

Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators 2005

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The Arab States region is home to some 320 million people living in 22 countries that stretch 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.

Some countries are advancing well toward meeting the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The least developed countries, which represent 22 per cent of the population of the region, and rural areas have generally fared poorly. Many countries lack relevant or reliable data. Better, and more standardized, statistics are needed to document progress, mobilize political will and design evidence-based reforms. A number of regional initiatives are underway or being planned to provide reliable and comparable data, including the World Health Survey and the Pan Arab Project for Family Health, which aims to make available a comprehensive and dynamic database on family health in the region.

Over the last few decades, literacy rates and life expectancy increased throughout much of the region. Infrastructure improvements brought safe water to more than 80 per cent of the population, and sanitation to most of those living in urban areas. However, progress slowed in the 1990s and in some countries has reversed. Since 1990 the percentage of people living below \$1 per day has not improved, and the percentage living below \$2 per day has increased from 21 to 23 per cent of the population. About one out of five people in the region lives on less than \$2 a day, according to World Bank estimates.

Recent political upheavals, military conflicts and escalation of political instability have complicated development and poverty reduction. The Iraq war, the Palestinian-Israeli conflicts, the Sudan civil war and terrorist acts in many countries have resulted in considerable loss of life and property, generated psychological and economic insecurity, and increased the numbers of displaced persons. In many places, the conflict has undermined progress in civil liberties, reproductive health and the status of women. Violence against women has accelerated in areas of armed conflict.

The region once had the highest population growth rates in the world. Fertility declined significantly in the 1990s, but the growth rate is still high — about 2 per cent compared to 1.4 per cent for the less-developed world as a whole. Use of modern contraception has become more widespread. Nevertheless, because of its huge youth population, the region faces enormous growth in the coming years. The UN projects that the region will be home to some 372 million people by 2020 (compared to about 269 million in 2003, and 150 million in 1980). Concerted efforts will be needed if human progress is to keep pace.

Young people represent the fastest growing segment of Arab populations. Some 34 per cent of the region's population is below the age of 15 and the median age is 22 years. The high rates of unemployment, especially among these young people, is a key area of concern. Unemployment is generally high (at least 15 per cent of the workforce) throughout the region, according to the World Bank, and jobless rates among youth are twice the regional average in some countries. Issues related to their special needs are beginning to receive higher levels of attention and agencies (including UNFPA), governmental institutions, and civil society organizations have initiated various programmes to empower youth groups and build their capacities to influence development and population policies. Many of the Arab governments are working to expand and sustain employment opportunities by building up human capital. Many have increased spending on education, vocational training, expansion of markets and credits for small businesses.

The region as a whole has made progress on closing the gender gap in early education, one of the