the National Statistics Office for the 2010 census as well as assisting with the development of new policies and protocols for Emergency Obstetric Care and training of health personnel. With USAID/Deliver, UNFPA is working to strengthen procurement of reproductive health commodities.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,595	5,069 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	3,495	5,021 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	30	22 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	55	68 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	51	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.4	2.6 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	56	73 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	52	70 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	63	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	68	76 2009
Median Age of Total Population	20	25 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	39	32 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	72	60 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	67	50 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	10 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.1 2006	69 2006	1.9 2007	283 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2007)	2.3/2.8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	4.0/1.7
Provincial Low/High (2007)	2.2/3.1 <small>Region II/Region VI, Region IV</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	3.8/1.7

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2007)	37/37
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	58/17
Provincial Low/High (2007)	26/49 <small>Region II/Región IV</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	53/28

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2007)	83/117
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	234/30

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,390	8,217 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-5.8	5.3 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	5	5 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		25	42 2004
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	4	4 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	84	95 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	68	79 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	150 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	90 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	210 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	92	98 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	53	31 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	66	38 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	10	5 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	13	5 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	12	3 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	110 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	103 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	72 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	87 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	18/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	46/5
Provincial Low/High (2007)	18/29 Region 0/Region IV

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	98/97
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	91/100
Provincial Low/High (2007)	93/99 Region VI/Region III
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	95/99

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	69/73
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	68/66
Provincial Low/High (2007)	67/74 Region 0/Region III
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	67/69

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	98 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		18	21 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		19	18 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	24 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		19	19 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		41	43 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	89 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	85 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	93 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.6 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	94 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	120 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	84 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	50 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	8	20 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	32 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	51 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	540 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	19 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		8	7 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		9	4 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	17	11 2007
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		31	24 2007

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	7/3
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	9/6
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	0/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	2/0
Provincial Low/High (2005)	0/1 Region 0, Region II/Region IV
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	1/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	98/99
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Eastern Caribbean

Overview

The Eastern Caribbean countries covered in the UNFPA programme—Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Vincent and Grenadines—have completed the demographic transition: these countries have a combined total fertility rate of 1.9 lifetime births per woman, slightly below replacement level. Their combined population is one million, and more than half of the population lives in rural areas. With economies based on the tourism and service industries, and high levels of youth unemployment, the old-age dependency ratio is a concern. A large percentage of households are female-headed. While all countries have achieved universal primary education, the quality of education varies widely and girls are generally outperforming boys in enrolment and completion rates. Although women have higher levels of educational achievement, men are more likely to be employed.

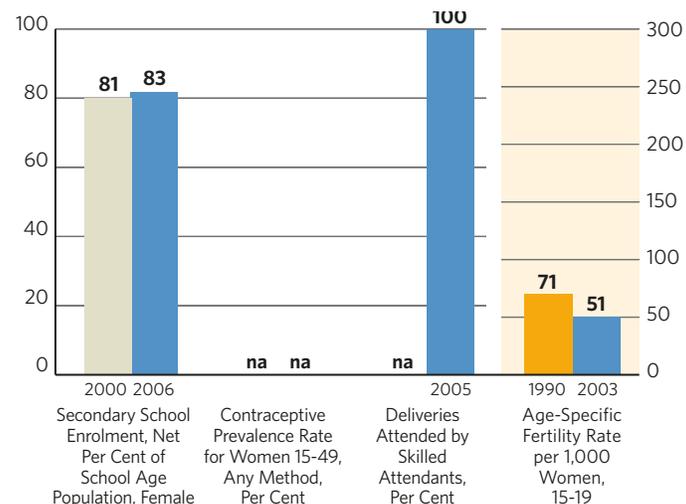
The HIV/AIDS pandemic is a significant problem in the Eastern Caribbean. It is now the leading cause of death among those aged 15 to 44. Most Governments in the region have set up national guidelines for the prevention and control of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

The Governments of the Eastern Caribbean region have incorporated population and development issues in their poverty reduction strategies and are making progress towards achieving the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs. Almost all the countries have national gender and youth policies. However, the lack of data on the status of women and children makes it difficult to track progress on gender equality and human rights.

UNFPA and CARICOM have worked with member states to make sexual and reproductive health services youth friendly. These programmes rely on peer educators and trained counsellors to reach adolescents and young people. The mass media has also been used to raise awareness of sexual and reproductive health and rights issues.

Emergency obstetric services have been improved to further reduce maternal mortality. Maternal deaths are reported within 24 hours so that audits may be undertaken. The continued exodus of well-qualified personnel to the United States and Europe remains a challenge for the region.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	453	492 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	478	519 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	20	15 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	52	53 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	52	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.3	1.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	53	50 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	73	75 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	70	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	75	78 2009
Median Age of Total Population	26	33 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	30	23 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	11	13 2009
Dependency Ratio	62	46 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	51	33 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	13	13 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.7 2006	283 2006	3.3 2002/2007	0 2002/2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,106	13,904 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.3	2.6 2006
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	99 97 2003
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	98 95 2004

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	64 2000
MMR, Upper Bound	na	130 2000
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 99 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 100 2005

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	21 13 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	26 15 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	3 1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	2 1 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	102 2006
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	100 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	98 2006
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	100 2006

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	2.2 2003
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	1.0 2003

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	18	16 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	71 51 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	32	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	29	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	96 98 2006
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	118 105 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85	83 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	71	65 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	6 13 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	45 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	54 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	0 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	2 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Ecuador

Overview

Ecuador has recovered from its recent social crisis and has rebounded to its mid-1990 poverty level. Key advances have been made in the national commitment to reduce poverty, including the creation of a Secretariat to implement the MDGs and the publication of the first national MDG report.

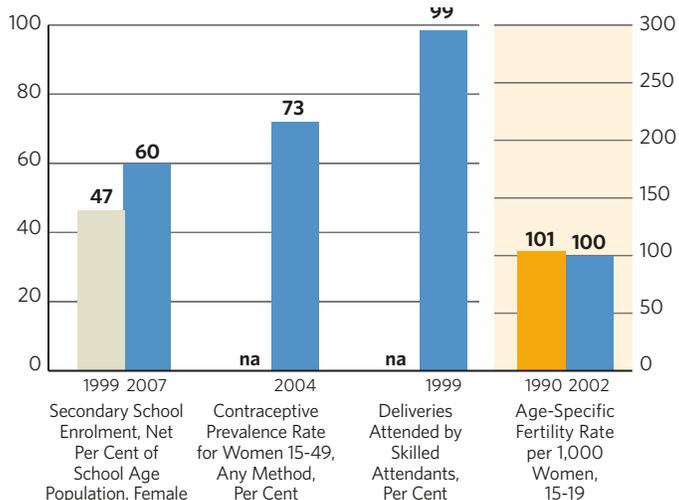
The total fertility rate has decreased from 3.7 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 2.5 in 2009. The resulting change in the age distribution is creating a youth bulge; 15 to 20-year-olds account for almost 30 per cent of the population. Additionally, international migration has increased to almost 10 per cent of the population, leading to changing economic, social and cultural patterns for migrants and those they leave behind, mostly women and children.

As with other Latin American countries, Ecuador is experiencing a strong resurgence of conservative and religious groups opposed to sexual and reproductive rights, illustrated by their opposition to a broadening of the right to abortion in cases of rape or incest and a general resistance to sexual education and condom distribution in many provinces. However, a National Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights policy, developed through a participative process, was approved in 2005.

The country has a National Development Plan for the first time in many years, which runs through 2010. Its goals include increasing life expectancy through lowering adolescent pregnancies and maternal mortality. Additionally, a Presidential decree has launched the Government's fight against gender-based violence for the first time.

UNFPA is working to take advantage of the youth bulge by mobilising youth volunteer networks to conduct peer education through radio programmes and print publications about sexual and reproductive health and rights. Their participation, in coordination with women's and social movements, has helped support the National Health Law and access to emergency contraception.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	5,165	6,825 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	5,107	6,800 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29	20 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	55	65 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	49	52 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.7	2.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	73 2004
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	42	58 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	75 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	66	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	71	78 2009
Median Age of Total Population	20	25 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	39	31 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	76	60 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	69	50 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	10 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.3 2006	66 2006	1.0 2000	54 2000

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2004)	2.9/3.9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	5.7/1.9
Provincial Low/High (2004)	2.6/4.3 Tungurahua/Bolivar
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2004)	32/38
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	57/19
Provincial Low/High (2004)	22/63 Tungurahua/Imbabura
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	37/31

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2004)	87/119
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		2,846	8,009 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		2.7	6.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	10 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	46 1998
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	3 2007
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	73	95 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	71	84 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	210 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	65 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	560 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	84 2004
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 1999

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	43	20 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	57	22 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	9 2004

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	4	4 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	5	3 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	119 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	118 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	69 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	70 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.2 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1999)	99/99
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	99/99
Provincial Low/High (1999)	98/110 Pichincha/Bolivar
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2004)	63/51
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	37/66
Provincial Low/High (2004)	37/72 Bolivar/Manabí
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	48/65

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	101	100 2002
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	19 2004
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	21 2004
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	22 2004
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	52 2004
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	74 2004
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	101 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		79	86 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		34	65 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	5	28 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	35 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	48 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	606 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	16 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	7 2004
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	36 2004

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2004)	1/2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	2/1
Provincial Low/High (2004)	0/2 Imbabura/Cotopaxi, Tungurahua, Cañar
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	2/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2004)	74/96
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El Salvador

Overview

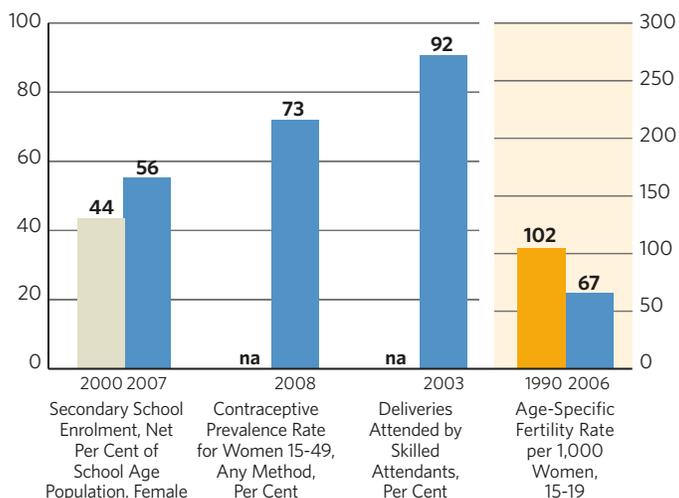
El Salvador is the most densely populated country in Latin America and the Caribbean, with a population estimated at 6.2 million. El Salvador has shown progress in achieving some of the MDGs; nevertheless, important challenges remain. The total fertility rate has declined to 2.3 lifetime births per woman, and the population growth rate has declined to 0.5 per cent per year. Adolescent pregnancy continues to be a concern, as a recent Ministry of Public Health report indicates women younger than 20 account for one-third of all deliveries at public maternity wards. Among women aged 15 to 49, use of family planning has increased to 73 per cent. Yet important differentials remain in fertility and family planning use by women's education and place of residence.

Maternal mortality continues to be a public health concern. The Ministry of Health conducted a baseline study in 2005-2006 with the technical and financial support of various agencies, including UNFPA. The estimated maternal mortality ratio of 71 from that survey was considerably below the 170 deaths per 100,000 live births estimated by WHO in 2005. Low levels of education among women, rural residents and youth are linked with maternal mortality. The current National Plan for the Reduction of Maternal and Perinatal Mortality is being revised, and a new plan to cover the period 2010-2014 is being prepared.

The recently elected Government is interested in supporting the most vulnerable groups through the establishment of a Universal Social Protection System that would guarantee basic social rights with a gender, rights and life cycle perspective. The Ministry of Health aims to set a new vision of public health, with social participation, highlighting the importance of quality, no cost health services and service provision focusing on the most vulnerable groups. There is also a commitment for the design and implementation of specific reproductive health policies.

The socio-demographic database has been updated with support from UNFPA; a new population and housing census was completed in 2007. El Salvador is interested in reorganizing and strengthening the national statistics system and in creating an autonomous national statistics and geographic institute.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,502	2,908 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,608	3,255 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	30	20 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	49	60 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	48	52 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.7	2.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	73 2008
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	61 2003
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	61	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	70	76 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	24 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	41	32 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	10 2009
Dependency Ratio	82	65 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	75	53 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	12 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.1 2006	103 2006	2.2 2007	249 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2003)	2.4/3.8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	4.5/2.0
Provincial Low/High (2008)	2.0/2.9 Metropolitan/Oriental
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2003)	31/30
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	41/26
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2003)	88/124
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		2,943	6,794 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		4.8	2.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	14 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		48	37 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	3 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	69	84 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	73	86 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	170 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	55 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	460 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	86 2003
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	92 2003

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	47	21 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	60	24 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	10 2003

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	15	5 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	17	4 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	118 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	118 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	63 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	66 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.5 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	87/54
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	41/94
Provincial Low/High (2003)	50/91 Morazan/San Salvador
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	66/56
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	56/60
Provincial Low/High (2003)	42/68 Morazan/Santa Ana
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	102	67 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	18 2008
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	20 2008
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	68 1998
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	113	104 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		83	78 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		54	51 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	12	19 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	33 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	45 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	311 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	17 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	9 2003
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	29 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	0/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	1/1
Provincial Low/High (2003)	0/2 San Miguel; Morazan/Santa Ana
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Guadeloupe

Overview

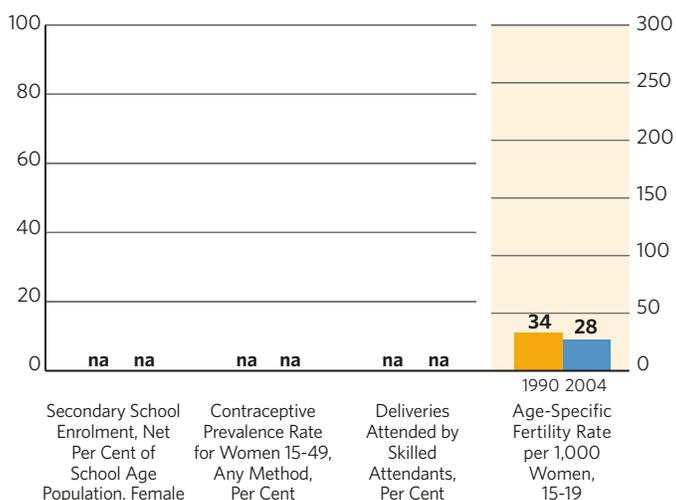
Guadeloupe, a chain of eight small islands in the Caribbean, is an overseas department of France with the same political status as metropolitan departments. Guadeloupe has achieved high health indicators and life expectancy. The country's population of 465,000 is growing slowly at a rate of 0.3 per cent per year. Virtually all inhabitants of Guadeloupe live in urban areas.

The country's total fertility rate is 2.1 lifetime births per woman. Overall, reproductive health indicators are positive, with a moderately high level of contraceptive prevalence, low level of maternal mortality and high level of skilled attendance at birth. Although no survey has been completed since the mid-1970s, contraceptive use is estimated at about 44 per cent among women aged 15 to 49. Maternal mortality is low, 5 deaths per 100,000 live births. Almost 100 per cent of women receive skilled attendance at birth. The adolescent fertility rate is 28 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19.

A five-year perinatal plan began in 1996, with 13 measures to improve the monitoring of pregnancy and birth conditions, including media campaigns, dissemination of good clinical practice cards to professionals and restructuring of maternity wards.

Guadeloupe supports family planning, sex education and women's development. Sex education is included in the secondary school curricula and the Government has established a Women's Desk in Guadeloupe. Access to family planning for everyone, including minors, is fully guaranteed by law, as is gender equality. The Government offers family planning services in its maternal and child health centres and hospitals.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	191	223 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	200	242 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	19	14 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	98	98 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	54	49 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.3	2.1 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	75	79 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	71	76 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	79	82 2009
Median Age of Total Population	27	36 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	25	22 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	11	18 2009
Dependency Ratio	53	54 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	37	34 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	13	20 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	na
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na 98 2000
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na 64 2000

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	3 1995
MMR, Upper Bound	na	10 1995
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	na na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	na na
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	na	14 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	34 28 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	32	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	30	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na na
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	79 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	70 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na na
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	-5 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	-4 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Guatemala

Overview

Guatemala's population growth remains high at 2.5 per cent per year. While still relatively high, the total fertility rate has decreased from 5.6 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 4.0 in 2009.

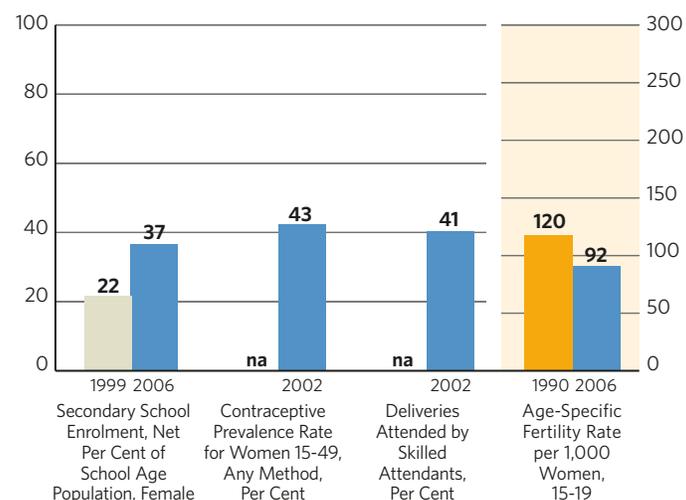
Guatemala's population of 14 million continues to face inequalities in economic resources, land distribution and access to quality health services and education. In an effort to remedy these problems, the Presidential administration that took office in 2008 is prioritizing the social sector. Notably, a conditional cash transfer programme with health and education conditionalities, "Mi Familia Progresada", is being implemented in 90 municipalities.

The Ministry of Health is implementing its first National Maternal Mortality Reduction Plan. As part of their inter-institutional plans, departments have allocated more than US\$7.5 million for implementation. Additionally, the Government continues to increase its payment for contraceptive supplies, from 5 per cent in 2002 to 50 per cent in 2007 to a planned 70 per cent in 2008. Another priority is reduction of violence against women. UNFPA is supporting Government agencies in their work on this issue and the Congress in the approval and implementation of a law against femicide and other forms of violence.

UNFPA continues to support the Government's implementation of the law on Social Development. The Alliance of Evangelical Churches has incorporated themes on sexual and reproductive health and violence against women in its work in rural communities and with radio programmes.

The increased presence of conservative religious groups threatens to derail the implementation of sexual and reproductive health programmes through their influence in the Ministry of Health and the newly created Family Ministry. Additionally, institutional weakness of the Ministry of Health and a lack of financial resources continue to hinder efforts to meet the reproductive health needs of the population, especially among marginalised populations.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,483	6,836 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	4,411	7,191 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39	33 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	41	48 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.6	4.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	43 2002
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	34 2002
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	61	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	59	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	65	74 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	19 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	45	42 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	95	86 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	89	78 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	8 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.7 2006	52 2006	2.3 2007	175 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2002)	3.4/5.2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	6.8/2.9
Provincial Low/High (2002)	3.2/6.5 Metropolitana/Norte
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1995)	8.0/2.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2002)	45/66
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	81/21
Provincial Low/High (2002)	28/83 Metropolitana/Sur-Oriente
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1999)	78/39

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2002)	85/133
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1995)	203/54

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		2,747	4,760 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.1	4.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	13 2006
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		58	56 2000
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	3 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	79	96 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	70	84 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	290 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	100 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	650 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	84 2002
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	41 2002

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	60	29 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	82	39 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	23 2002

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	20	12 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	34	17 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	117 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	110 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	58 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	53 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.4 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2002)	34/42
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	63/23
Provincial Low/High (2002)	28/51 <small>Metropolitana/Peten</small>

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2002)	66/30
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	21/89
Provincial Low/High (2002)	19/71 <small>Norte/Metropolitana</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1999)	9/92

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2002)	57/35
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	25/68
Provincial Low/High (2002)	27/60 <small>Nor-Occidente/Metropolitana</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1999)	5/60

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	120	92 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	22 1999
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	18 2002
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		24	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		21	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	34 2002
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	87	94 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	92 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	35 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	7	12 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,493 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	36 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	15 2002
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	13 2002
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	28 2002
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	33 2002

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	18/4
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	14/4
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2002)	2/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	6/1
Provincial Low/High (2002)	1/7 <small>Metropolitana/Nor-Oriente</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1999)	9/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1999)	37/97
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Guyana

Overview

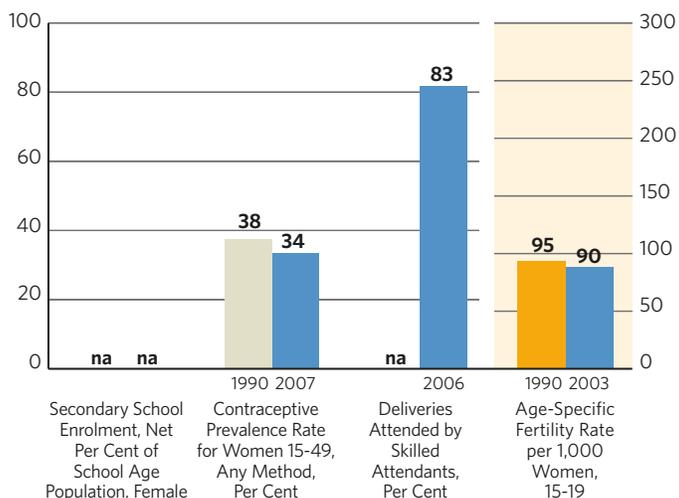
Guyana, with a population of 762,000, is one of the poorest countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and is classified as a "highly indebted poor country." Yet Guyana has maintained steady progress towards the MDGs, advancing efforts to reduce hunger, increase social services, improve school enrolment and completion, increase empowerment of women and achieve environmental sustainability. Infant mortality is 45 deaths per 1,000 live births. Contraceptive prevalence for any method is 34 per cent and fertility has fallen to 2.3 lifetime births per woman. Because of out-migration, Guyana has a negative rate of population growth (-0.1 per cent per year).

Guyana faces significant reproductive health challenges. Adolescent fertility is 90 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. The maternal mortality ratio is 470 deaths per 100,000 live births, even though 83 per cent of all births have a skilled attendant present. The Government views the mortality level as unacceptably high and life expectancy as unacceptably low. Health reforms are needed to reduce morbidity and mortality and to provide equitable access to health and social services to promote better health.

The Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association is one of the lead agencies in population and reproductive health, and has promoted family life education in schools since 1995. The association conducts adolescent outreach, markets and distributes contraceptives and carries out media advocacy efforts.

Guyana has very high rates of communicable diseases, including malaria, dengue, tuberculosis, hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Global AIDS Programme is helping the Government develop surveillance and infrastructure systems to combat HIV/AIDS. Guyana's Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan includes the development of a national database for the management of STIs, including HIV/AIDS.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	355	391 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	374	371 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	-0.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	25	17 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	30	28 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	53	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.6	2.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	38	34 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	33 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	60	68 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	57	65 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	64	71 2009
Median Age of Total Population	21	27 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	37	30 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	70	55 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	62	46 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	9 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
5.1 2006	60 2006	3.8 2007	142 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	34/50
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	49/45
Provincial Low/High (2006)	31/68
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Regions 02, 03/Regions 01, 07, 08, 09

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		2,810	2,542 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-3.0	3.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	8 1998
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	35 1998
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 1998
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	93 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	81 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	470 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	140 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	1,600 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	81 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	83 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	64	45 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	88	60 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	12 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	0	0 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	0	0 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	113 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	111 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	111 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	103 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	2.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	2.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	3.0 2007

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		22	17 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	95	90 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	21 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	81 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	85 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.7 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	98 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	106	93 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	86 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	47 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	37	30 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-32 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	-17 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	7 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	25 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	89/82
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	87/79
Provincial Low/High (2006)	49/92
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	64/93

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	32/33
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	32/37
Provincial Low/High (2006)	24/38
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	29/32

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	29/26
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	9/6
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	4/2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	2/4
Provincial Low/High (2006)	1/4
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	3/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	66/92
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Haiti

Overview

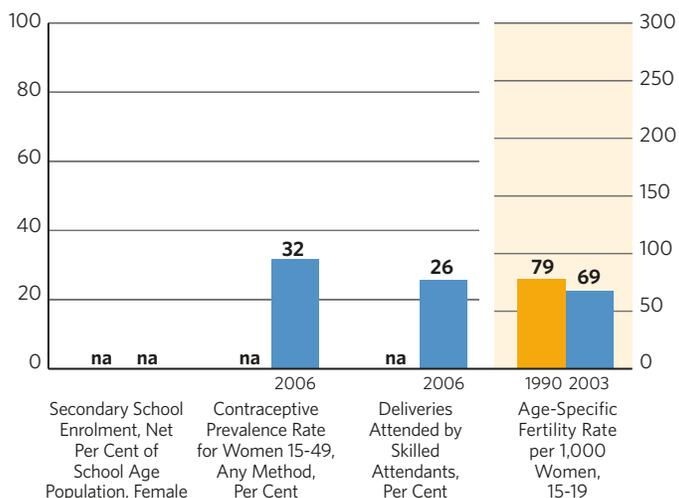
Haiti faced many challenges prior to the devastating earthquake of January 2010, including political turmoil, natural disasters and food insecurity. With a population of 10 million, Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere and the only least developed country in Latin America. It has the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the region.

Haiti's total fertility rate is 3.4 lifetime births per woman and the population growth rate is 1.6 per cent per year. The contraceptive prevalence rate remains low with just 32 per cent of women between the ages of 15 to 49 using any method of contraception. Nevertheless, because of a marked increase in the interest of donors and improved collaboration among them, significant progress has been made recently to raise awareness of reproductive health and gender issues. The Government drafted its first report to CEDAW on the status of women and made strides in implementing gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting. In 2008, the National Platform on Gender Based Violence (GBV) was consolidated, and systems of reporting and medical follow-up for victims of GBV were improved.

While progress on MDG 5 (achieve universal access to reproductive health) has been slow, new agreements are being implemented. In partnership with UNFPA, the UNDP Programme on Watershed and Environmental Protection is initiating efforts to increase the income of rural women and improve their access to water and to health-care information.

A five-year agreement to improve reproductive health by providing free obstetric care and improved neonatal care and family planning was signed by CIDA/Canada, WHO/PAH and UNICEF. Although the programme covers only 30 per cent of Haiti's maternal hospitals, it offers significant potential to increase the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (currently 26 per cent) and reduce maternal mortality (currently 670 deaths per 100,000 live births). As of 2009, UNFPA and WHO/PAHO are adding contraceptive commodities and counseling to the free obstetrics programme. The Global Maternal Health Thematic Fund, managed by UNFPA, is supporting a baseline study on the availability and quality of obstetric and neonatal care, which will provide more accurate data to measure progress towards MDG 5. With the earthquake and international response to it, many plans are likely to change.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,369	4,956 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	3,498	5,077 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37	27 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	16	9 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	29	46 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	52 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.4	3.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	32 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	10	25 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	49	62 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	47	60 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	51	63 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	43	36 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	93	69 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	81	61 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
5.7 2006	32 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2006)	2.8/5.0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	5.8/2.4
Provincial Low/High (2006)	2.4/6.0 Aire Métropolitaine/Centre
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	6.6/2.0

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	78/114
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	124/65
Provincial Low/High (2006)	59/155 Aire Métropolitaine/Centre
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	125/55

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2006)	51/86
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1995)	105/25

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,953	1,177 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-0.1	1.3 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 55 2001
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 3 2001
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	52 58 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	29 19 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 670 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	390 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	960 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 85 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 26 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	105 57 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	152 76 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	27 22 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	44 24 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	46 13 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	49	150 1998
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	46	153 1998
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	21	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	20	na

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 2.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	2.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	2.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	11/17
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	30/9
Provincial Low/High (2006)	9/19

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	47/15
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	9/60
Provincial Low/High (2006)	13/50
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	6/68

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	28/22
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	19/31
Provincial Low/High (2006)	13/30
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	15/29

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	79 69 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	14 2006
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	18 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	27	26 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	24	20 2006
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	29 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	92 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	85 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	81 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 1.4 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	95 95 1998
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	94 na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81	85 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	50	59 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na 4 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	805 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	28 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	17 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	20 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 38 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	43 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	28/15
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	16/17
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	4/7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	8/3
Provincial Low/High (2006)	4/9
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	7/3

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	72/95
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Honduras

Overview

Honduras remains one of the poorest countries in Latin America. Its population of 7.5 million faces many reproductive health challenges, according to the Population Situation Analysis (PSA) conducted by UNFPA's Country Office in 2009. While the infant mortality rate has decreased (now at 20 deaths per 1,000 live births), significant disparities exist across urban and rural areas, and across income and education levels.

Adolescent pregnancies are common: 22 per cent of women aged 15 to 19 have been pregnant at least once. There are significant urban-rural gaps in the prevalence of contraceptive use, with female sterilisation being the most common method.

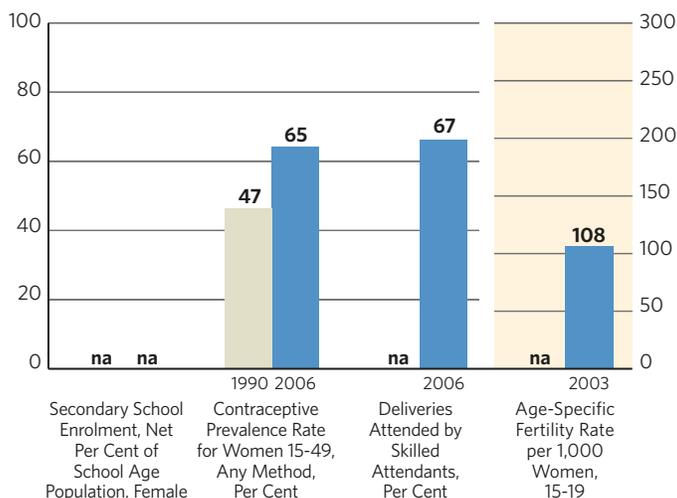
The maternal mortality ratio remains unacceptably high. Only 67 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel. To address this, the Ministry of Health launched the Initiative for Fast Reduction of Maternal and Infant Mortality in 2008.

The number of HIV/AIDS cases, estimated at 65,000, is the highest in Central America and the incidence of infection in women and adolescents is increasing rapidly.

Honduras has a very young population: 48 per cent are under age 19, and the population is growing at the rate of 2 per cent per year. The PSA also shows that, as the country transitions from high to lower fertility, there is a potential for a "demographic bonus", a period of economic growth when the population in the productive ages is large relative to those in the dependent ages (children and retired workers), and workers have fewer dependents to support. However, the lack of opportunities for young people remains a serious problem and hampers the potential for the bonus. Every year nearly 80,000 Hondurans leave the country, trying to reach the United States, but only around 17,000 succeed. Migration has an impact on family composition, behavior and human rights, and income is affected through remittances sent by workers living abroad.

The Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper includes proposals for integrating population dynamics with sustainable development, strengthening reproductive health and family planning, and promoting gender equality and equity.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,450	3,730 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,417	3,736 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	2.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38	27 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	40	47 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.1	3.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	47	65 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	35	56 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	63	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	68	75 2009
Median Age of Total Population	17	21 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	37 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	93	72 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	89	64 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.1 2006	50 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2005)	2.6/4.1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	4.9/1.8
Provincial Low/High (2005)	2.6/5.1 Francisco Morazán/Lempira
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	5.6/2.1

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	29/43
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	55/21
Provincial Low/High (2006)	28/61 Cortés/Copán
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	50/20

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2005)	79/129
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,036	3,965 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.1	4.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲ 44	22 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	50	51 2004
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲ 3	3 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲ 72	84 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲ 45	66 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	280 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	190 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	380 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲ na	92 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na	67 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 45	20 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲ 58	24 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲ na	11 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	● 22	12 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	● 19	7 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	120 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	119 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	57 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	71 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲ na	0.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	0.4 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	18/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	46/2
Provincial Low/High (2005)	16/31 Cortés/Colón

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	90/50
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	37/100
Provincial Low/High (2005)	38/84 Lempira/Francisco Morazán
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	33/99

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	62/51
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	46/65
Provincial Low/High (2005)	31/64 Lempira/Francisco Morazán
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	41/65

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲ na	108 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	22 2006
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	18 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	19 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	41 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	72 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	77 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲ na	0.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲ na	0.4 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲ 104	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲ 123	125 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	90 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	58 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲ 10	23 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	41 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	52 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	732 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	33 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	8 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	8 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲ na	17 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	38 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	13/7
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	11/6
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	1/2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	4/0
Provincial Low/High (2005)	0/5 Cortés/Lempira
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	3/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	88/98
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Jamaica

Overview

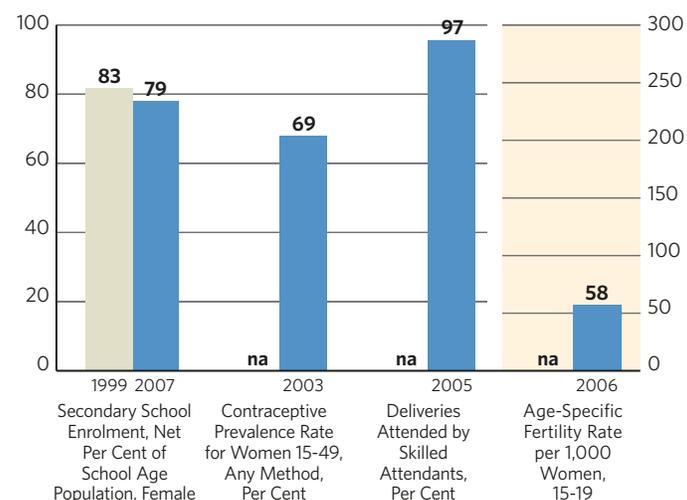
Jamaica is ranked 87 of 179 on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index. Jamaica's population is 2.7 million, and is growing slowly at 0.4 per cent per year. The total fertility rate has continued to decline and is now 2.4 lifetime births per woman. The maternal mortality ratio, estimated at 170 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005, and the infant mortality rate (26 deaths per 1,000 live births) appear to have increased in recent years. Sexual and reproductive health may be less of a priority given the country's current economic climate and a focus on unemployment and cost of living.

The National Family Planning Board of Jamaica emphasizes adolescent reproductive and sexual health. About 69 per cent of reproductive-age women use contraception and most use a modern method, yet adolescent fertility remains high at 58 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. The Government has set up the Adolescent Policy Working Group to better address the high prevalence of adolescent pregnancies and unsafe abortions. A National Advisory Committee on Adolescent Development helps facilitate cooperation among partners.

Jamaican women aged 15 to 19 have a high HIV prevalence rate, according to surveillance reports among antenatal clinic attendees. Pervasive gender inequality results in high vulnerability to poverty and to HIV among young girls, who are three to six times more likely to be infected by HIV than boys of the same age. Young boys, however, are highly vulnerable to violence and school drop out, raising the concern of policymakers. Socialisation patterns have health implications for both young men and young women.

UNFPA has collaborated with the National Family Planning Board and the Ministry of Health to promote reproductive health services and commodities security, including procuring female condoms; with the Planning Institute of Jamaica and the Statistical Institute in promoting the importance of data collection and census preparation; and with the Bureau of Women's Affairs in promoting the rights of women and men, and adolescent sexual and reproductive health. UNFPA contributed to training statistical officers in the collection and analysis of data in preparation for the 2010 round of the census.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,161	1,331 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,208	1,388 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	25	19 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	49	53 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	49	52 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.0	2.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	69 2003
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	66 2003
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	72	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	70	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	73	75 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	26 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	35	29 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	10	11 2009
Dependency Ratio	74	59 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	61	47 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	13	12 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.5 2006	72 2006	4.7 2007	855 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2002)	2.3/2.8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2005)	36/25
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	67/26
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2002)	78/83
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,050	7,705 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		4.2	-1.3 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	2	<2 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	19 2000
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	6	5 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	92	93 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	83	83 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	170 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	51 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	510 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	91 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	97 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	28	26 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	33	31 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	9	4 2004

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	13	9 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	5	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	91 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	92 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	87 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	92 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	2.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.9 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	99/94
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	97/97
Provincial Low/High (2002)	92/100 <small>Trelawny/St. Mary</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2002)	94/98

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2002)	62/70
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	52/50
Provincial Low/High (1997)	62/63 <small>Region 4/Region 1</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2002)	56/48

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	58 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	17 2002
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	10 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	89 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	96 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.9 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	101 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	106	105 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		80	78 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		67	59 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	5	13 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	64 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	9 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	12 2003
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2002)	96/98
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Martinique

Overview

Martinique is an island situated in the central arc of the Antilles. The country has an estimated population of 405,000, 98 per cent of whom live in urban areas. As a part of the French Overseas Departments (FODs), Martinique's political and administrative organisation coincides with the rest of France. Martinique has a growing but still weak economy that depends mostly on foreign aid and tourism.

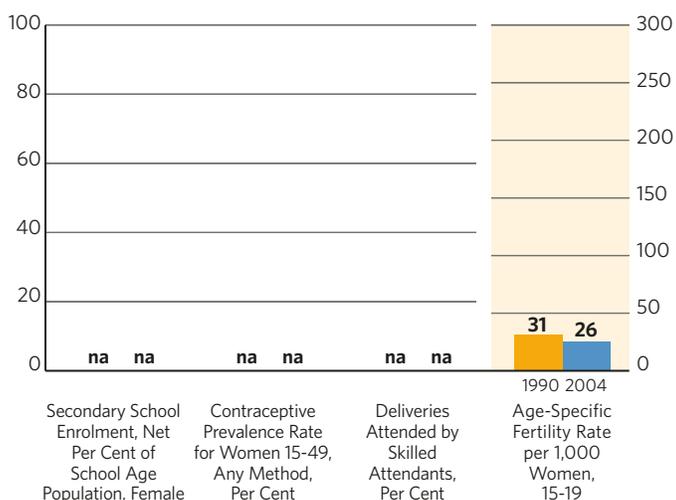
The total fertility rate is now below replacement level at 1.9 lifetime births per woman. The annual population growth rate, which has been declining steadily, is currently 0.3 per cent.

Almost all pregnant women have at least one prenatal check-up, and the maternal mortality ratio and infant and under-5 mortality rates are low. The adolescent fertility rate is also low, 26 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is now a priority public health issue.

Martinique's health policies follow those set by the National Policy of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of France. As ultraperipheral regions of the European Union, the FODs receive programme funds designed to assist developing regions. Regional health priorities are set during a conference of health professionals, decision makers and representatives of institutions and users.

Martinique has a universal health insurance plan that forms part of the social security system, funded by compulsory contributions. The plan enables the Government to provide care to the poorest sectors of the population.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	174	190 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	186	215 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	18	12 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	98	98 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	53	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.1	1.9 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	76	80 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	73	77 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	79	86 2009
Median Age of Total Population	28	38 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	25	20 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	13	19 2009
Dependency Ratio	52	52 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	37	31 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	15	22 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	na
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na
MMR, Lower Bound	na	2 ¹⁹⁹⁵
MMR, Upper Bound	na	10 ¹⁹⁹⁵
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	na
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	0
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	14 ²⁰⁰⁹
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	31
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	33	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	31	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	75 ²⁰⁰⁶
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	67 ²⁰⁰⁶
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	-7 ²⁰¹⁵
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	-7 ²⁰¹⁵
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Mexico

Overview

Mexico, with a population of 110 million, is at an advanced stage in its demographic transition. The resulting profound changes in its age structure are expected to put increasing strain on education, health and social welfare systems.

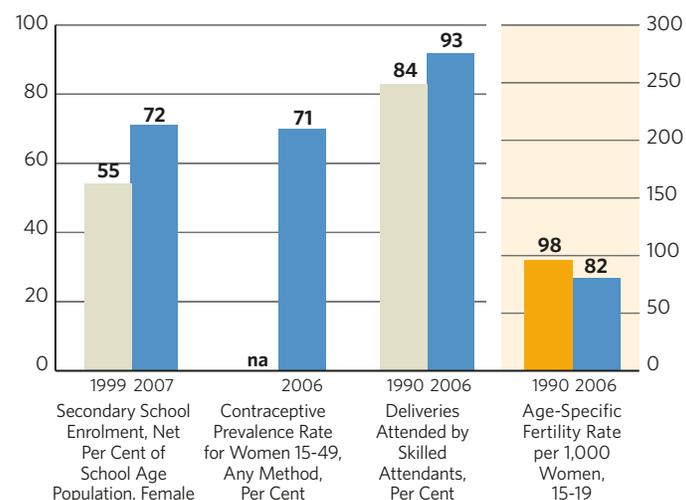
The total fertility rate is 2.2 lifetime births per woman and contraceptive use is high. Young people are becoming sexually active at increasingly younger ages (mean of 15.9 years) but 75 per cent of them do not use a contraceptive method at their first sexual experience.

Mexico has made substantial progress in the last 20 years on gender issues; laws promoting gender equality and a woman's right to a life free from violence were recently enacted. Mexico City's legislative assembly in 2007 voted to legalise abortions up to 12 weeks of gestation in an historic decision that was later upheld by the Supreme Court. However, the political participation of women is limited, inequalities and discrimination persist, and 1 out of 3 women has suffered gender-based violence.

The country is well on its way to meeting its MDG targets, except for the reduction of maternal mortality, which remains high among women in poorer villages and indigenous communities. Similarly, while the proportion of people living on less than US \$1 a day has fallen, national-level data mask persistent inequalities across the country.

Mexico is a transit, origin and destination country of migrants and has high levels of internal migration, which often leads to negative health outcomes, especially for women and children who are exposed to sexual violence and exploitation. Migration also contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS. However, the HIV prevalence rate is still relatively low and is concentrated among men who have sex with men, although heterosexual infection rates are rising. HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of mortality for men and women aged 25 to 34. One way UNFPA and partner Mexican NGOs are addressing this is by implementing Dance 4 Life, a project designed to promote HIV/AIDS prevention among young people and adolescents.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	41,566	53,975 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	42,729	55,635 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.9 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29	18 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	72	77 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	50	54 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.5	2.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	71 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	67 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	71	77 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	68	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	74	79 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	27 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	39	29 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	76	54 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	67	44 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	10 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.9 2006	226 2006	3.7 2006	981 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1996)	2.3/3.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (1996)	62/95
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		6,224	14,495 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		5.1	1.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	5	<2 2006
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		10	18 2004
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	4	5 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	88	95 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	56	81 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	60 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	60 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	120 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	86 1995
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	84	93 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	37	19 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	46	21 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	5 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	4	2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	6	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	116 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	112 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	88 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	90 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.2 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1997)	71/52
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1997)	45/74
Provincial Low/High (1997)	56/86 <small>Baja California/Zacatecas</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		22	18 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	98	82 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	97	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	99	103 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		78	83 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		23	43 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	12	23 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	29 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	42 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	4,986 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	16 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	12 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	37 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Nicaragua

Overview

Nicaragua, with a population of 5.8 million, is the second-poorest country in Latin America after Haiti. While the country has made progress over the past few years, economic growth has been far too low to meet the country's needs and the situation has worsened with the international financial crisis in 2009. Pervasive poverty has deepened, and income inequality especially affects women. The Government has approved a National Human Development Plan 2009-2011 aiming to reduce the effects of the crisis on more vulnerable groups; this plan is under revision by the IMF.

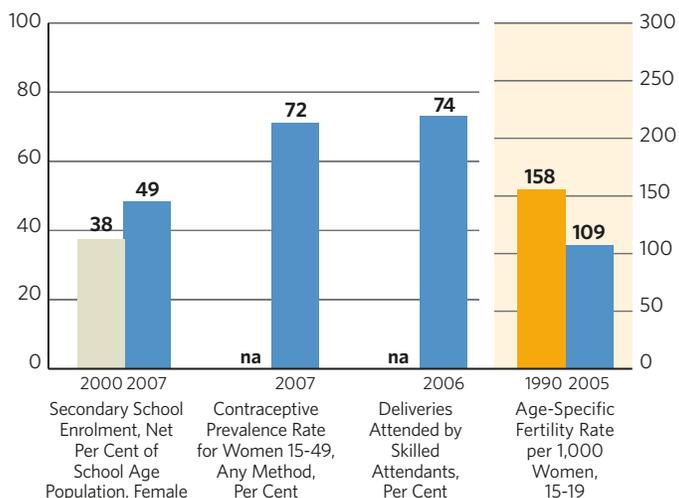
Some significant advances have been achieved in terms of gender. The National Assembly approved legislation in 2008 which embodies equality of rights and opportunities. A Gender Policy has been drafted to apply a gender perspective in public policies.

Nicaragua has reduced infant mortality to 28 deaths per 1,000 live births. Modern contraceptive prevalence has also improved significantly — 72 per cent of women in union currently use contraception. There has also been a significant reduction in the educational gap between urban and rural areas. The total fertility rate has declined to 2.7; however, a great disparity in contraceptive use between the poorest quintile and the wealthier quintiles remains.

Domestic violence is a significant problem. According to ENDESA 2006/07, half of ever-married women had experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence at least once in their lifetimes, and 10 per cent had experienced all three types of violence. The Government recognizes the need to implement a systematic prevention campaign to address the high incidence of sexual violence and discrimination against women as well as the risky sexual practices among youth who have low awareness of the need to prevent STIs and HIV. Sexuality education has been introduced in the curricula by the Ministry of Education (2008) and non formal sexuality education is being implemented by some municipalities and NGOs.

The main challenges include: limited access to maternal health services; only 74 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel; meeting the sexual and reproductive health needs of adolescents and youth, especially the high pregnancy rates (109 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19), and the increased incidence of HIV/AIDS among youth; gender inequality, domestic violence and the limited involvement of men in sexual and reproductive health issues.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,971	2,843 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,988	2,899 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38	24 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	53	57 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.9	2.7 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	72 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	45	70 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	64	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	61	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	67	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	16	22 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	46	35 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	4	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	98	66 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	90	58 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.6 2006	46 2006	na	70 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2007)	2.2/3.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	4.4/1.6
Provincial Low/High (2007)	2.0/4.5 Chontales/RAAN
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	4.5/1.8

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2007)	31/40
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	66/19
Provincial Low/High (2007)	16/70 Rivas/RAAN
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	43/21

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2007)	83/139
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	159/46

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,327	2,682 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-0.1	3.5 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 16 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	48 1998
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 4 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	70 79 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	42 48 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 170 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	120 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	230 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 90 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 74 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	52 28 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	68 35 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 7 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	32 15 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	31 8 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	117 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	115 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	65 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	73 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	20/31
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	64/10
Provincial Low/High (2007)	17/35 Carazo/Jimoteqa

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	92/56
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	42/98
Provincial Low/High (2007)	38/95 RAAN/Managua
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	42/99

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	71/68
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	65/74
Provincial Low/High (2007)	56/77 RAAN/Río San Juan
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	64/73

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	22 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	158 109 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	25 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	17 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	18 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	42 2007
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	87 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	65 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	106 98 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	120 113 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89	88 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	42	37 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	15 19 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	434 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	25 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	6 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	5 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 8 2007
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	56	27 2006

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	6/4
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	7/4
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	0/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	1/0
Provincial Low/High (2007)	0/2 Carazo/RAAN
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	2/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	81/97
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Panama

Overview

Many of Panama's health indicators are promising. Its total fertility rate has decreased from 3.0 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 2.5 in 2009. Levels of under-5 mortality have also decreased and the maternal mortality ratio is trending downward again (130 deaths per 100,000 live births), after almost tripling between 1990 and 2005.

Panama is undergoing an economic boom driven by construction demand for retirement tourism and the expansion of the Panama Canal, which is leading to increased internal and external migration. While poverty levels have fallen substantially from almost half of the population, the socio-economic gap continues to widen. Panama recently passed Brazil as the most unequal country in the region.

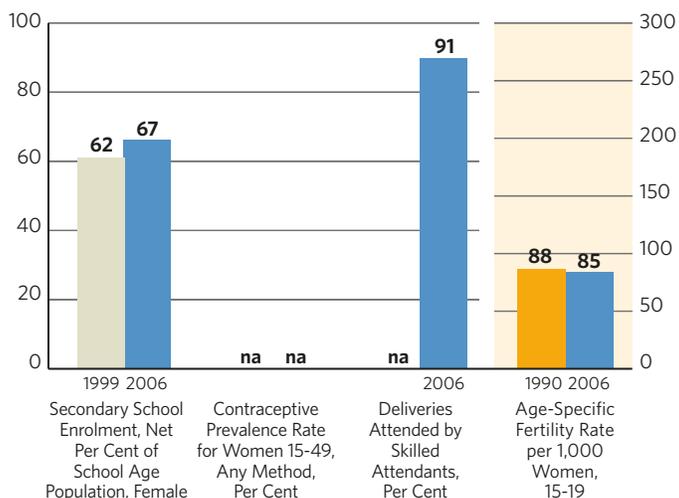
The current political landscape is not promising for sexual and reproductive health issues due to the rise of conservative religious groups opposed to the ICPD agenda and their influence at the national level. A bill in support of sexual and reproductive health, introduced in 2008 after a year of lobbying and consensus building, was withdrawn due to increased pressure from conservative groups and the Catholic Church.

The Intersectoral National Commission on HIV/AIDS was established with a solid budget to advance prevention. The Ministry of Health has been promoting condom use to prevent STDs and HIV/AIDS but integration with sexual and reproductive health activities has been hampered by conservative actors.

Security issues are at a critical stage, especially along the Colombian border, and are linked to illegal migration, drug trafficking and Colombian guerrilla activities.

The country is preparing for its 2010 Census with support from UNFPA. It is currently in the midst of its demographic transition and has the opportunity to take advantage of the demographic "bonus" to strengthen its development.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,220	1,741 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,190	1,713 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26	20 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	54	73 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	52	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.0	2.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	72	76 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	70	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	75	79 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	27 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	35	29 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	10 2009
Dependency Ratio	67	56 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	59	46 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	10 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
5.0 2006	271 2006	2.3 2004	698 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,743	12,504 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		8.1	9.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	17	9 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	37 1997
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	2	3 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	92 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	74 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	130 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	39 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	410 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	72 1998
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	91 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	27	18 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	34	23 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	7	7 1997

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	4	4 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	5	4 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	114 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	111 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	68 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	73 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.0 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.6 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21	17 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	88	85 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.6 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	108 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		77	83 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		32	56 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	8	17 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	43 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	51 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	197 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	20 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Paraguay

Overview

Paraguay's decade-long economic downturn continues and poverty rates have risen. Persistently high social inequality means that vulnerable groups, including women and indigenous people, are particularly affected. This has fueled an increase in emigration, especially to Spain. Women are migrating at a significantly higher rate than men. The resulting remittances constitute the second most important source of income for the country.

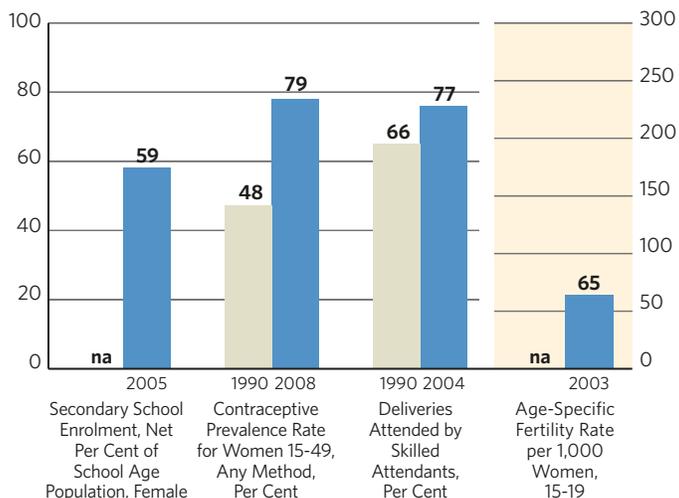
UNFPA has provided important assistance at many levels of the health system for the development of the National Health Policy, the reorganisation of the Ministry of Health, the beginning of the decentralisation process, and the elaboration of new sexual and reproductive rights plans and implementation strategies. However, the health system is still plagued by structural weaknesses that lead to inequity of access and service quality.

Girls' access to education has steadily increased although there are still disparities for rural and indigenous girls. This increase has not yet translated to increased participation in the labour market or social and political life. Although gender equity principles are incorporated into laws and policies, inequity is still widespread.

Paraguay is in the midst of its demographic transition. The total fertility rate has fallen to 3.0 lifetime births per woman, from 4.7 in 1990. Infant mortality has fallen to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births and average life expectancy has increased slightly. The country is seeking to take advantage of its demographic bonus by investing in health, education and employment. The 2005 Population Policy promotes population and development issues. UNFPA is focusing on youth through its Growing With You campaign in partnership with the private sector. The campaign uses comics to educate youth about early pregnancy, STI and HIV/AIDS prevention, safe motherhood, responsible paternity and gender equity.

However, as elsewhere in Latin America, the rise of conservative and fundamentalist groups and their links to political parties and high levels of government threaten sexual and reproductive health and rights progress.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,126	3,205 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,093	3,144 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.7 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35	24 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	49	60 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.7	3.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	48	79 2008
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	35	61 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	66	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	70	74 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	23 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	41	34 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	5	8 2009
Dependency Ratio	84	64 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	76	56 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	8 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.9 2006	44 2006	3.0 2004	163 2004

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2004)	2.5/3.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	4.2/2.1
Provincial Low/High (2004)	3.0/3.9 Este/Norte
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2004)	34/34
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2004)	52/91
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,878	4,709 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		3.1	5.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	6	9 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		21	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	6	3 2007
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	52	77 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	60	70 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	150 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	99 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	200 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	94 2004
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	66	77 2004

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	34	24 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	41	29 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	4	4 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	4	4 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	5	3 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	113 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	110 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	66 2005
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	67 2005

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2004)	64/55
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2004)	48/67
Provincial Low/High (2004)	50/64 Norte/Centro Sur
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	65 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		17	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		19	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		21	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		24	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	97	97 2005
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	105	103 2005
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		86	87 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		54	69 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	6	13 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	23 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	54 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	521 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	29 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		8	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		12	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	15	7 2004
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		30	21 2004

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Peru

Overview

Peru's population of 29.2 million is one of the most ethnically, socially and culturally diverse in Latin America. Progress continues to be made in advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights. Recently, a new National Health Plan prioritising maternal health, family planning and adolescent pregnancy prevention was developed. The Integral Health Insurance System, which targets the country's poorest citizens, has expanded coverage of women's health needs. In addition, a multisectoral National Plan to Fight HIV/AIDS is furthering coordination of governmental and NGO efforts, and prevention of gender-based violence is advancing on the public agenda.

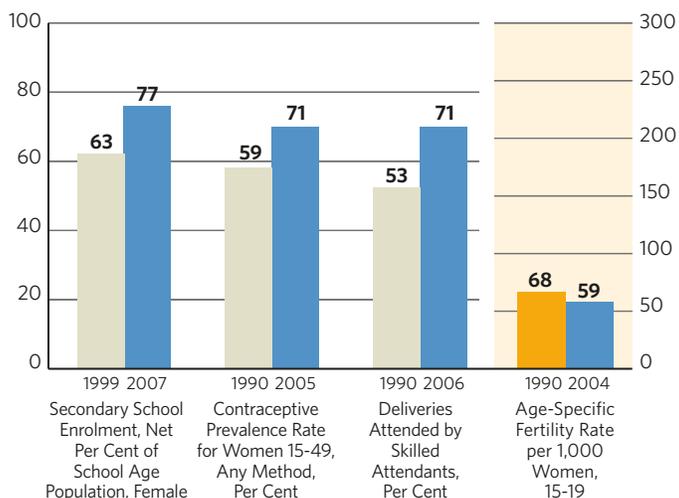
UNFPA has engaged with the Ministry of Education in developing guidelines for sexual education, to advise and inform children and adolescents on gender, sexuality and interpersonal relations. The Ministry of Health released Adolescent Health Policy Guidelines in 2005 that include guidance about emergency contraception and allow all adolescents to receive information about family planning and contraceptives, regardless of age and without parental notification.

The country's total fertility rate has fallen to 2.5 lifetime births per woman. The maternal mortality ratio is similar to the level in 1990. The infant mortality rate has dropped to 17 in 2007. Both infant and maternal mortality remain higher in poor areas and among rural and indigenous groups. Peru released results from its 2007 Census of Population and Housing in 2008; UNFPA provided technical assistance and financial support for the survey.

Peru has developed and implemented several national plans of relevance to the ICPD, including a National Programme of Action for Children and Adolescents 2002-2010; National Plan of Action on Violence Against Women 2002-2007; National Programme on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men 2003-2010; National Plan for Elderly 2002-2006; and National Plan of Action for Disabled People 2003-2007.

The priorities of the Ministry of Health include: implementation of the integrated health insurance system to make healthcare accessible to the poor; reduction of maternal mortality; and HIV prevention programmes. National Reproductive Health Guidelines have been widely disseminated to promote gender equity and the sexual and reproductive rights of women.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	10,944	14,617 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	10,809	14,547 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	30	21 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	69	71 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	50	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.9	2.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	59	71 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	33	48 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	63	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	68	76 2009
Median Age of Total Population	21	25 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	38	30 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	73	57 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	66	48 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	9 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.6 2006	112 2006	1.9 2007	207 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2006)	2.1/3.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	4.7/1.6
Provincial Low/High (2006)	1.4/4.8 Tacna/Huancavelica
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	4.9/1.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	26/50
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	50/19
Provincial Low/High (2000)	27/108 Lima/Cusco, Huancavelica
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	59/8

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2006)	43/104
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	169/18

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,129	8,507 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-5.1	9.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	2 8 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	53 2004
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	6 4 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	75 84 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	55 72 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 240 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	170 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	310 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 91 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	53 71 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	58 17 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	78 20 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	11 5 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	3 2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	8 3 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	117 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	118 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	96 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	100 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	0.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	8/21
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	33/3
Provincial Low/High (2006)	5/33 Arequipa/San Martín

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	92/45
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	34/99
Provincial Low/High (2006)	41/97 Huancavelica/Ica
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	31/99

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	53/38
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	31/54
Provincial Low/High (2006)	24/67 Puno/Tumbes
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	32/54

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	68 59 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	11	13 2005
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	19	19 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	21	22 2006
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	24	22 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	48 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	71 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	97 101 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	94 104 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	83 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	62 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	6 29 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	34 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	46 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,511 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	19 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	4	3 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	12	5 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	16 8 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	56	42 2004

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	10/3
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	4/3
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	0/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	2/0
Provincial Low/High (2000)	0/3 Ica, Lambayeque, Lima, Moquegua, Tacna/Cusco
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	2/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	77/99
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Saint Lucia

Overview

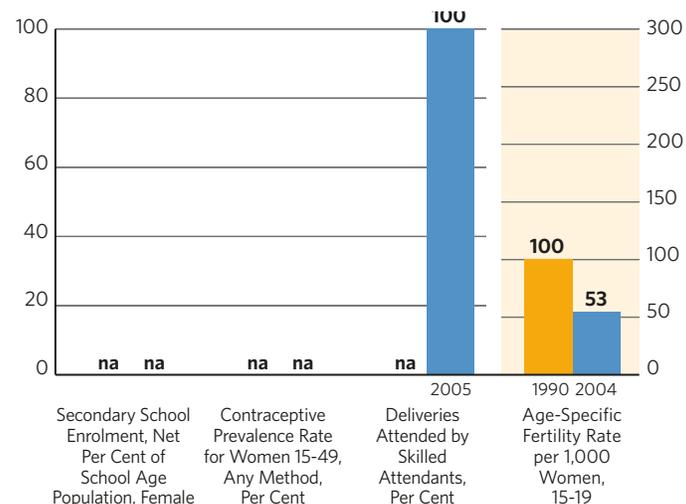
Saint Lucia is an independent Caribbean island state in the Commonwealth of Nations and a member of the British Commonwealth realms recognizing Queen Elizabeth as monarch. Tourism is the country's main source of revenue. Saint Lucia's rank on the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index has moved up from 71 in 2004 to 66. In its response to a 2003 UN inquiry, the Government viewed its fertility rate at the time, 2.8 lifetime births per woman, as too high. Fertility has since declined to replacement level. The total population of this Caribbean island is estimated at 172,000. The population growth rate is 1 per cent per year. The Government is also concerned about the ageing of the population.

Virtually all pregnant women in Saint Lucia have at least one antenatal care visit and are attended by skilled personnel during delivery. The infant mortality rate is 14 deaths per 1,000 live births. The adolescent fertility rate is moderately high at 53 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. Knowledge of HIV and how to prevent it remains low among youth.

Primary school enrolment rates are an impressive 100 per cent, with 95 per cent of all children reaching the fifth grade. Saint Lucia has made progress towards empowering women, and the number of women in Parliament has increased.

In 2006, UNFPA conducted stakeholder meetings in Saint Lucia and other Caribbean countries to obtain input on sexual and reproductive health needs and population matters. The UNFPA and the OPEC Fund are implementing a project for HIV/AIDS prevention among vulnerable youth in Saint Lucia and several other Caribbean countries where HIV rates among young people have risen. In Saint Lucia, the project includes life skills for at-risk youth living in difficult circumstances.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	68	84 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	70	88 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26	18 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	29	28 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	103	103 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	56 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.5	2.0 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	46	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	71	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	69	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	74	76 2009
Median Age of Total Population	21	27 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	37	26 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	10	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	78	50 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	65	40 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	13	10 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.6 2006	233 2006	3.8 2006	781 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		4,142	9,907 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		23.5	2.3 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	21 1995
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 1995
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	98	98 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	89 2000

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	na
MMR, Lower Bound		na	na
MMR, Upper Bound		na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	100 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	16	14 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	21	18 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	5 2004
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	4 2004
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	111 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	108 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	88 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	99 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20	20 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	100	53 2004
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	94	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	145	113 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		83	84 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		53	60 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	11 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	55 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	53 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	10 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	20 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Suriname

Overview

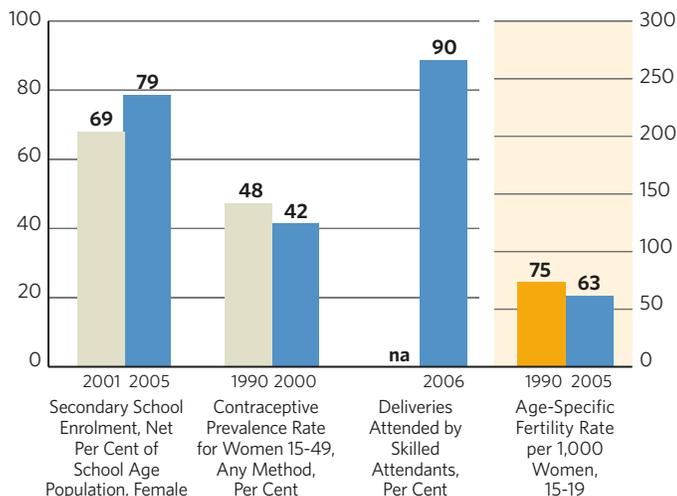
Suriname's population of 519,000 is one of the most ethnically diverse in the world. The population continues to grow at 0.8 per cent per year. Life expectancy at birth is relatively high at 69 years. Although the Government has no formal population policy, it seeks to incorporate population issues in a comprehensive multisectoral approach to development.

The Government considers children, women and the elderly as priority groups for health care. Several NGOs provide reproductive health-care services including family planning, fertility counseling, basic infertility testing and cervical cancer screening. The total fertility rate is 2.4 lifetime births per woman. About 42 per cent of married women use some form of contraception, and 41 per cent use a modern method. An NGO initiative promoting breastfeeding has shown results and food aid projects were undertaken in elementary schools in poor areas. A gerontology unit has been established within the Bureau of Public Health.

Suriname, like the rest of the Caribbean, has an increasing number of HIV infections. In 2007, 2.4 per cent of adults were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS. From the onset of the pandemic, the Government has been committed to HIV/AIDS prevention. The National Strategic Plan 2004-2008, supported in part by a second grant in 2005 from the Global Fund, calls for a multisectoral approach that includes prevention, treatment and attention to special populations (including youth). But the national AIDS programme has numerous operational weaknesses, making the sustainability of Global Fund-driven programmes a key challenge. On the positive side, Suriname is one of the few countries with a well-established and functioning outreach programme for sex workers.

In recent years, Suriname has achieved some important objectives in line with the ICPD Programme of Action. These accomplishments include the establishment of a National Gender Bureau and a Women's Parliament Forum. However, Suriname is one of the countries with a relatively high tolerance for domestic violence: a 2006 survey found that 13 per cent of women believed a husband was justified in beating his wife for specified reasons.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	201	260 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	201	259 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24	19 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	68	75 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	108	108 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	52	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.8	2.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	48	42 2000
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	41 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	65	66 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	71	73 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	27 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	33	29 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	66	54 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	54	45 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	8	10 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.6 2006	125 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	7,506 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		0.1	7.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	16 1999
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	3 1999
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	92 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	82 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	72 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	72 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	140 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	90 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	90 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	41	27 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	51	29 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	10 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	4 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	5 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	120 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	118 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	67 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	93 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	2.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	3.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.4 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	93/90
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	65/91
Provincial Low/High (2000)	42/100 Brokopondo/Commewijne
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	50/43
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	9/51
Provincial Low/High (2000)	0/51 Brokopondo/Paramaribo
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21	17 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	75	63 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	58 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	70 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	2.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.4 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	103	98 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	116	139 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		72	70 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		48	37 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	8	26 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	28 2004
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	51 2004

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	19 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	14 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	2/2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	4/1
Provincial Low/High (2000)	0/6 Nickerie, Coronie, Marowijne, Para/Brokopondo
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Trinidad and Tobago

Overview

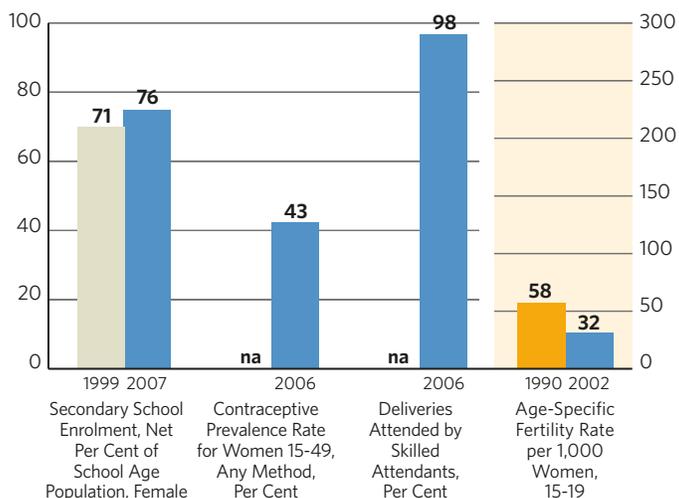
The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is comprised of two main islands with an estimated population of 1.3 million. The country's long-term development plan, Vision 2020, is predicated on achieving the MDGs. The Government's National Population Policy was revised to incorporate the recommendations of the ICPD Programme of Action. In 2008, Trinidad and Tobago ranked 57th on the UNDP Human Development Index. The economy is supported by a vibrant and rapidly expanding tourism industry that accounts for 57 per cent of employment in Tobago.

Access to sexual and reproductive health information and services (particularly family planning, antenatal care, safe delivery and the prevention of STIs) is unequal and tied to income levels. The Government is implementing a health sector reform package to improve effective coverage and access to health services. The reforms include the creation of a national health insurance system, upgrading of primary health care facilities, training of staff and development of health promotion and prevention. Reproductive health services are included for some groups not previously considered — men, young people and infertile couples. Family planning services are contained in the Maternal and Child Health Care Programme and available in approximately 100 government health centres. The Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago implements family life education in schools.

To address gender-based violence in Trinidad and Tobago, the Government enacted the Domestic Violence Act. It is also collecting and analyzing data on domestic violence, while conducting an extensive public awareness campaign.

Trinidad and Tobago is experiencing an acceleration of its HIV/AIDS pandemic, particularly among women. Factors promoting this acceleration include a widening income gap and lack of opportunities for young people, high levels of risky sexual behaviour, an expanding commercial sex industry and limited access to prevention care and services. The Government has recognized HIV/AIDS as a national development priority and has made significant increases in the national budget to combat it. UNFPA works to support the Government in implementing the objectives of the ICPD and the MDGs, through fostering sustainability through capacity building, and promoting collaboration among sectors and institutions

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	608	650 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	607	688 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21	15 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	9	13 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	104	104 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	51	57 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.5	1.6 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	43 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	38 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	72	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	69	66 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	74	73 2009
Median Age of Total Population	24	30 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	34	21 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	9	10 2009
Dependency Ratio	66	38 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	57	29 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	9 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.5 2006	300 2006	3.3 2001	1161 2001/2002

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2006)	19/66 South West/Tobago
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		5,671	24,748 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		1.5	3.4 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	High income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	4	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		21	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	6	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	88	94 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	93	92 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	45 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	45 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	89 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	96 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	98 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	30	31 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	34	35 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	6 2000

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	0	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	0	1 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	101 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	99 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	83 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	89 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.8 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	96/98
Provincial Low/High (2006)	96/99 North West/North Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	98/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	33/48
Provincial Low/High (2006)	31/47 South West/East
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	37/45

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		18	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	58	32 2002
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	11 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	82 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	96 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.0 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	100	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	104	107 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		81	83 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		42	52 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	17	27 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	43 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	53 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-1 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	0 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	6 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	20 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	18/17
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	8/5
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	1/0
Provincial Low/High (2000)	0/4 Port of Spain/Nariva, Mayaro
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	95/97
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Uruguay

Overview

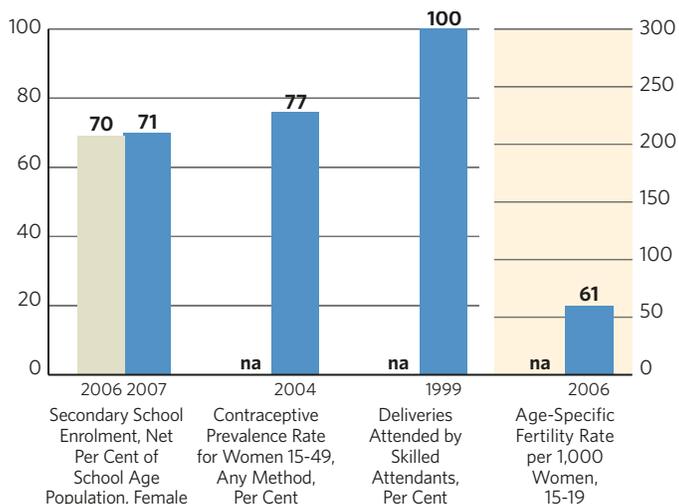
Uruguay's population of 3.4 million is still recovering from an economic recession. Poverty almost doubled during the recession, to almost one-third of the population, but has since fallen. The process of demographic transition has been completed in step with many industrialized countries. Consequently, Uruguay has a low annual population growth rate of 0.4 per cent, a relatively high life expectancy at birth and a significantly ageing population. Uruguay is the fastest ageing country in Latin America but the Government has made little progress in addressing the needs of its growing elderly population.

The total fertility rate is at replacement level of 2.1 lifetime births per woman, although adolescent pregnancy remains stubbornly high. Forty per cent of all births are to women younger than 20. Additionally, women with lower educational levels have many more children than those with more education even though women across social classes consider two children to be the ideal number. Girls have equal access to educational opportunities and achieve higher levels of education than men but women are still overrepresented among the unemployed, receive 30 per cent less pay for equal work and are more likely to work in less secure jobs.

The new Government elected in 2004 has demonstrated concern for the social situation by introducing and carrying out a series of reforms. A law on Sexual and Reproductive Health was approved at the end of 2007 after vehement parliamentary and social debate. Components related to sexual education and universal access to reproductive health services were included but legalisation of abortion was excluded. The National Plan on Sexual Education was launched by the Ministry of Health in 2007, in a process supported from the beginning by UNFPA. The Plan will incorporate sexual education in primary, secondary and technical schools. Health sector reform that includes provisions for sexual and reproductive health and gender equity was approved by Parliament in 2008.

Gender-based violence remains a problem. It is estimated that a woman dies every nine days as a result of violence.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,507	1,622 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,598	1,739 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	18	15 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10	9 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	89	92 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	47 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.5	2.1 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	77 2004
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	75 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	72	77 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	69	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	76	80 2009
Median Age of Total Population	31	34 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	26	23 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	16	18 2009
Dependency Ratio	60	58 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	42	36 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	19	22 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.6 2006	238 2006	2.0 2006	736 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1996)	2.6/3.2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (1996)	75/92
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		5,860	12,734 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		0.3	8.9 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	2	<2 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	5	5 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	100	100 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	100	100 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	20 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	20 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	40 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	97 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	100 1999

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	21	12 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	25	14 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	5 2002

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	2	2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	1	1 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	116 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	113 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	93 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	92 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		16	15 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	na	61 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	99 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		59	86 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		38	67 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	6	12 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	40 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	54 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	18 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	2 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Venezuela

Overview

Venezuela's recent political upheaval has somewhat subsided and Hugo Chavez was reappointed president in the 2005 election. He won a referendum to abolish term limits for all elected officials in 2009, opening the door for another term starting in 2013. However, his re-election prospects may be affected by the recent downturn in the country's economy due to the decline in oil prices, upon which Venezuela is highly dependent.

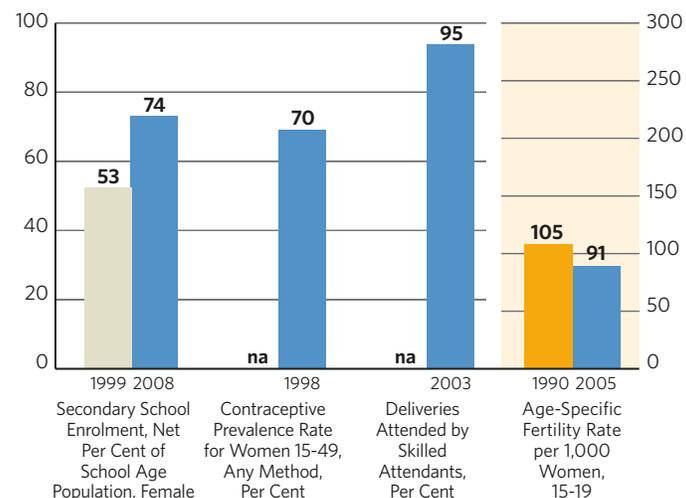
The country's fertility rates continue to fall, from 3.4 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 2.5 in 2009. Particular challenges confronting policymakers with the changing age structure include preparing the labour market to absorb the large youth cohort and caring for a growing ageing population. The Ministry of Planning has recently begun incorporating population and development approaches into public policy analysis.

The maternal mortality rate has fallen from 120 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 57 in 2005. This decline has been aided by UNFPA's technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and health policy that focuses on the health of mothers and infants through improvements in emergency obstetric care, access to family planning methods, free childbirth care and nearly universal deliveries by skilled attendants. The higher priority being placed on gender issues is a contributing factor as well.

A Ministry for Women's Issues has been created and all state institutions are now promoting gender equality, focusing on women's inclusion and violence prevention. Gender issues are being taken into account in national budgets and women are increasingly becoming involved in political life. A law on a Woman's Right to a Life Free of Violence was approved in 2006, although its implementation is presenting challenges.

Adolescent fertility and HIV/AIDS continue to be priorities and are being addressed through sexuality and sexual and reproductive health education in school curricula.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	9,957	14,349 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	9,778	14,234 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29	21 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5	5 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	84	93 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	51	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.4	2.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	70 1998
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	62 1998
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	71	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	68	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	74	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	21	26 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	38	30 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	8 2009
Dependency Ratio	72	55 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	65	46 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	6	9 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.4 2006	133 2006	1.8 2007	504 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2.2/4 Aragua/Amazonas
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		4,666	12,804 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		6.5	4.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	18 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		31	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 2006
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	89	90 1995
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	83	86 1995

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	57 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	57 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	110 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	94 2000
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	95 2003

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	27	17 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	32	19 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	8	5 2004

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	5	2 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	3	1 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	107 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	105 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	75 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	84 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.8 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.4 2007

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	105	91 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	28 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	78 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	124	112 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		78	86 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		35	64 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	10	19 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	27 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	61 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,826 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	22 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	19 1998
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	100/94
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Eastern Europe and Central Asia

The Eastern Europe and Central Asia region has undergone enormous political and economic changes since 1991, when the former Soviet Union broke up. The effect on many of the region's economies was immediate and drastic. One of the most noticeable demographic consequences was the sharp decline in fertility rates that had been among the highest in the developed world before 1991. Currently, the total fertility rate in the region is 1.7, below the replacement level of about two children per woman. Fertility in every Eastern European country in the region is below two children per woman but is higher in the five Central Asian republics of the former USSR, ranging from 2.2 in Uzbekistan to 3.3 in Tajikistan.

In 2009, the region's population stood at 399 million with an extremely low growth rate of 0.2 per cent per year. With the exception of the Caucasus countries and the



former USSR Central Asian Republics, all countries are projected to decline in size by 2050 and some are declining now, notably Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Romania, Russia and Ukraine. By 2050, in the absence of immigration, the population of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia is expected to have decreased to 394 million and to have aged substantially. The prospects for population decline

may be changing in some countries in response to government programmes to encourage childbearing. Although present day fertility is lower in most countries than it was in 1990, a number of countries offering reproductive incentives, including Bulgaria, Russia, and the Ukraine, have seen recent increases in fertility from rates which had fallen as low as 1.1 births per woman in the late 1990s. Even with increased fertility, the total fertility rate remains below replacement in nearly all countries outside of Central Asia. As of 2007, Bulgaria and Romania are now member states of the European Union (EU). Once EU membership was obtained, significant emigration for greater economic opportunities in the West began, contributing to a decline in population.

The spread of HIV/AIDS is a growing and serious concern in much of the region. The number of HIV infections rose dramatically between 1995 and 2007. The majority of reported infections are among young people, especially injecting, needle-sharing drug users and sex workers and their clients and partners. In Russia, the number of adults and children with HIV/AIDS more than doubled from 390,000 in 2001 to 940,000 in 2007. Similar increases appear to have occurred in, among others, Ukraine (210,000 to 440,000); and Kazakhstan (3,500 to 12,000). Most (90 per cent) of the newly

reported HIV cases occurred in two of the largest countries, the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. Between 2001 and 2007, when prevalence rates were declining in many countries worldwide, prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15 to 49 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia doubled from 0.4 to 0.8 per cent, while AIDS deaths among children and adults rose from 6,700 to 58,000, according to UNAIDS estimates.

UNFPA, a member of the UN Interagency Group on Young People's Health Development and Protection, is addressing HIV prevention in part through support to an innovative programme, Y-PEER (the Youth Peer Education Electronic Resource). Y-PEER coordinates and strengthens the efforts of nearly 200 peer education projects across the region, using web-based communications to share information, strategies, resources and lessons learned.

Despite increased awareness of and access to reproductive health services, unsafe abortion continues to be a primary method of fertility regulation in the region. In the Caucasus region, strong son preference has resulted in skewed sex ratios at birth, ranging as high as 117 male births per 100 female births. In many countries, life expectancy at birth remains quite low as a consequence of harmful health behaviours such as smoking, alcoholism and poor diet, as well as the uneven delivery of health services. In addition, there are unusually wide gaps between male and female life expectancy. Region-wide, life expectancy stands at 74 for females and 65 for males. Although there has been some slow improvement in recent years, male life expectancy in Russia is only 61 years, 13 years lower than for females. In Kazakhstan, male life expectancy is 59 years, compared with 72 years for females. Greater investment in data collection and advocacy are critical for developing evidence-based

social policies, promoting reproductive health programmes and increasing resources to address these challenges.

The Eastern Europe and Central Asia region has faced a series of obstacles in efforts to meet the MDGs and the ICPD goals, and progress has been mixed. Once wholly or partly dependent on a relatively predictable economy based on central planning and strong government, the region has had to cope with the often-uneasy transition to a market economy and to new forms of government and power shifts. From 1990 to 1999, the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty rose from 3 per cent to 8 per cent in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries (12 of the 15 former republics of the Soviet Union, excluding the Baltic states). Thus, these countries, along with many countries of Eastern Europe, began their campaign to reduce poverty with serious handicaps. By 2005, the percentage living in extreme poverty had declined to 5 per cent but that predated the current global economic crisis. The proportion of the population living in extreme poverty (now defined as below \$1.25 per day) remains at 20 per cent or above in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Progress in the CIS countries in the reduction of the maternal mortality ratio has also lagged well behind the pace needed to meet MDG 5, although it declined from 58 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 51 in 2005. The CIS countries have faced difficulties in transitioning to the market delivery of services, and have given insufficient attention to internal diversity and corruption. The current state of the global economy could stall efforts to address these issues.

Sub-regional differences are considerable. Eastern European countries have specific needs in addressing vulnerable groups, in improving the quality of reproductive health services, and in developing

evidence-based social policies. In the South Caucasus and Central Asia, maternal health is a challenge, especially in the poorest countries where reproductive health and population programmes are not integral parts of poverty-alleviation strategies. Most countries in this region are sources of origin for human trafficking. Gender-based violence is becoming a needed focus of social policies.

Regional Indicators

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

POPULATION	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	190,718
Population in Thousands, Female	208,392
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	51
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	67
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	44 ● ▲
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	69
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	65
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	74
Population Under age 15, Per Cent	20
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	15
Child Dependency Ratio	29
Old-age Dependency Ratio	15
SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	Most Recent
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲ 6
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	24
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲ 95
MATERNAL HEALTH	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio, Deaths Per 100,000 Live Births	● ▲ 41
CHILD HEALTH	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 21
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 30
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲ 4

EDUCATION	Most Recent
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	98
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	97
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	89
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	85
HIV/AIDS	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	0.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	1.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	0.5
ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Most Recent
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	▲ 7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲ 0.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲ 0.6
GENDER EQUALITY	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲ 99
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲ 95
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	75
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	57
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲ 10
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	Most Recent
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲ 12

Albania

Overview

Albania is one of the poorest countries in Europe. One fourth of the country's population of 3.2 million lives below the national poverty line, and an equal number is estimated to have emigrated for economic reasons. Albania is not on track to meet its MDG targets relating to education. Public policies to maintain and improve access to education, especially to basic education, are critical to Albania's economic growth.

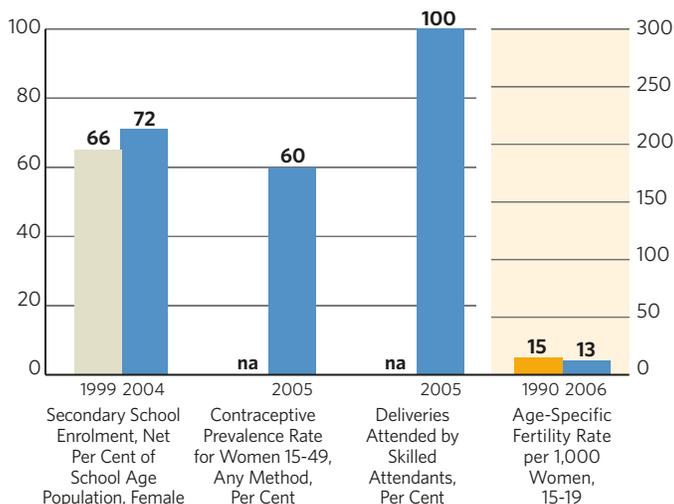
Though the rates of maternal and under-5 mortality are falling, they are still considered too high. National expertise and capacities to provide services in the area of reproductive health and child health are limited. To address these issues, Albania has developed a series of strategies, such as the National Strategy of the Health Care System, the Policy on Primary Health Care, and the National Strategy for Development and Integration, with a focus on improving the health of mothers and children.

The overall contraceptive use rate is high in Albania, at 60 per cent, yet use of modern methods is low. Withdrawal is the most widely used family planning method in Albania, but this method's high failure rate has contributed to a high abortion rate. By 2010, the Government will assume responsibility for procuring all contraceptives for the public sector, as per the National Strategy on Contraceptive Security.

Albania approved the National Strategy on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence in December 2007. Eradication of violence against women and increasing women's roles in decision-making are considered national priorities for the advancement of gender equality and women's human rights.

Based on reported cases of HIV/AIDS, Albania is considered a low prevalence country. Since 2004, the Ministry of Health has provided free antiretroviral treatment for people living with HIV. A draft law, "On Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS", is expected to be approved by the Council of Ministers and the Parliament.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,687	1,557 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,602	1,598 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24	15 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	36	46 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	107	107 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	52	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.9	1.8 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	60 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	22 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	72	77 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	69	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	75	80 2009
Median Age of Total Population	24	30 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	33	24 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	8	13 2009
Dependency Ratio	62	50 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	53	35 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	14 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.4 2006	62 2006	2.2 2002	136 2002

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2002)	2.6/2.6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2005)	20/19
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	25/12
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2002)	29/25
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		2,525	7,715 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-9.6	6.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	<2 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	25 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	8 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	97 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	97 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	92 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	26 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	300 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	97 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	100 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	37	13 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	46	15 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	8 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	3	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	8	1 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	106 2004
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	105 2004
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	78 2004
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	75 2004

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	100/100
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	100/100
Provincial Low/High (2000)	97/100 Central/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	99/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	32/17
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	11/31
Provincial Low/High (2000)	14/18 Central/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	18/34

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	15	13 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	8 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	74 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	32 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	101	99 2004
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	93	96 2004
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	75 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	55 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	29	7 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	69 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	8 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1 2002
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	1/2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	2/1
Provincial Low/High (2000)	3/5 Central/South
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	2/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	96/100
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Armenia

Overview

After more than a decade of political stability, Armenia saw the outbreak of civil unrest in 2008. Despite the fact that the economy has been growing by double digit figures for the last seven years, the distribution of wealth still remains a concern. In 2003, the Government adopted a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, closely linked to the MDGs, as its major programme for the next 12 years.

Armenia continues to face challenges associated with depopulation and ageing. Slow population growth, resulting from declines in fertility rates and migration abroad, continues, but at a slower pace. The population growth rate increased from -0.5 per cent in 2005 to 0.2 per cent in 2009. However, the proportion of the population aged 60 and over has changed little, dropping from 15 per cent in 2005 to 14 per cent in 2009.

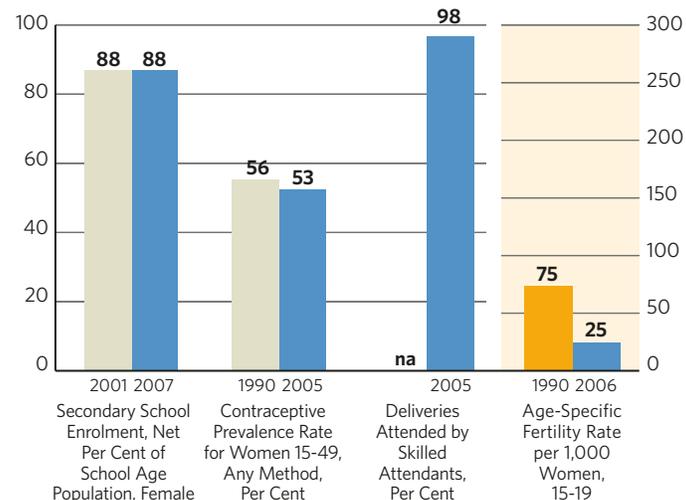
After a sharp deterioration in the mid-1990s, reproductive health indicators are gradually improving. Although knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among women is almost universal, their use has decreased over the last five years, the prevalence of contraceptive use is still low (20 per cent of women used a modern method in 2005). In an effort to encourage the use of quality services from the beginning of pregnancy, the Government has more than doubled the subsidy for giving birth, and is currently covering all the costs.

The Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in the South Caucasus, a three-year regional initiative, aims to inform, educate and communicate with youth about their sexual and reproductive health and rights. It also has the goals of improving the availability and access to quality youth-friendly services, and strengthening the policy environment around these rights through national and regional networking. Beginning in 2009, life skills lessons are being taught in grades 8 and 9 in all schools in the country.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is still low, but the ratio of women infected with HIV is increasing. STI rates showed an increase of more than 30 per cent between 2000-2005. In 2006, the National HIV/AIDS Prevention Strategy for 2007-2011 was developed and adopted, and is being supported through the Global Fund.

The establishment of a new parliamentary working group on reproductive health and rights should keep these issues high on the Government's agenda, and in turn help promote and further advance ICPD goals.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,719	1,437 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,825	1,646 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21	16 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	9 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	67	64 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	107	117 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	49	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.5	1.7 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	56	53 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	20 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	69	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	66	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	71	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	27	32 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	30	20 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	10	14 2009
Dependency Ratio	56	47 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	47	30 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	17 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.9 2006	39 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2005)	1.6/1.8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	1.9/1.5
Provincial Low/High (2005)	1.2/2.5 Shirak/Aragatsotn
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	1.8/1.5

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2005)	26/42
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	33/27
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	52/23

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2005)	22/43
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,701	6,070 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-11.7	6.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 11 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	51 2001
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 9 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na 98 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na 91 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 76 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	23 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	250 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 93 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 98 2005

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	48 22 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	56 24 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 4 2005

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	0 0 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	1 0 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	108 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	111 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	87 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	92 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	4/6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	4/1
Provincial Low/High (2005)	1/9 Vayots Dzor/Kotayk

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	99/96
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	95/98
Provincial Low/High (2005)	90/100 Gegharkunik/Lori, Tavush, Vayots Dzor
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	93/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	22/16
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	11/29
Provincial Low/High (2005)	11/25 Kotayk/Yerevan
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	12/29

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	16	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	75 25 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	5 2005
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	21 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	26 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	21 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	16 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	72 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	64 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	59 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na 103 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na 105 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	66 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	55 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	36 8 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	-63 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	-8 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	4 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	10 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 13 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	5 2005

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	12/7
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	4/3
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	0/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	0/0
Provincial Low/High (2005)	0/4 *
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	0/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	85/99
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* Yerevan, Aragatsoth, Ararat, Armavir, Gegharkunik, Lori, Kotayk, Syunik/Vayots Dzor

Azerbaijan

Overview

Since Azerbaijan gained independence, significant political and socio-economic changes have occurred, aggravated by the burden of over 600,000 internally displaced persons as a result of the armed conflict in Daglik-Karabakh. In 2008, however, considerable progress was made toward a peaceful settlement. Despite vigorous growth, the economy still faces a number of challenges characterized by low per capita income levels and high unemployment rates. Roughly half of the population of 8.8 million lives in poverty.

Azerbaijan's population growth rate has gradually begun to increase, from 0.7 per cent per year in 2005 to 1.2 per cent in 2009. The fertility rate declined from 2.9 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 2.2 in 2009. Skilled personnel attend 88 per cent of all deliveries. The overall contraceptive prevalence rate is 51 per cent, however, use of modern methods accounts for about only 14 per cent.

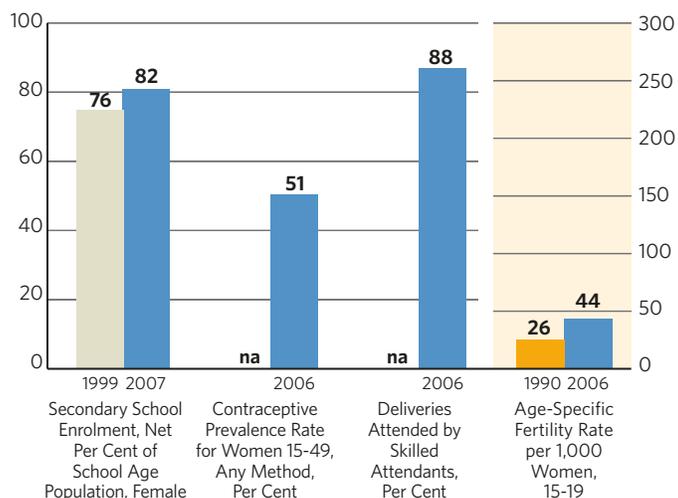
The second National Reproductive Health Strategy (2009-2015) has been endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers. Key dimensions reflected in the document include improving maternal health standards, strategically addressing HIV/AIDS, and promoting young people's reproductive health.

In 2006, UNFPA began the Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in the South Caucasus, a regional project aimed at sustainable improvement of sexual and reproductive health and the rights of adolescents and young people in three countries. Under this project, numerous youth-oriented activities have been strengthened or initiated in Azerbaijan, including interventions to increase access to information and services.

The State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development 2003-2012 (SPPRED), adopted in 2003, calls for increased opportunities for income generation and the development of infrastructure and improvements in social programmes, including access to high-quality health care and education.

The Government of Azerbaijan has adopted and ratified a number of national and international legislative acts aimed at maintaining and reinforcing the equal status of women in all aspects of social life, and the protection of women's rights. However, gender-based violence constitutes a particular public problem. In the country as a whole, as many as 40 per cent of women have suffered from one or more forms of abuse during their lives.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,529	4,317 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	3,683	4,515 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26	20 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	54	52 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	107	115 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	50	58 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.9	2.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	51 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	14 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	66	71 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	62	68 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	70	73 2009
Median Age of Total Population	23	28 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	34	24 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	63	45 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	56	36 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	10 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.1 2006	26 2006	2.2 2006	111 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2006)	1.8/2.3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	2.4/2.0
Provincial Low/High (2006)	1.7/2.4 Baku, Guba-Khachmaz/Aran
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	2.3/1.6

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	45/54
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2001)	108/41
Provincial Low/High (2001)	77/114 South/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2006)	20/49
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	8,765 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-0.7	10.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na <2 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	50 2001
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 13 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	68 78 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na 80 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 82 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	21 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	290 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 77 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 88 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	78 34 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	98 39 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 10 2006

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na 0 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na 0 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	116 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	115 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	91 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	87 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na 0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	4/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	9/0
Provincial Low/High (2006)	3/12 Absheron/Lankaran

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	97/81
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	78/100
Provincial Low/High (2006)	76/98 Daghigh Shirvan/Baku
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	78/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	18/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	13/25
Provincial Low/High (2006)	7/19 Yukhari Garabakh/Guba-Khachmaz
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	11/21

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	na	19 21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	26 44 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	6 2006
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	22 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	26 2006
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	22 2006
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	11 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	40 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	27 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	38 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na 0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99 99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	101 96 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	78 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	67 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na 11 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	259 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	10 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	3 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	19 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 23 2006
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	19/14
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	4/2
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	1/3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	2/0
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/6 Baku, Absheron/Daghigh Shirvan
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	4/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	53/95
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Belarus

Overview

The Republic of Belarus suffered severe economic consequences in the aftermath of the 1991 breakup of the former Soviet Union including a sharp decline in the demand for its heavy industries and devaluation of its currency. As a result, its ability to make progress towards the MDGs was greatly hampered. One result was rising unemployment and under-employment accompanied by a precipitous decline in fertility. The total fertility rate now stands at a low 1.3, although there has been a very modest recovery in recent years.

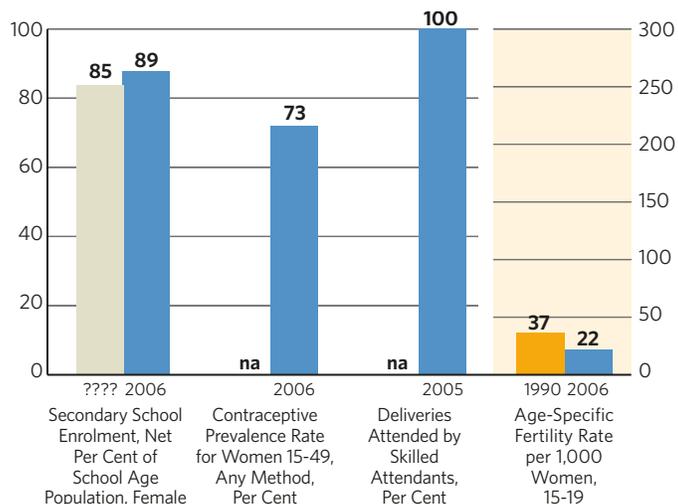
Although there has been some improvement in life expectancy at birth since the breakup, life expectancy at birth for males is 63 years, 12 years below that of females. Female life expectancy is the same as in 1990 while male life expectancy is two years below the 1990 rate.

The population of 9.6 million is declining at -0.5 per cent per year. By mid-century the population is expected to decrease to 7.3 million and to age considerably. In 2050, the percentage of the population above age 65 is projected to be 26 per cent. There have been some recent improvements in reproductive health indicators. In 2006, 73 per cent of women were using some form of family planning, 56 per cent used a modern method.

The spread of HIV/AIDS appears to have stabilized in the country, with 0.2 per cent of adults, aged 15 to 49, infected in both 2001 and 2007. An additional hopeful sign is that the prevalence of infection among young people aged 15 to 24 declined from 2001 to 2007. At the same time, Ministry of Health statistics have shown a significant decrease in recent years in the number of abortions.

For the 2008-2011 strategic plan period, an increased number of players in the area of adolescent reproductive health has created both opportunities and challenges for addressing the issue. More resources and additional experience allow the move from the pilot project level to the strategic level of service provision for young people.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,810	4,479 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	5,456	5,154 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	-0.5 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	14	10 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11	15 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	66	73 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	107	107 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	50 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.9	1.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	73 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	56 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	70	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	65	63 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	75	75 2009
Median Age of Total Population	33	38 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	23	15 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	17	18 2009
Dependency Ratio	51	40 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	35	21 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	16	19 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.8 2006	203 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		4,347	12,261 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-1.2	10.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	<2 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	19 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	9 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	100	100 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	93 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	18 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	18 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	35 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	100 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	20	12 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	24	13 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	0	0 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	0	0 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	98 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	96 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	94 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	97 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	100/100
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	100/100
Provincial Low/High (2005)	100/100 All provinces/All provinces
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	100/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	59/52
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	46/63
Provincial Low/High (2005)	50/63 Vitebsk/Brest
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	49/59

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		13	15 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	37	22 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	7 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	65 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	91 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	96	99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	102 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	72 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	66 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	32 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-307 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	-13 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	99/99
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Bosnia and Herzegovina

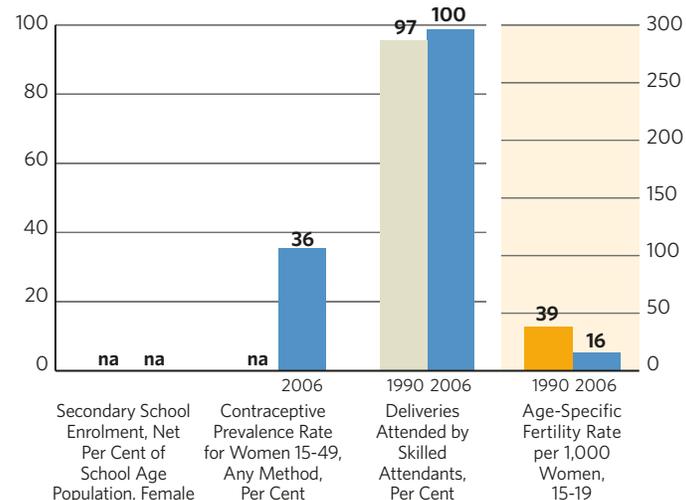
Overview

Bosnia-Herzegovina consists of two main semi-independent entities, the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) and the Republic Srpska. Approximately two thirds of the country's population of 3.8 million lives in BiH and the total population is declining by about -0.3 per cent per year. Currently, the country's total fertility rate is quite low at only 1.2 children per woman, possibly reflecting the state of the economy and the aftermath of war. Life expectancy, however, is relatively high at 73 years for males and 78 for females.

The Dayton Peace Agreement, signed in 1996, called for the establishment of national policy frameworks on poverty reduction, development, gender equality, HIV/AIDS, child and youth protection and the environment. Given the country's many challenges and political rivalries, progress on ICPD goals and the MDGs was somewhat impeded. In 2008, several positive developments in population and development, gender equality and women's empowerment took place with UNFPA assistance and resources. Also, after several years of capacity building and preparation for the process of European integration, planning for the 2011 Census began. The census will provide the required baseline measurements in areas such youth, migration, educational and training status of the population, ageing, fertility and many other critically-needed areas. Strategies on Social Inclusion and Development cannot be implemented without baselines and indicators.

From 2000 to 2009, the percentage of seats in Parliament held by women declined from 29 per cent to 12 per cent. In recent years, the use of modern contraception among married women fell to 11 per cent from 16 per cent. Both trends point to the need for increased efforts to improve women's status and equality. UNFPA has addressed the issue of gender-based violence with the GBV Strategy/Action Plan, a revision of Gender Law and Discrimination Law, among others. The BiH Government will contribute US\$300,000 and the Government of Republic Srpska will also contribute to financing the Action Plan for implementation in 2009.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,129	1,812 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,179	1,954 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	-0.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	15	9 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	10 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	39	47 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	107	107 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	54	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.7	1.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	36 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	11 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	72	75 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	69	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	75	78 2009
Median Age of Total Population	30	39 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	24	15 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	10	19 2009
Dependency Ratio	43	41 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	35	22 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	20 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
5.2 2006	148 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	8,390 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		na	6.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	<2 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	20 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	7 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	97	99 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	95 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	3 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	3 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	6 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	97	100 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	18	13 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	22	14 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	2 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	0 2004
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	0 2004
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	101 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	94 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	84 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	87 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	100/100
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	99/100
Provincial Low/High (2006)	100/100
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	99/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	16/9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	7/18
Provincial Low/High (2006)	9/13
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	4/20

Federation of BiH/
Republika Srpska

Republika Srpska/
District Brčko

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		17	14 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	39	16 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	10 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	91 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	79 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	93 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	103 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	78 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	71 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	12 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-87 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	-9 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	2 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	21 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	21/20
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	2/2
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	1/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	0/1
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/1
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	0/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	98/100
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Republika Srpska, District
Brčko/Federation of BiH

Bulgaria

Overview

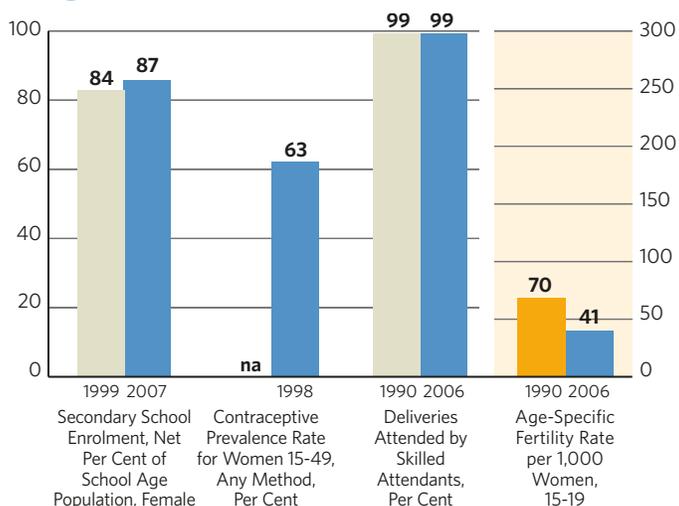
Bulgaria, with a population of 7.5 million, has experienced population decline as a result of very low fertility and substantial emigration. Bulgaria's population is now declining by 0.6 per cent per year. The current total fertility rate stands at 1.5 children per woman but has risen in recent years supported by pronatalist measures. Despite the increase, the UN projects a population of only 5.4 million in 2050, one of the steepest declines in the world. Bulgaria also has one of the oldest populations, with 24 per cent of the population aged 60 and over.

Sexual and reproductive health is an issue of concern in the country, in particular the highest teenage pregnancy in the EU and the high prevalence of cervical cancer (30 new cases per 100,000 each year, almost 10 times that of the 25 EU countries). Access to reproductive health services and health services remain difficult for some disadvantaged groups such as the Roma and rural populations.

As a result of the cooperation between the Ministry of Health and UNFPA, a programme of continuing medical education on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) for general practitioners was introduced, as well as for school health professionals. Standards and guidance for Public Health units are under development and are being introduced. The integration of results from surveys on the quality of SRH services for young people needs to be further developed. While the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is low in Bulgaria, the country has been able to make HIV a priority with a grant from the Global Fund. Nonetheless, more emphasis on preventive measures will be needed.

In connection with the MDGs and goals of the ICPD, a document has been prepared and submitted for adoption in line with the National Strategy on Population and Development 2006-2020. The National Health Strategy 2008-2013 has been developed and adopted as well. Reproductive health is given special attention and, in particular, maternal health, family planning, young people's SRH, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, screening of cervical and breast cancer and the prevention and treatment of infertility.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,297	3,648 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	4,421	3,897 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	-0.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	12	10 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12	15 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	66	71 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	46 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.7	1.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	63 1998
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	26 1997
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	71	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	68	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	75	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	36	42 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	20	13 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	19	24 2009
Dependency Ratio	50	45 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	31	20 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	20	25 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.1 2006	170 2006	2.7 2006	508 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		5,685	12,393 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-9.1	6.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	<2 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	13 2001
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	9 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	99	99 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	99	99 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	11 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	11 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	22 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	99	99 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	15	10 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	18	12 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	0	3 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	1	3 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	102 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	100 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	108 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	103 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		14	12 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	70	41 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		21	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	98	99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	100	96 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	62 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	52 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	21	22 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	34 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	60 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-298 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	-18 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	30 1998
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Georgia,

Republic of

Overview

Following its independence in 1991, Georgia suffered a dramatic socio-economic downturn, further compounded by civil war and a series of armed conflicts resulting in the displacement of more than 290,000 people, growing poverty and widening social disparities. In response to the latest conflict, UNFPA has deployed mobile teams to provide women with quality reproductive health services.

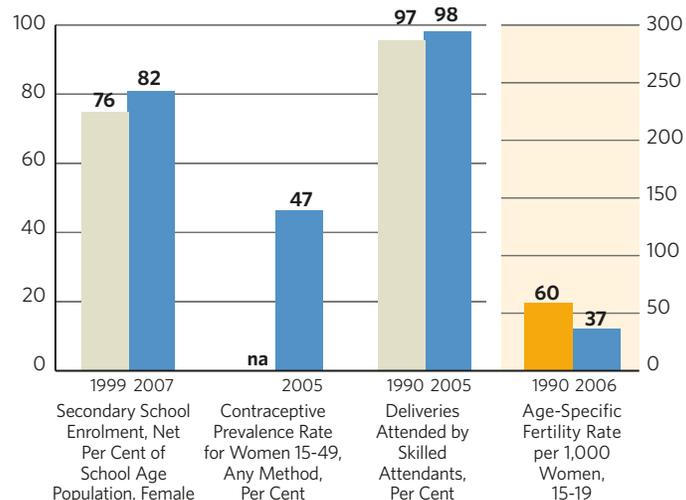
Increasing emigration resulting from high poverty and unemployment has contributed to Georgia's negative population growth rate (-1.1 per cent). Fertility also fell below the replacement level over the last decade and continued to decline to 1.6 lifetime births per woman in 2009. This low fertility rate has resulted in a rapidly ageing population. The proportion of adults aged 60 and over reached 19 per cent in 2009.

After the Rose Revolution in November 2003, the new Government reaffirmed Georgia's commitment to the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs and accelerated the process of reforms aimed at reducing poverty and improving the population's social and health status. Beginning in 2008, the health financing system in Georgia is based on a private health insurance system and almost all health facilities are moving towards privatization. The Government has placed special emphasis on protecting the health of pregnant women and infants, providing antenatal care services free of cost and subsidizing the cost of hospital delivery care through delivery vouchers.

The Government, together with donors, has prioritized and is addressing a number of health threats to the population, especially to vulnerable or at-risk groups. These priorities include maternal and child health, reproductive health, chronic diseases, HIV/AIDS, STIs and tuberculosis. A Global Fund-supported project focused on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria directly supports the Government of Georgia to implement its National Plans of Action to combat these diseases.

In 2006, UNFPA launched a three-year regional project, the Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in the South Caucasus. Interventions focus on making youth sexual behaviour safer through increasing awareness and improved knowledge of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and increasing youth-friendly services.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,595	2,004 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,865	2,256 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	-1.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16	12 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9	12 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	55	53 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	108	111 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	50 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.1	1.6 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	47 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	27 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	70	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	67	68 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	74	75 2009
Median Age of Total Population	31	37 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	25	17 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	15	19 2009
Dependency Ratio	51	46 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	37	25 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	14	21 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.8 2006	37 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2005)	1.5/1.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	1.7/1.5
Provincial Low/High (2005)	1.3/2.0 Samegrelo/Samtshke-Javakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	1.7/1.5

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2005)	27/38
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	67/25
Provincial Low/High (2005)	11/57 Samegrelo/Mtskheta-Mtianeti
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2005)	37/63
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,672	4,896 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-14.8	2.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	13 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	55 2003
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	5 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	76	99 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	94	93 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	66 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	18 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	230 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	94 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	97	98 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	41	27 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	47	30 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	2 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	100 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	98 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	90 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	90 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	99/98
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	98/99
Provincial Low/High (2005)	95/100 *
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	95/99

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	31/22
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	18/34
Provincial Low/High (2005)	14/31 Samtskhe-Javakheti/Tbilisi
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	20/37

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		15	17 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	60	37 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	21 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	22 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	18 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	51 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	53 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	100	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	97	100 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	76 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	51 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	6 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	26 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	62 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-248 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	-25 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	4 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	12 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	16 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	0/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	0/0
Provincial Low/High (2005)	0/1 **
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	0/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	89/98
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* Samtskhe-Javakheti/Shida Kartli, Imereti, Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti

** Kakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Shida Kartli, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Imereti, Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti/Kvemo Kartli, Guria

Kazakhstan

Overview

Kazakhstan, with a population of 15.6 million, has a larger economy than all of the other Central Asian states combined because of its vast natural resources. The economy had been growing rapidly until it stagnated in late 2008 due to the global financial crisis. The Government's concern about the economic downturn and declining revenues has resulted in a slowdown of progress on health and social issues.

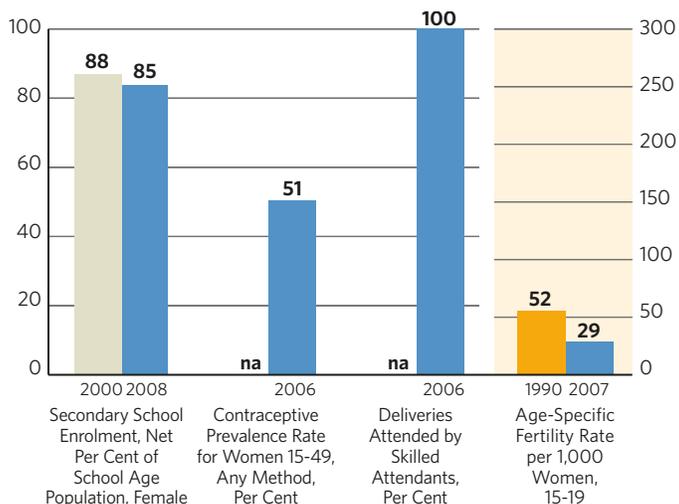
The total fertility rate was estimated at 2.4 lifetime births per woman in 2009. The Government has pursued a pronatalist policy, and the birth rate reached 23 per 1,000 population in 2008—the highest rate recorded in the previous 10 years. Mortality continues to be higher among men than women, resulting in a 13-year difference in life expectancy.

The maternal mortality ratio, at 140 deaths per 100,000 live births, remains high compared with European countries. The Government has made little progress in this area since 2000. Nearly all women deliver in health facilities, but the quality of care in many facilities is substandard, particularly in outlying regions. In addition, 1 in 3 pregnancies reportedly end in abortion, which remains one of the main causes of maternal deaths. Only about 49 per cent of married women used modern contraception.

Women's social status may be worsening, as evidenced by emerging gender differences in income, employment, wage rates and health status. The Government developed a draft Gender Policy Concept to address these growing disparities, but issues such as violence against women are still not addressed, nor are statistics collected on domestic violence.

The 2006-2010 National AIDS programme is run by the National Health Council in cooperation with numerous government agencies and with funding from the Government and several bilateral and multilateral donors. The US Global Fund renewed its grant to Kazakhstan in 2007 for an additional US\$35 million over five years. As a result of significant funding and government commitment, HIV infections have been kept at a low level. The majority of those living with HIV/AIDS are injecting drug users. Two-thirds of those with HIV are men, although infections among women are on the rise.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	8,024	7,447 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	8,476	8,190 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	22	21 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	11 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	56	58 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	49	54 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.7	2.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	51 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	49 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	66	65 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	61	59 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	71	72 2009
Median Age of Total Population	26	29 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	32	24 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	9	10 2009
Dependency Ratio	59	45 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	50	35 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	10 2009

ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.3 2006	95 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1999)	1.5/2.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	2.4/1.5
Provincial Low/High (1999)	1.0/2.9 Almaty City/South
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1995)	3.2/1.3

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	30/43
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	67/55
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1999)	82/45

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (1999)	36/44
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1995)	101/26

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		4,610	11,315 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-11.0	3.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	3 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	15 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	7 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	96	96 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	97	97 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	140 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	40 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	500 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	100 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	100 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	51	28 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	60	32 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	4 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	0	0 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	0	0 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	105 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	106 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	93 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	92 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1999)	7/6
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	6/3
Provincial Low/High (1999)	4/9 West/East

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	100/100
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	100/100
Provincial Low/High (2006)	96/100 *
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	100/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	52/44
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	41/51
Provincial Low/High (2006)	26/60 South Kazakhstan/Astana City
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	40/57

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		16	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	52	29 2007
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	7 1999
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	21 1999
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	9 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	60 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	65 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	99	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	103	99 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	80 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	74 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	16 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	38 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	67 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	167 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	4 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	4 1999
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	5 1999
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	9 1999
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	9 1999

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1999)	7/4
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1999)	5/2
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	1/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	1/1
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/2 Atyrau, Zhambyl, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan/Almaty
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	1/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	100/100
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* North Kazakhstan/Akmola, Aktobe, Almaty, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, Karagandy, Kostanai, Kyzylorda, South Kaza

Kyrgyzstan

Overview

Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous country of 5.5 million people who are mainly dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. Economic development since the country's independence has been slow. Over 43 per cent of the population lives below the national poverty line and 22 per cent lived on less than US\$1.25 per day (in 2004). The Government adopted a comprehensive development framework for 2001-2010 that aims to reduce poverty by improving economic efficiency, ensuring good governance and better targeting social assistance.

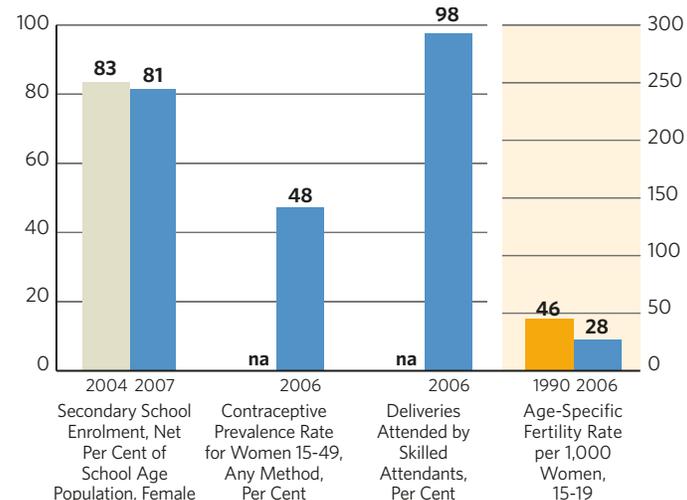
Progress in reproductive health has been uneven. The infant mortality rate declined from 62 deaths per 1,000 live births to 34 deaths between 1990 and 2007. However, a recent survey by UNICEF estimates the rate to be more than twice that level using international reporting standards. Less than half (46 per cent) of women of reproductive age use modern contraceptive methods, a slight drop from earlier in the decade. In spite of the Government's high priority placed on improving maternal health, the maternal mortality ratio remains high at 150 deaths per 100,000 live births, reflecting the low quality of health services and inadequate training of personnel.

There is evidence that a worrying proportion of young people lack good health and engage in high-risk behavior, resulting in increased mortality, adolescent pregnancy and STIs, including HIV. The country lacks a national school curriculum on sexual education.

Although the majority of HIV cases are among young drug users, the share of sexually transmitted cases and mother-to-child transmission are on a rise. High internal migration contributes to the rapid spread of HIV, and the country's location on main drug routes further aggravates the situation. The pandemic is being addressed by the National AIDS Centre, assisted by the Global Fund and UNAIDS.

Gender equality and women's empowerment became major public issues in 2005, when no women were elected to the Parliament. In the most recent elections, women won 26 per cent of seats. Growing levels of violence against women, and public tolerance of violence, however, are indications of women's vulnerability. Moreover, migration trends are problematic, especially with regard to trafficking of young women to Russia and Europe.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,149	2,705 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,245	2,777 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	31	23 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	38	36 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.8	2.6 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	48 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	46 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	66	68 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	62	65 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	70	72 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	25 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	38	29 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	8	7 2009
Dependency Ratio	74	53 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	65	45 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	9	8 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.8 2006	18 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1997)	2.3/3.9
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1997)	3.7/2.4
Provincial Low/High (1997)	1.7/4.3 Bishkek City/East
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	4.6/2.0

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	35/50
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1997)	93/56
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	96/49

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (1997)	55/84
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	120/29

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,994	2,188 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		5.7	7.7 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	22 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	43 2005
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	8 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	89 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	93 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	150 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	43 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	460 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	97 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	98 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	62	34 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	74	38 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	3 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	0 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	96 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	95 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	86 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	87 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1997)	5/11
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1997)	10/8
Provincial Low/High (1997)	7/12 North/East

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	100/96
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	100/97
Provincial Low/High (2006)	93/100 Jalalabad/Issyk-Kul, Chui, Bishkek
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	93/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	47/45
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	40/48
Provincial Low/High (2006)	35/56 Jalalabad/Talas
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	47/49

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		18	21 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	46	28 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	9 1997
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	20 1997
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		24	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	12 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	64 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	61 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	102	101 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	78 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	60 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	26 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	25 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	57 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	292 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	18 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	1 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	0 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	12 1997
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	11 1997

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1997)	0/9
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	2/2
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	0/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	0/0
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/1 Batken, Jalalabad/Issyk-Kul
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	0/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	94/99
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Macedonia,

the former Yugoslav Republic of

Overview

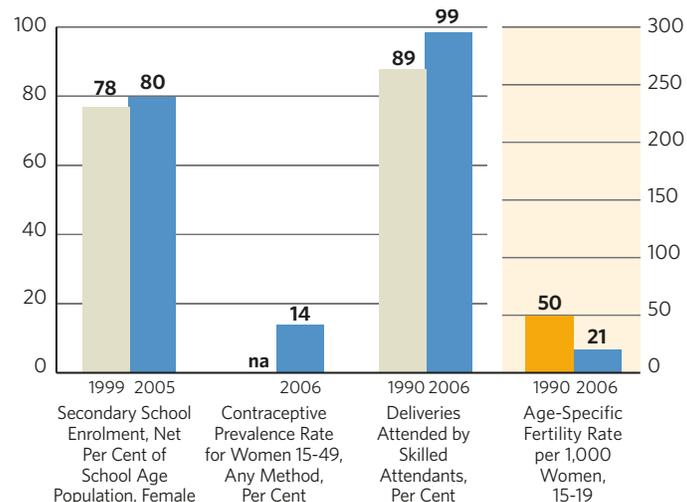
Macedonia is currently one of three candidate countries for EU membership, along with Croatia and Turkey. At present, the country's population size is nearly stationary at 2 million, although the low fertility rate will ensure future population decline. Life expectancy at birth is comparatively high with the expectation of life for males at 72 years and females at 77. Since it became independent from Yugoslavia in 1992, Macedonia has faced great political and economic challenges, including substantial asylum emigration, although many have since returned.

The main population-related issues are similar to those present in other countries of the region: decreasing birth rate, population ageing, a high urban migration rate, decreased rate of marriages, poverty and unemployment. The unemployment rate among those aged 15 to 64 in 2006 was 36 per cent. In addition, there are significant disparities among different regions in the country, related to the mixed ethnicity of the population.

About one-fifth of the population lives below the national poverty line, reflecting the country's economic difficulties. Abortion is still the most common method of fertility control. Official statistics show decreasing rates, although it is likely that abortions performed in private clinics are under-reported.

There has been significant progress on many MDGs despite the difficulties faced by the country. The under-5 mortality rate declined from 38 child deaths per 1,000 births in 1990 to 17 by 2007 and the decline in infant mortality was of a similar magnitude. The Government commitment to advance sexual and reproductive health through the development and implementation of a multi-year Reproductive Health Strategy sets the stage for continuing advancement towards MDG and ICPD goals. As a result of a number of legal changes introduced in the last few years in favor of women's political participation, the early elections conducted in June 2008 resulted in an increase in the number of women parliamentarians to 32 per cent, up from 3 per cent in 1997. However, this increase has not been matched by a rise in the number of women in executive government positions.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	958	1,020 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	951	1,023 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.0 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	17	11 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	9 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	58	66 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	108	108 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	52	51 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.0	1.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	14 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	10 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	71	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	69	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	73	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	29	36 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	26	18 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	11	17 2009
Dependency Ratio	51	43 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	39	26 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	11	17 2009

ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
5.6 2006	187 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2005)	10/26
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	28/28
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		5,705	10,041 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-6.2	5.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	<2 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	22 2003
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	6 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	100 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	89 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	10 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	10 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	20 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	94 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	89	99 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	33	15 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	38	17 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	2 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	1 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	95 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	95 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	85 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	83 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	<0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	98/98
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	89/100
Provincial Low/High (2005)	97/100 Skopski/Pelagoniski
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	95/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	10/10
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	3/14
Provincial Low/High (2005)	1/13 South-East/Skopski
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	8/17

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		17	15 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	50	21 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		23	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	12 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	68 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	65 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	97 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	73 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	48 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	32 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	29 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	52 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-11 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	-2 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	5 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	29 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	26/33
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	7/6
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	0/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	1/0
Provincial Low/High (2005)	0/1 Vardarski, East/South-West
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	0/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	94/98
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Moldova,

Republic of

Overview

Moldova's population size is currently in decline, dropping from 3.8 million in 2006 to 3.6 million in 2009. An additional 500,000 live in the breakaway region of Transnistria. The population is currently decreasing by -0.8 per cent per year and is projected to decline to 2.7 million by 2050, a result of low fertility and continuing emigration. The total fertility rate is well below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman at 1.5.

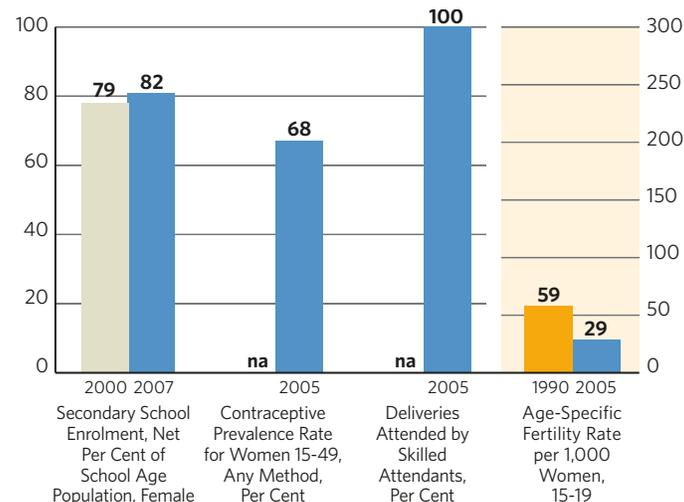
While Moldova has embarked on a series of economic reforms since its independence from the Soviet Union, a large proportion of the population, 49 per cent in 2002, lived below the national poverty line. In an attempt to escape poverty, many are heading abroad as economic migrants. Official statistics as of 2008 estimated that at least 10 per cent of the population had left the country. The majority of women migrants work in the informal sector without a labour contract, and are vulnerable to economic and sexual exploitation.

Life expectancy at birth for males was a low 65 years in 2009 and 73 for females. There is more limited access to health care in rural parts of the country where more than half the population lives.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS, although relatively low, has been rising, as it has in much of Eastern Europe. In 2001, less than 0.1 per cent of adults aged 15 to 49 was infected but that proportion rose to 0.4 per cent by 2007, according to UNAIDS estimates. A 2006 KAP study indicates that 53 per cent of young people aged 15 to 24 have ever had sexual intercourse; only half of them possess knowledge about HIV prevention methods, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV is extremely low — 26 per cent.

Integration between population and development policies in Moldova was strengthened through bolstering the role of the NCPD, elaboration of the Green Book, the first draft of the National Strategy on Demographic Security (including emerging population issues like migration, ageing and environment) and generation of the first basic demographic projections for Moldova.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,080	1,712 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,284	1,892 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	-0.8 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	18	13 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11	13 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	47	42 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	48	52 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.4	1.5 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	68 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	44 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	67	69 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	64	65 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	71	73 2009
Median Age of Total Population	30	35 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	28	17 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	13	16 2009
Dependency Ratio	57	39 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	44	24 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	13	16 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.4 2006	40 2006	5.4 2007	206 2007

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2005)	1.5/1.8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	1.9/1.4
Provincial Low/High (2005)	1.4/2.0 Chisinau/Center
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	2.1/1.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2005)	20/30
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	31/20
Provincial Low/High (2005)	19/38 Chisinau/South
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	29/17

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2005)	26/39
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		3,039	2,925 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-2.4	7.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	17	8 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	49 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	7	7 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	90 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	79 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	22 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	22 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	44 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	98 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	100 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	30	16 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	37	18 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	4 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	0	0 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	0	0 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	95 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	94 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	87 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	90 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.2 2007

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		14	19 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	59	29 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	6 2005
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	20 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		24	23 2005
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		21	20 2005
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	14 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	90 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	79 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	77 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	102	98 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	110	103 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	74 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	63 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	22 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	39 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	66 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-217 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	-25 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	3 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	4 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	7 2005
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	4/8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	6/3
Provincial Low/High (2005)	2/10 Chisinau/North

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	100/99
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	99/100
Provincial Low/High (2005)	99/100 Center/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	99/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	48/41
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	40/51
Provincial Low/High (2005)	41/51 Center/Chisinau
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	37/51

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	3/4
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	2/3
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	0/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	0/1
Provincial Low/High (2005)	0/1 Chisinau/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	1/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	96/98
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Romania

Overview

Romania has a population of 21 million, about one million less than a decade ago. The country's population growth rate is negative (-0.4 per cent). The proportion of older persons stands at 20 per cent and is expected to continue increasing at a time when the young working-age population is decreasing. To address these concerns, the National Commission for Population and Development was established in 2004 to guide a national demographic strategy. Modern contraceptive prevalence continues to increase, and maternal mortality and abortion rates are declining. Between 1990 and 2005, the maternal mortality ratio declined from 130 deaths per 100,000 live births to 24 deaths, but still high compared with other EU countries.

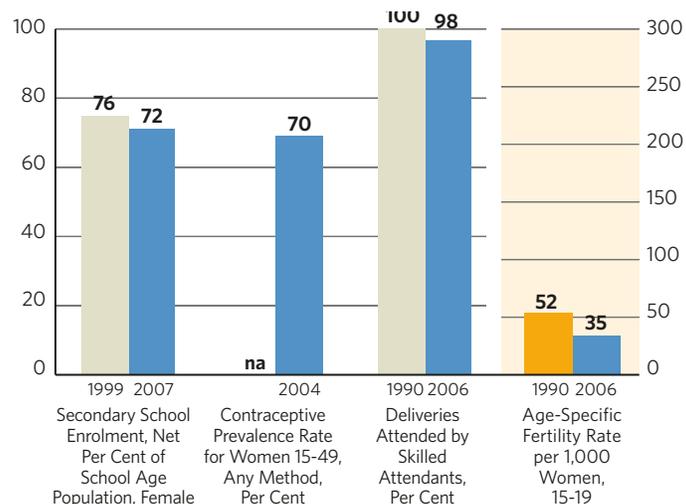
Even though Romania has a low HIV prevalence rate, a large proportion of new infections are among young people below age 19. The main means of HIV transmission is heterosexual, but injecting drug use among youth is an increasing risk factor.

Ongoing health system reform, including decentralisation, continues to improve the management and implementation of public health programmes. Recently, the Ministry of Health began to formulate a new Reproductive Health Strategy for 2009-2015.

With UNFPA's assistance, the Reproductive and Sexual Health Programme, initiated in 2000, has made some progress towards better intersectoral coordination. There is a continuing need for government institutions to improve their technical and managerial capacities for implementing these programmes and to utilize available data for further development.

Gender-based violence continues to be of considerable concern. The legal and institutional frameworks are established and progress has been made in offering integrated services for victims and aggressors. However, persisting levels of gender-based and domestic violence, as well as gender stereotypes, require more effective legislative and policy initiatives, including proper financial coverage.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	11,449	10,342 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	11,758	10,932 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	-0.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	14	10 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11	12 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	54	54 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	48	49 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.9	1.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	70 2004
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	38 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	69	73 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	66	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	73	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	33	38 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	24	15 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	16	20 2009
Dependency Ratio	51	43 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	36	22 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	16	21 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.5 2006	192 2006	2.0 2005	323 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1999)	1.0/1.8
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	2.5/0.9
Provincial Low/High (1999)	1.0/1.6 Bucharest/Moldova
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (1999)	36/29
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	46/24
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2000)	18/63
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		5,453	14,065 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-5.6	9.2 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	2	<2 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	25 1995
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	9	8 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	76	88 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	72	72 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	24 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	24 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	49 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	94 2004
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	100	98 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	25	13 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	32	15 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	6	3 2002

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	1	3 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	1	2 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	105 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	104 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	88 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	87 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (1999)	35/21
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (1999)	14/50
Provincial Low/High (1999)	26/37 Vallahia/Bucharest
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		17	14 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	52	35 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		26	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	92 1996
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	70 1999
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.2 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	100	99 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	99	99 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		74	67 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		63	54 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	34	11 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	29 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	57 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-498 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	-10 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	12 2004
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Russian Federation

Overview

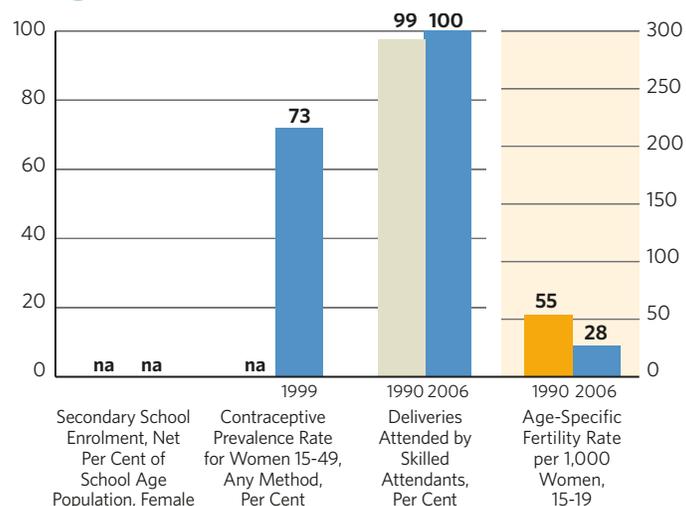
Russia's population is estimated at 141 million and is declining by -0.4 per cent per year. By 2050, due to low fertility and relatively high mortality for a developed country, the population is expected to decline to 116 million. Russia's total fertility rate is currently 1.4 lifetime births per woman but has been rising with the recent introduction of generous child allowances. The country is also ageing rapidly, with 18 per cent of the population aged 60 and over.

High mortality and the spread of HIV/AIDS are serious problems in Russia. Life expectancy for males in 2009 is 61 years, well below that of 74 for females. Nonetheless, there has been some improvement recently, in part due to national anti-alcohol and anti-smoking campaigns. HIV prevalence rose from 0.5 per cent in 2001 to 1.1 per cent of the adult population in 2007. Currently, about 1 million adults and children are infected.

In a joint initiative with UN agencies, including UNFPA, an outreach programme targeting vulnerable groups such as sex workers and prisoners began in 2008. Much of the country's focus has been on curative measures. An increase in programmes for HIV prevention is a significant need if the MDG for halting the spread of HIV by 2015 is to be met. The majority of new infections occur in youth between ages 15 and 29. Fully 75 per cent of new infections are attributed to heterosexual transmission.

Abortion continues to be an important issue. Of the high rate of abortion-related maternal mortality, about 24 per cent is related to induced abortions performed inside a medical institution and about 67 per cent to those performed outside such an institution. Although the number of abortions has fallen recently, Russia has been and remains a country with an unacceptably high level of abortion. For every 100 births in 2007, there were 106 abortions, a significantly higher ratio than in other developed countries.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	69,480	65,096 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	78,890	75,777 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	-0.4 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	13	11 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12	15 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	73	73 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	50 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.8	1.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	73 1999
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	47 1996
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	68	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	63	61 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	74	74 2009
Median Age of Total Population	33	38 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	23	15 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	16	18 2009
Dependency Ratio	49	39 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	34	21 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	15	18 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.3 2006	220 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (1999)	1.1/1.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High (1999)	0.9/2.4 <small>Lenigrad Oblast/ Republic of Ingushetia</small>
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		8,285	16,139 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-3.0	7.3 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	<2 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	20 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	6 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	94	97 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	87	87 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	28 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	28 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	55 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	99	100 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	23	13 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	27	15 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	3 1995

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	0	0 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	0	0 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	96 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	96 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		91	85 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		96	83 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.7 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.6 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		13	15 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	55	28 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		24	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		22	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.6 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	100	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	106	98 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	76 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	67 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	14 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	39 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	65 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-5,505 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	-16 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Serbia

Overview

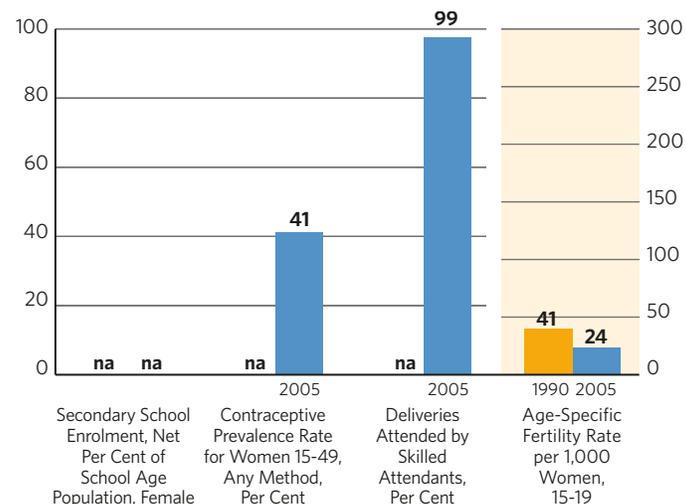
In 2009, Serbia, a country with a population of 9.9 million, was growing slowly as a result of a total fertility rate of only 1.6 lifetime births per woman. The country's population growth rate has declined to 0.2 per cent per year. In 2006, Serbia separated from Montenegro when the latter became independent. Life expectancy at birth in Serbia is relatively high, 72 for males and 77 for females.

Contraceptive use is quite low in Serbia. Only 19 per cent of married women are using a modern method while an additional 22 per cent use a traditional method such as withdrawal. The level of abortion in Serbia is the highest in Europe. There are between 150,000 and 200,000 abortions in Serbia each year, 7,000 of which are among girls younger than 18. That compares to about 90,000 annual births. Early education for girls in sexual and reproductive health is an important need. The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy adopted a national Pronatal Strategy in 2008 focused on reproductive health, especially contraceptive use; the prevention of STIs; and the treatment of infertility. The Ministry of Health, together with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights, and the Roma Decade Secretariat, have emphasized the inclusion of Roma in priority programmes, particularly health, education, employment and housing.

UNFPA and the Ministry of Health have developed a joint proposal on the prevention of cervical cancer to address Serbia's high incidence of cervical cancer (29.7 cases per 100,000 women). The development of this proposal was welcomed by both the Ministry and the Republican Commission on Cervical Cancer.

Serbia now has a real opportunity to achieve the ICPD/MDG targets and to work with local stakeholders in achieving these priorities. The opportunity is enhanced because of the availability of well-trained reproductive health and family planning staff, trained with the support of UNFPA during the 1990s.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	na	4,873 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	na	4,977 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	0.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na	11 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na	12 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	na	52 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	na	108 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	na	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na	1.6 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	● ▲	na 41 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	19 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	na	74 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	na	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	na	77 2009
Median Age of Total Population	na	37 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	23	18 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	na	19 2009
Dependency Ratio	na	48 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	35	26 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	14	21 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
5.7 2006	252 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	11,456 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		na	5.6 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	na
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	92 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	na
MMR, Lower Bound		na	na
MMR, Upper Bound		na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	98 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	na	7 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	na	8 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	2 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	97 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	97 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	87 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	89 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	99/99
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	98/100
Provincial Low/High (2005)	98/100
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	98/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	22/15
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	9/31
Provincial Low/High (2005)	10/26
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	10/30

Central/Vojvodina, Belgrade, East

South-East/Belgrade

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		na	14 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	41	24 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	8 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	88 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	81 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	103 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	22 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-187 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	-8 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	3 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	25 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	33/21
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	4/3
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	0/0
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	0/0
Provincial Low/High (2005)	0/1
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	1/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	96/100
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West, South-East/Belgrade

Tajikistan

Overview

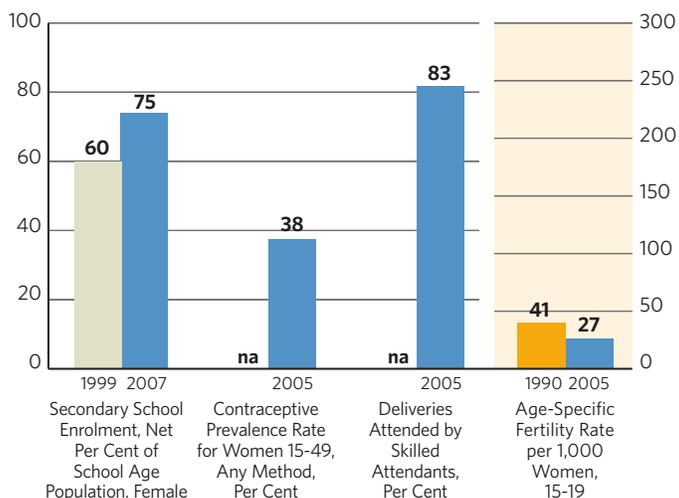
Tajikistan is a relatively poor Central Asian country, whose population of 6.9 million continues to grow at an annual rate of 1.7 per cent despite emigration for employment. The total fertility rate remains high and the Government recognizes that current population trends are not conducive to economic development and poverty reduction. Ranked 124 out of 179 in the 2008 UNDP Human Development Index, about 22 per cent of the country's population lives on less than US\$1.25 per day.

Maternal and infant mortality are both still very high. High levels of maternal mortality are linked to the poor quality of reproductive health services. Many women lack access to emergency medical care, and 50 per cent of pregnant women who arrive at maternity houses in severe conditions die because of inadequate care. The contraceptive prevalence rate remains low; only 33 per cent of reproductive-age women use modern methods. Unsafe abortion continues to be a significant cause of maternal death. The Ministry of Health approved a National Action Plan on Safe Motherhood through 2014, but funding for the health sector in general remains weak.

HIV infections are rising and youth and migrants are considered to be at greatest risk. An estimated 0.3 per cent of adults aged 15 to 49 are living with HIV/AIDS, but the prevalence rate among migrants was 2.2 per cent as of January 2007, and 50 per cent of all HIV infected people are below age 25. A recent survey showed that young people are initiating sex at earlier ages, calling for greater awareness raising about STIs and HIV prevention among the younger generation.

The proportion of women in government and management positions remains low, as does their social status. Particularly in rural areas, girls and women are prevented from continuing their education and forced into early marriages, while husbands control reproductive health decisions. Gender-based violence continues to be a problem in Tajikistan and often is not recognized by the Government. The State Committee on Women's Issues is advocating the Government's consideration of a draft national law on violence against women.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,634	3,432 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	2,669	3,520 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.7 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39	28 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	32	26 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	45	53 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.1	3.3 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	38 2005
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	33 2005
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	63	67 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	61	65 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	66	70 2009
Median Age of Total Population	18	20 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	43	37 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	5 2009
Dependency Ratio	89	69 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	81	62 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.1 2006	4 2006	2.7 2005	21 2005

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2005)	70/83
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	95/14
Provincial Low/High (2005)	54/102 GBAO/Khatlon
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,882	1,906 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-0.6	7.9 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	22 2004
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	75 1999
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	8 2004
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	67 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na	92 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	170 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	53 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	460 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	77 2005
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	83 2005

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	91	57 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	117	67 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	17 2005

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	0	0 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	0	0 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	102 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	98 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	91 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	76 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.3 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	89/81
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	80/100
Provincial Low/High (2005)	75/95 Khatlon/Sogd
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	70/91

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	38/31
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	8/46
Provincial Low/High (2005)	28/39 Direct Rule District/ Gorno Badakhshan
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	26/39

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	23 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	41	27 2005
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		23	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		21	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	15 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	13 2005
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	12 2005
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.4 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	98	96 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	84 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	66 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	49 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	18 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	588 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	28 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	9 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	15 2005
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	na
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	17/13
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	9/8
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2005)	3/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2005)	4/1
Provincial Low/High (2005)	2/5 Sogd/Khatlon
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	5/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	62/90
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Turkey

Overview

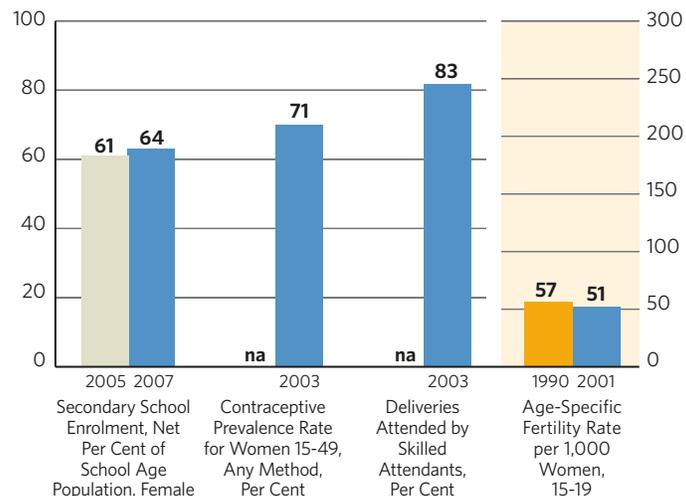
Turkey is a middle-income country of 74.8 million, growing at 1.2 per cent per year. Its total fertility rate has declined to 2.1 lifetime births per woman, and life expectancy at birth has reached 70 years for males and 75 for females. Turkey's relatively high population growth rate, given replacement level fertility, results from past higher fertility. Nearly half of Turkey's population is below age 25. Projections show that Turkey has a demographic "window of opportunity" for faster economic growth that is expected to continue until 2013. Turkey's efforts to join the European Union (EU) have slowed. The European Commission's (EC) 2008 progress report indicated problems related to women's rights and employment. The EU continues to be the major source of development aid to Turkey.

While contraceptive prevalence is relatively high at 71 percent, only 43 per cent of women reported using a modern method in the 2003 Turkish DHS. Turkey has already reached the maternal mortality MDG target and has shown considerable progress towards the infant mortality goal. Turkey continues to cast its support for the ICPD goals at every international venue. The major factor that could impede progress towards ICPD goals and the MDGs is rising conservatism.

Gender equality and elimination of all forms of discrimination against women have been among the key development issues in Turkey. Although legal measures to protect women's rights are in place (i.e. Family Protection Law, new Civil and Penal Codes), women are mostly unaware of or are restrained in fully exercising their rights. Turkey ranks relatively low on the gender-related development index of the UNDP Human Development Report.

The attitudes and actions of police officers towards the victims of GBV has been an obstacle to implementation of the laws and regulations aiming to combat GBV. To address this, UNFPA provided technical assistance in 2008 to train 270 mid-management level police officers who have begun to train 40,000 police officers around the country to improve police response to GBV. UNFPA also supported the first youth SRH survey in Turkey. The survey results provide much needed representative data on the attitudes, knowledge and behaviours of young people regarding sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS. The results clearly show the need for comprehensive sexuality education in schools and are being used to advocate for this.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	28,985	37,579 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	28,315	37,236 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.2 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26	18 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	6 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	59	68 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	50	55 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.1	2.1 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	71 2003
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	43 2003
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	65	72 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	63	70 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	67	75 2009
Median Age of Total Population	22	28 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	36	27 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	7	9 2009
Dependency Ratio	66	49 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	61	40 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	9 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.5 2006	211 2006	2.9 2004	684 2004

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2003)	2.1/2.7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	3.7/1.4
Provincial Low/High (2003)	1.9/3.7 Central/East
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2003)	30/50
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	63/24
Provincial Low/High (2003)	30/49 West, South/East
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	85/33

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2003)	44/47
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,478	13,920 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	9.3	3.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 3 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	27 2002
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 5 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	85 97 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	85 88 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 44 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	29 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	58 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 81 2003
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 83 2003

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	67 21 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	82 23 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 4 2003

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	3 2 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	12 6 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	99 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	93 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	88 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	72 2007

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	8/7
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	15/3
Provincial Low/High (2003)	3/9 North/East

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	90/69
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	55/99
Provincial Low/High (2003)	60/95 East/West
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	53/98

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	46/34
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	30/52
Provincial Low/High (2003)	31/47 East/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	24/48

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20	18 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	57 51 2001
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	8 2003
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	25	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	22	20 2003
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	30 2003
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	17 2003
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	63 2003
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	92 95 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	63 82 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84	80 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	38	29 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	1 9 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	7 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	32 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	4,014 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	18 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	2 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	4 2003
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 6 2003
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	36 2003

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	12/3
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	7/2
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2003)	1/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2003)	1/0
Provincial Low/High (2003)	0/1 North/East
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	3/0

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (1998)	38/96
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Turkmenistan

Overview

Turkmenistan has experienced steady growth in GDP since the late 1990s, although its per capita income is still just above the average for developing countries. The current Government has sought to make additional market-oriented reforms and improve health and education for the country's 5.1 million people.

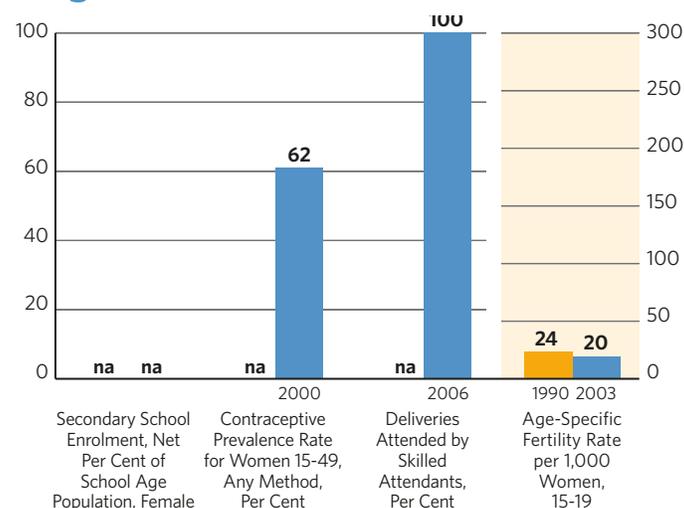
Fertility has declined substantially. Between 1990 and 2009, the total fertility rate dropped from 4.3 lifetime births per woman to 2.4. Though the population growth rate remains high at 1.3 per cent per year, the rate of growth is declining. Over 60 per cent of married women use some type of contraception, but only about 53 per cent use modern methods.

Despite improvements in infant and maternal mortality over the past years, they still remain high: the maternal mortality ratio is 130 deaths per 100,000 live births and the infant mortality rate is 45 deaths per 1,000 live births. Maternal mortality is caused mostly by complications during pregnancy and delivery, while infants die from respiratory diseases, postnatal complications and infectious and parasitic diseases.

The Government continues to be the sole actor in most aspects of development, including health, which hinders the participation of civil society and advancement toward achieving the MDGs. The Government also has a history of making it difficult to obtain official statistics. Nevertheless, the Government has committed to align national legislation with international standards, for example, with regard to the minimum legal age of marriage and the practice of polygamy. The Institute of Democracy and Human Rights will include reproductive rights in its 2010 national CEDAW report.

In the areas of reproductive health, the Government has improved reproductive health commodity security and has expanded family life education to all grades of secondary school as a mandatory subject. It is also committed to improving the quality of reproductive health care, including maternal health services with a focus on emergency obstetric care, and screening and treatment for cervical cancer.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,809	2,518 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	1,859	2,592 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.3 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	34	22 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8	8 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	45	48 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	47	56 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.3	2.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	62 2000
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	53 2000
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	63	65 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	59	61 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	67	69 2009
Median Age of Total Population	20	24 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	41	30 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	79	51 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	73	45 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	6 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.5 2006	110 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2000)	2.5/3.3
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	3.0/2.6
Provincial Low/High (2000)	2.1/3.1 Ashgabad City/Dashoguz
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Lowest/Highest Level of Education	na/na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2000)	106/70

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2000)	36/26
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,517	6,641 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.7	9.8 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na 25 1998
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na 6 1998
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

MATERNAL HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na 130 2005
MMR, Lower Bound	na	37 2005
MMR, Upper Bound	na	400 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na 99 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na 100 2006

CHILD HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	81 45 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	99 50 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na 11 2005

EDUCATION	1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	na 0 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	na 0 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	na	na

HIV/AIDS	1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na <0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent	na	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent	na	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	4/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	4/4
Provincial Low/High (2000)	0/7 Ashgabad City/Balkan

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	98/97
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	96/99
Provincial Low/High (2000)	93/100 Akhal/Lebap
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2000)	97/98

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	53/54
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	53/53
Provincial Low/High (2000)	49/61 Lebap/Akhal
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2000)	51/50

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19	22 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	24 20 2003
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent	na	4 2000
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female	na	22 2000
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*	na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female	na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female	na	8 2000
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent	na	21 2000
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent	na	42 2000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na na

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	na na
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	77 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	65 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	26 17 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female	na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	349 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na	23 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	na	5 2000
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	na	5 2000
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na 10 2000
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent	na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	2/2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	2/1
Provincial Low/High (2000)	1/3 Akhal/Balkan
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2000)	1/2

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2000)	98/97
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Ukraine

Overview

Ukraine faces a number of challenges: a rapidly ageing society as the result of very low fertility; the increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS; poverty during the global economic crisis; and the recent collapse of the country's currency on the international market. All these factors have made it more difficult for Ukraine to reach the MDG targets.

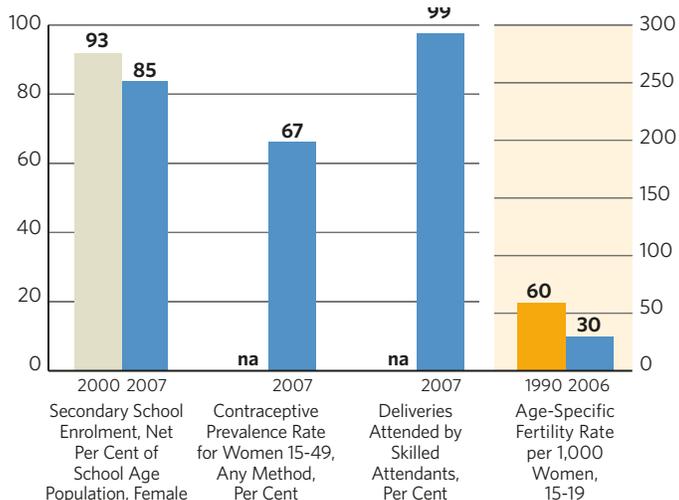
The country's population of 45.7 million is declining at -0.6 per cent per year. By 2050, the UN projects that Ukraine's population will decrease to 35.0 million. The total fertility rate is quite low at 1.4 children per woman, although there has been a gradual increase in recent years. Fully 21 per cent of the population is aged 60 and over. One in five people lived below the national poverty level in 2003, before the worldwide economic crisis began.

Life expectancy at birth remains low for a developed country and the gap between male and female life expectancy is quite wide. For males, life expectancy is 63 years, and for females, 74 years. The Government is concerned with the spread of HIV. From 2001 to 2007, HIV prevalence rose from 0.8 per cent of the adult population to 1.6 per cent, while the number of adults and children infected increased from 210,000 to 440,000.

Maternal mortality was 18 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. Women's health is often poor due to malnutrition, substance abuse, chronic diseases and a lack of attendance at antenatal care clinics. Maternal care is often hampered by substandard facilities and outdated and low quality medical equipment in rural and district level maternity clinics.

By Presidential Decree, a national interagency commission on overcoming the demographic crises was constituted in 2008, reflecting high-level political recognition of population and development issues. Representatives of UNFPA partner institutions, the State Statistics Committee and the Institute of Demography and Social Research are members of the commission.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	24,002	21,076 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	27,890	24,632 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	-0.6 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	13	10 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13	16 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	67	68 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	106	106 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	44	48 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.8	1.4 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	67 2007
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	48 2007
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	69	68 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	64	63 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	73	74 2009
Median Age of Total Population	35	39 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	22	14 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	18	21 2009
Dependency Ratio	51	42 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	32	20 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	18	22 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.8 2006	91 2006	2.6 2006	225 2006

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2007)	1.0/1.5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	1.4/1.0
Provincial Low/High (2007)	0.9/1.4 East/South, West
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	1.7/1.0

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2007)	18/20
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	19/19
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2007)	16/43
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		6,935	7,271 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		-6.3	2.1 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	2	<2 2005
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	20 2003
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	10	9 2005
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	na	97 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	96	93 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	18 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	18 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	36 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2007
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2007

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	18	14 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	21	16 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1 2002

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	0	0 2007
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	0	0 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	100 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	100 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	94 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	94 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	1.6 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	1.9 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	1.3 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	4/5
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	4/4
Provincial Low/High (2007)	1/8 East/South

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	99/98
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	98/99
Provincial Low/High (2007)	98/99 West/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	97/99

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2007)	50/42
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2007)	43/50
Provincial Low/High (2007)	30/58 West/East
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	36/53

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		14	15 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	60	30 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	4 2007
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	20 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		24	23 2007
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		21	21 2007
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	11 2005
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	92 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	91 2007
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	75 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.5 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	1.5 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	100	100 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	na	100 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	73 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	63 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	8 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	38 2008
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	64 2008

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-1,897 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	-18 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	4 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	6 2007
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	10 2007
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	na

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	15/6
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2005)	1/3
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2000)	0/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2000)	2/1
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2007)	97/99
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Uzbekistan

Overview

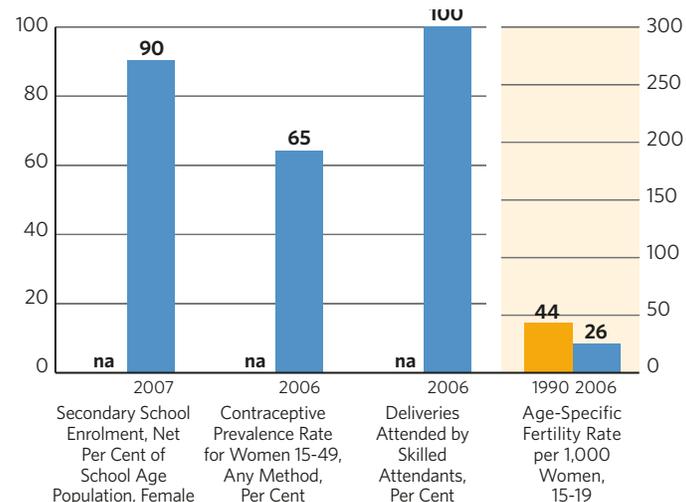
Uzbekistan, the most populous country in Central Asia with 27.5 million people, faces high levels of poverty and unemployment. In 2003, 46 per cent of the population lived in extreme poverty, and current concerns include economic stagnation and Islamic terrorism.

There are stark regional disparities in income and in the use of basic social services, including reproductive health services. Uzbekistan reached agreement with the World Bank and IMF on a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for 2008-2010. The strategy aims to increase economic growth while ensuring that the growth contributes to improvements in public welfare, particularly among the most disadvantaged populations.

The Government has undertaken health care reforms for more than a decade, with a focus on improving the quality of primary health care and equalizing access to maternal and child health care. The maternal mortality ratio—24 deaths per 100,000 live births—is still above European levels, and the Government continues to work toward improving the quality of maternal health care, particularly emergency obstetric care (EMOC). National guidelines on EMOC have been revised and 80 per cent of obstetrician/gynaecologists have been retrained in three provinces. The Government is also working to increase the availability of contraceptive methods and improve service quality. The contraceptive prevalence rate is 65 per cent (59 per cent for modern methods). The Government also plans to develop a modern system for cervical cancer screening, but deterioration of the economic situation may detract the Government's attention from addressing reproductive health issues.

HIV infections have been on the rise since 2000, with an estimated 0.1 per cent of adults living with HIV/AIDS in 2007. Most cases can be attributed to intravenous drug use, though cases resulting from sexual transmission are growing, posing a serious health threat to young people. The Government has a multisectoral national AIDS plan and received its third grant from the Global Fund for US \$21 million beginning in 2004. The grant's focus is on scaling up responses and focusing on vulnerable populations. Activities include providing antiretroviral therapy for people living with AIDS, providing needle exchanges to injecting drug users, distributing condoms to high-risk groups and providing targeted educational materials.

Progress Toward MDGs



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	10,141	13,664 2009
Population in Thousands, Female	10,374	13,824 2009
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	na	1.1 2009
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	34	20 2009
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7	7 2009
Urban Population, Per Cent	40	37 2007
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per 100 Female Births	105	105 2009
Women 15-49, Per Cent of Total Female Population	46	57 2009
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.1	2.2 2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	na	65 2006
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na	59 2006
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	67	68 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	64	65 2009
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	70	71 2009
Median Age of Total Population	19	24 2009
Population Under Age 15, Per Cent	41	29 2009
Population Age 60 and Over, Per Cent	6	6 2009
Dependency Ratio	82	52 2009
Child Dependency Ratio	74	45 2009
Old-age Dependency Ratio	7	7 2009

● ICPD Indicators ▲ MDG Indicators

Public Expenditures on Health and Education			
Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.4 2006	12 2006	na	na

* High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems (2009) estimated that \$49-\$54 per capita is needed to attain the health-related MDGs.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural (2002)	2.5/3.2
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	3.1/2.0
Provincial Low/High (2002)	2.0/3.4 Tashkent City/Central Region
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	4.4/2.1

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural (2006)	51/59
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	58/32
Provincial Low/High (2006)	31/76 Central-Eastern/Southern
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	72/42

Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19:

Urban/Rural (2002)	38/41
Poorest/Richest Quintile (1996)	58/39

Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		1,343	2,656 2008
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		1.6	9.0 2008
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income 2009
Population Below \$1.25/Day, Per Cent	▲	na	46 2003
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Per Cent		na	28 2000
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	▲	na	7 2003
Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply, Per Cent	● ▲	90	88 2006
Access to Improved Sanitation, Per Cent	● ▲	93	96 2006

MATERNAL HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲	na	24 2005
MMR, Lower Bound		na	24 2005
MMR, Upper Bound		na	49 2005
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent	● ▲	na	99 2006
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	na	100 2006

CHILD HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲	61	36 2007
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	● ▲	74	41 2007
Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Moderate and Severe, Per Cent	● ▲	na	5 2006

EDUCATION		1990	Most Recent
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Male	●	0	0 2005
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population 15-24, Female	●	0	0 2005
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	97 2007
Primary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	94 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male		na	103 2007
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female		na	102 2007

HIV/AIDS		1990	Most Recent
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Total, Per Cent	▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Male, Per Cent		na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-49, Female, Per Cent		na	<0.1 2007

Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2002)	5/4
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2002)	3/2
Provincial Low/High (2002)	4/5 East-Central/East-Central

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	100/100
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	100/100
Provincial Low/High (2006)	99/100 *
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	100/100

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	57/60
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	55/57
Provincial Low/High (2006)	51/67 Southern/Eastern
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	61/56

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19	23 2009
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-19	▲	44	26 2006
Adolescent Women 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, Per Cent		na	10 1996
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, 25-49, Female		na	20 2002
Median Age at Marriage/Union, Male*		na	na
Median Age at Marriage/Union, 25-49, Female		na	na
Married/In Union by Age 18, Per Cent, 25-49, Female		na	13 2006
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Reduce Risk of HIV by Consistent Condom Use, Per Cent		na	59 2006
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, Per Cent		na	69 2006
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Male, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Female, Per Cent	● ▲	na	0.1 2007

*Age ranges examined differ across countries

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Parity Index, Net Primary Enrolment	▲	98	97 2007
Gender Parity Index, Net Secondary Enrolment	▲	91	98 2007
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	76 2006
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	61 2006
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	▲	na	18 2009
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, Per Cent Female		na	na
Professional and Technical Workers, Per Cent Female		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DEMAND		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	1,879 2015
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		na	23 2015
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent		na	4 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent		na	4 2006
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● ▲	na	14 1996
Recent Births Unwanted, Per Cent		na	12 1996

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	4/6
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Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	5/4
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Children Under Age 5 Underweight, Severe, Per Cent:

Urban/Rural (2006)	1/1
Lowest/Highest Level of Education (2006)	1/0
Provincial Low/High (2006)	0/1 Tashkent City/Eastern
Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	1/1

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, Per Cent:

Poorest/Richest Quintile (2006)	98/99
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* Western/Central, Southern, Central-Eastern, Eastern, Tashkent City

Glossary

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CPR	Contraceptive prevalence rate
DFID	Department of International Development, United Kingdom
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EmOC	Emergency obstetric care
EU	European Union
FGC	Female genital cutting
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNI	Gross national income
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC	Information, education and communication
IMR	Infant mortality rate
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUD	Intra-uterine device
LAC	Latin America/Caribbean
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, UNICEF
MMR	Maternal mortality ratio
MOH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PLWHAs	People living with HIV/AIDS
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RH	Reproductive health
RH/FP	Reproductive health/family planning
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
SWAp	Sector-wide approach
TFR	Total fertility rate
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Technical Notes

Population in thousands, male/female

Source of data for larger countries: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, (UNDESA), Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. Source of data for smaller countries: U.S. Census Bureau. 2009. International Data Base. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau. This indicator presents the total size of national population by sex, based on a medium variant projection.

Population growth rate, per cent

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator is the annual rate of growth of national populations expressed as a percentage.

Crude birth rate per 1,000 population

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator is the annual number of births per 1,000 total population, unadjusted for the age structure of the population.

Crude death rate per 1,000 population

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator is the annual number of deaths per 1,000 total population, unadjusted for the age structure of the population.

Urban population, per cent

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2008. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator reflects the estimated proportion of the national population living in areas termed 'urban' by that country. Typically, the population living in towns of 2,000 or more or within national or provincial capitals is classified 'urban'.

Sex ratio at birth, male births per female births

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator refers to the ratio of males to females at birth in a given population, expressed as the number of males for every 100 females.

Women aged 15 to 49, per cent of total female population

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator

presents the proportion of the national female population which is comprised of women of reproductive age, most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49.

Total fertility rate per woman aged 15 to 49

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator reflects the average number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime assuming that age-specific fertility rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years (most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49).

Contraceptive prevalence rate for women aged 15 to 49, any/modern method, per cent

Source for data for any method: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. Source for most recent data for modern method: UNDESA, Population Division, 2007. *World Contraceptive Use 2007*. New York: UN; UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. New York: UNICEF; IFC Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys. Calverton, MD: ICF Macro; and CDC, Reproductive Health Surveys. Atlanta, GA: CDC. Source for 1990 data for modern method: UNDESA, Population Division, 1996. *Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use As Assessed in 1994*. New York: UN. These data are derived from sample survey reports and estimate the proportion of married women (including women in consensual unions) currently using any method or a modern method of contraception. Modern methods include male and female sterilisation, IUD, contraceptive pills, injectables, hormonal implants, condoms and female barrier methods. These rates are roughly, but not completely, comparable across countries due to variation in ages of the population surveyed (15 to 49-year-old women being most common), in the timing of the surveys and in the details of the questions.

Life expectancy at birth, total/male/female, years

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if health and living conditions at the time of birth remained the same throughout its lifespan. This measure reflects the health of a country's people and the quality of its health care.

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Median age of total population

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. These data refer to the age at which exactly half of the population is older and half is younger than the given median age.

Population under age 15, per cent

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator presents the proportion of the national population age 15 and under, considered to be a 'dependent age'.

Population age 60 and over, per cent

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator presents the proportion of the national population age 60 and over, considered to be a 'dependent age'.

Dependency ratio

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator refers to the ratio of persons in the 'dependent' ages (under 15 and 60 or 65 and over) to those in the 'economically productive' ages (15 to 60 or 64 years) in a population.

Child dependency ratio

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator refers to the ratio of persons in the child 'dependent' ages (under 15) to those in the 'economically productive' ages (15 to 64 years) in a population.

Old-age dependency ratio

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator refers to the ratio of persons in the old-age 'dependent' ages (65 and over) to those in the 'economically productive' ages (15 to 64 years) in a population.

Gross domestic product per capita, purchasing power parity, (GDP/PPP) international dollars

Source: The World Bank, 2008. *World Development Indicators Online 2008*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. This indicator is the gross domestic product (GDP) converted to international

dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. PPP takes into account differences in the relative prices of goods and services across countries and enables comparison of economic output of one country with another. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars.

Gross domestic product growth rate, annual per cent

Source: The World Bank, 2008. *World Development Indicators Online 2008*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. This indicator reflects the annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Income group per World Bank classification

Source: The World Bank, 2009. *World Bank List of Economies*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. The World Bank classifies every economy according to its gross national income (GNI) per capita. Based on the World Bank's operational lending categories, countries were classified using 2008 GNI per capita as low income, (\$975 or less); middle income (subdivided into lower middle \$976 - \$3,855, and upper middle, \$3,856 - \$11,905); or high income, (\$11,906 or more). These categories are calculated using the World Bank Atlas method.

Population below \$1.25/day, per cent

Source: The World Bank, 2008. *Poverty Data: A Supplement to World Development Indicators 2008*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. This indicator refers to the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day at 2005 international prices. It should be emphasized that for analysis of poverty in a particular country, the World Bank always uses poverty line(s) based on norms for that society. Because of the time involved in collecting and processing the household survey data upon

which these figures are based, and because of the complexities of the estimation exercise, these figures appear with a lag, and are updated only every three years.

Population living below the national poverty line, per cent

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/>, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. This indicator refers to the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Share of income or consumption by poorest quintile

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. This indicator is based on national household consumption or income surveys conducted in varying years. Results of consumption surveys show lower levels of inequality between poor and rich than income surveys, as poor people generally consume a greater share of their income. Because data come from surveys covering different years and using different methodologies, comparisons of this indicator between countries should be made with caution.

Access to improved drinking water supply, per cent

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. This indicator refers to the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved).

Access to improved sanitation, per cent

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. This indicator refers to the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people using improved sanitation facilities, to the total population, expressed as a percentage.

Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births, lower bound/upper bound

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes, when pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births. The MMR is a measure of the risk of death once a woman has become pregnant. Current estimates are based on a methodology that has been improved since earlier estimates were developed. Therefore, 1990 MMR data are not comparable and are not shown. Despite improvements, measurement of MMR is still imprecise. For that reason, the point estimated should be interpreted in light of the upper and lower bounds of uncertainty provided. These are not confidence intervals in the epidemiological or statistical sense, but, together with the point estimate, provide a range in which the true MMR is expected to lie. Source for data on upper and lower bounds: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and The World Bank. 2007. *Maternal Mortality in 2005: Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank*. Geneva: WHO.

Antenatal care, at least one visit, per cent

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. These data refer to the per cent of women with one or more births during the five years preceding the survey, who had received, prior to the most recent birth, at least one antenatal care consultation from a medically trained person – defined as a doctor, nurse, or trained midwife, excluding trained or untrained traditional birth attendants.

Deliveries attended by skilled attendants, per cent

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. This indicator is based on national reports of the proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker, including doctors (specialist or non-specialist), nurses, and/or other persons with midwifery skills who can diagnose and manage obstetrical complications as well as normal deliveries. Traditional birth attendants, trained or not, have been excluded from the category of skilled health workers.

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Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. This indicator refers to the death of an infant born alive who dies within the first year of life. It is expressed as the number of children age 1 year or less who die in the first year of life per 1,000 live births in a given year. Infant mortality is highly sensitive to the level of development. Stillbirths (also referred to as fetal deaths) are not included in infant mortality calculations.

Under age 5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. This indicator refers to the death of any infant or child below the age of 5. Under-5 mortality is expressed as the number of children who die before their fifth birthday, per 1,000 live births in a given year. This indicator is more sensitive than infant mortality to the burden of childhood diseases, including those preventable by immunization.

Children under age 5 underweight, moderate and severe, per cent

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. This indicator presents the proportion of children under 5 who fall two standard deviations (moderate underweight) and three standard deviations (severe underweight) below the median weight-for-age of the reference population.

Illiteracy rate, per cent of population aged 15 to 24, male/female

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, (UIS) Data Centre website, <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco>, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Population Reference Bureau calculations based on UNESCO 2007 literacy data. Illiteracy definitions vary and range from verbally self-identified illiteracy to the inability to pass a formally administered literacy test. UNESCO compiles literacy statistics collected during national population censuses and household surveys. As far as possible, data refer to the proportion of the population who cannot, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life. Literacy is usually assessed exclusively in an official or de facto official language.

Primary/secondary school enrolment, gross per cent of school age population, male/female

Source: UIS Data Centre website, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Gross enrolment ratios (GER) indicate the number of students enrolled in primary and secondary education per 100 individuals in the appropriate age group. GERs include individuals who are older than the level-appropriate age due to lateness in starting school, interrupted schooling, or grade repetition, and may therefore exceed 100.

HIV/AIDS prevalence aged 15 to 49, total/male/female

Source for total prevalence: UNAIDS. 2008. *2008 Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic*. Geneva: UNAIDS. Source for male/female prevalence: Personal communication with UNAIDS, Geneva.

Proportion of population aged 15 to 24

Source: UNDESA, Population Division. 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator presents the proportion of the national population between the ages of 15 and 24, the approximate period between childhood and full maturity.

Age-specific fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. The Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) is the annual number of births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. The ASFR is summed over all women in the age cohort and does not reflect fully the level of fertility for women during their youth. The measure also does not indicate the full dimensions of adolescent pregnancy, as it includes only live births in the numerator, and excludes stillbirths and spontaneous or induced abortions.

Adolescent women aged 15 to 19 who have begun childbearing, per cent

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, ICF Macro. Calverton, MD: ICF Macro. This indicator presents the proportion of women aged 15 to 19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child. Adolescent fertility is a major social and health concern because women who give birth in their teens are more likely than women who become mothers in their 20s to suffer severe complications during pregnancy.

and childbirth, affecting the health and survival of both mother and child.

Median age at first sexual intercourse, female, aged 25 to 49

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, ICF Macro. Calverton, MD: ICF Macro and Reproductive Health Surveys, CDC. Atlanta, GA: CDC. This indicator is the age at which half of all women aged 25 to 49 have had their first experience of sexual intercourse.

Median age at marriage/union, aged 25 to 59 for male/25 to 49 for female

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, ICF Macro. Calverton, MD: ICF Macro and Reproductive Health Surveys, CDC. Atlanta, GA: CDC. This indicator is the age at which half of women or men within a given age range have married or are living in a consensual union for the first time. Due to the generally later age at which men marry, age ranges of marriage/union differ for women and men. For women, the standard is 25 to 49 years. For men, age ranges differ across countries and vary from 25 or 30 to 49, 54 or 59.

Married/in union by age 18, per cent, female aged 25 to 49

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF; Demographic and Health Surveys, ICF Macro. Calverton, MD: ICF Macro; and Reproductive Health Surveys, CDC. Atlanta, GA: CDC. This indicator reflects the percentage of women ages 20 to 49 who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18.

HIV knowledge, men/women aged 15 to 24 who know that a person can reduce risk of HIV by consistent condom use, per cent

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF; Demographic and Health Surveys, ICF Macro. Calverton, MD: ICF Macro; and Reproductive Health Surveys, CDC. Atlanta, GA: CDC. Data are based on prompted questions about whether AIDS can be avoided by using condoms. The denominator includes all respondents including those who have not heard of AIDS.

HIV knowledge, women aged 15 to 24 who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV, per cent

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF; Demographic and Health Surveys, ICF Macro.

Calverton, MD: ICF Macro; and Reproductive Health Surveys, CDC. Atlanta, GA: CDC. This indicator refers to the percentage of 15 to 24-year-old women who know that a healthy looking person can be infected with the AIDS virus. Only data on women are presented, as relatively little data are available for men.

HIV/AIDS prevalence, aged 15 to 24, male/female, per cent

Source: UNAIDS, 2008. 2008 Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS. These data derive from surveillance system reports and model estimates. Data provided for men and women aged 15 to 24 are the average of the high and low estimates reported for each country. Male-female differences reflect physiological and social vulnerability to the illness and are affected by age differences between sexual partners.

Gender parity index, net primary/secondary enrolment

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. This indicator is the ratio of the number (multiplied by 100) of female students to the number of male students enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools in each level, regardless of ages.

Labour force participation rate aged 15 to 64, male/female

Source: UNSD, Gender Info 2007 database, <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/genderinfo/>. This indicator reflects the proportion of the population (aged 15 to 64) that is economically active, either employed or looking for work.

Seats in parliament held by women, per cent

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. This indicator presents the per cent of seats in Parliament or equivalent government body that are held by women. Where there are lower and upper houses, data refer to the weighted average of women's shares of seats in both houses.

Legislators, senior officials and managers, per cent female

Source: UNDP. 2008. *Human Development Report 2007/2008*. New York: UNDP. Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include legislators, senior

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government officials, traditional chiefs and heads of villages, senior officials of special interest organisations, corporate managers, directors and chief executives, production and operations department managers and other department and general managers.

Professional and technical workers, per cent female

Source: UNDP, 2008. *Human Development Report 2007/2008*. New York: UNDP. Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (and associate professionals), life science and health professionals (and associate professionals), teaching professionals (and associate professionals) and other professionals and associate professionals.

Projected increase/decrease in women of reproductive age, 2000 to 2015, thousands

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator presents the projected change for the period 2000-2015 in the total number of women of reproductive age (most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49), based on medium variant population projections.

Projected increase/decrease in women of reproductive age, 2000 to 2015, per cent

Source: UNDESA, Population Division, 2009. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: UN. This indicator presents the projected change in the proportion of the national population comprised of women of reproductive age (most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49) using medium projections for the period 2000-2015.

Unmet need for family planning, total/spacing/limiting, per cent

Source of data for total: Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN. Source of data for spacing/limiting: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF; Demographic and Health Surveys, ICF Macro. Calverton, MD: ICF Macro; and Reproductive Health Surveys, CDC. Atlanta, GA: CDC. These indicators are

reported here for women who are married or in union. Women are considered to have an "unmet need" for family planning when they are fecund, sexually active and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the birth of their next child for at least two years, but are not using any method of contraception. Women with an unmet need for family planning include all pregnant women whose pregnancies were unwanted at the time of conception; all postpartum amenorrheic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was unwanted or mistimed; and all fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic, and who either do not want any more children (want to limit family size) or who wish to postpone the birth of a child for at least two years, or do not know when or if they want another child (want to space births), but are not using contraception. Women who became pregnant unintentionally due to contraceptive failure are not included as women with an unmet need for family planning. The Demographic and Health Survey definition of unmet need changed between 1990 and more recent surveys, and strict comparisons between older and newer data should be avoided.

Recent births unwanted, per cent

Source: This indicator, created by John B. Casterline (Director, Initiative in Population Research and Robert T. Lazarus Professor in Population Studies, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University) is based on data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS; ICF Macro) and Reproductive Health Surveys, (RHS; CDC). It represents the percentage of births occurring in the three years preceding the demographic survey that were unwanted, according to a woman's previously stated desire not to have more children. The number of births during the three years is obtained from the woman's complete birth history as recorded in the DHS or RHS. The percentage of these births that are unwanted is determined on the basis of a woman's stated desires at the time of the survey to have no further births. By comparing parity-specific desires with childbearing experience during the three-year period, birth-order-specific percentages of births that were unwanted can be inferred, assuming stability during the three-year period in parity-specific desires to have no further births. Births in the month of interview are excluded from the calculation. The overall percentage of births unwanted is a weighted sum of the birth-order-specific percentages. For further detail, see

John B. Casterline and Laila O. el-Zeini, 2007, "Estimation of unwanted fertility." *Demography* 44(4): 729-745.

INTERNAL DISPARITY INDICATORS

Values for select indicators from the above list are disaggregated according to several criteria that may reveal internal disparities in access to health care or health status, such as whether one resides in an urban versus rural area. (Indicator definitions are provided by name in the section above.) For disaggregation by education levels, we present the values for the lowest and highest levels. The classifications for education differ across countries. For provincial data, we present the values for the provinces or regions with the lowest and the highest levels and indicate the names of the respective provinces. For wealth quintiles based on household assets, we present the values for the poorest and the richest 20 per cent (quintile groups) of individuals in the population, (and not quintiles of individuals at risk for any one health indicator). Note that for "Antenatal care, at least one visit", and "Deliveries attended by skilled attendants", the definition of skilled health personnel varies across surveys. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, they may differ from the totals presented above them. Sources: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF), Demographic and Health Surveys (ICF Macro), Reproductive Health Surveys (CDC), other nationally representative surveys, and calculations provided in *Gwatkin et al. (2003) Initial Country-Level Information about Socio-economic difference in Health, Nutrition, and Population*. Second Edition. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

GRAPH INDICATORS

Secondary school enrolment, net per cent of school-age population

Source: UIS Data Centre website, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. This indicator shows the extent to which children of the official age for secondary school are enrolled at the secondary level in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organised educational programs. A pair of bar charts shows the change in the net per cent of secondary school enrolment between two time periods. The bar on the left represents data primarily from 1999 through the early 2000s; the bar on the right represents data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Contraceptive prevalence rate for women aged 15 to 49, any method, per cent

See "Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women aged 15 to 49, Any Method, Per Cent" for source and definition. A pair of bar charts shows the change in the contraceptive prevalence rate for women aged 15 to 49 for any method between two time periods. The bar on the left represents data from around 1990 (1988-1992) and the bar on the right represents data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Deliveries attended by skilled attendants, per cent

See "Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent" for source and definition. A pair of bar charts shows the change in the per cent of deliveries attended by skilled attendants between two time periods. The bar on the left represents data from around 1990 (1988-1992) and the bar on the right represents data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Age-specific fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19

See "Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women aged 15 to 19" for source and definition. A pair of bar charts shows a change in the age-specific fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 between two time periods. The bar on the left represents data from around 1990 (1988-1992) and the bar on the right represents data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

TABLE INDICATORS

Public expenditure on health and education, as per cent of GDP and per capita (\$US)

Source: *The World Bank, 2008. World Development Indicators Online 2008*. Calculations for public expenditure on health per capita are made by the Population Reference Bureau based on "health expenditure, public, per cent of GDP", "health expenditure per capita", and "health expenditure, total, per cent of GDP". Data come from the most recent years for which all the indicators used in the calculation are available. Public expenditure on health consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organisations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. An earlier

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estimate showed that \$30 to \$40 per capita per year, mostly from public expenditures, was the minimum needed to introduce essential health interventions, including those necessary to fight the AIDS pandemic, in low-income countries. See: Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, *Macroeconomics and Health: Investing in Health for Economic Development*, New York: United Nations, 2001).

More recently, a high-level taskforce chaired by the British Government and the World Bank has estimated the costs of the interventions and health-system support required to accelerate achievement of the health MDGs in low-income countries. (See Task Force on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems, *More Money for Health, and More Health for the Money*, 2009). When combined with current spending on health in low-income countries (US\$31 billion or an average of US\$25 per capita), the total needed to achieve the health MDGs is estimated at US\$49 to US\$54 per capita. Two-thirds or more of total expenditures need to be devoted to general health system strengthening, which includes health worker training, multipurpose health facilities, investments for logistics, information systems, governance and financing systems. The Public Expenditures table enables comparison of the recommended expenditures on health needed to achieve the MDGs with actual per capita expenditures in each country.

Public expenditure on primary and secondary education, as per cent of GDP and per student (\$US)

Source: UIS Data Centre website, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Calculations are made by the Population Reference Bureau. Public expenditure on primary and secondary education as per cent of GDP is calculated based on the statistics on “public expenditure on education as per cent of GDP”, “educational expenditure in primary as per cent of total educational expenditure”, and “educational expenditure in secondary as per cent of total educational expenditure”. It consists of current and capital expenditures on education by local, regional and national governments, including municipalities (household contributions are excluded). Public expenditure per student is a weighted average of the corresponding figure at primary and secondary levels, using number of enrolled students as weights. It is calculated based on the statistics on “public expenditure per pupil as a per cent of GDP per capita, primary”, “enrolment in primary, public and

private, all programmes, both sexes”, “public expenditure per pupil as a per cent of GDP per capita, secondary”, “enrolment in total secondary, public and private, all programmes, both sexes”, and additional data on “GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$)” from World Development Indicators Online 2008 (The World Bank). Data come from the most recent years for which all the indicators used in the calculation are available. When data are not available from the same year, the closest available year is used.

Additional Notes

DATA FROM MOST RECENT YEAR

“Most recent year” indicates that data are from the most recent year since 1995 available at the time of publication. Years differ depending on the indicator and source used.

DATA FROM 1990

1990 data are from the period of 1988 to 1992. Years differ depending on the indicator and source used.



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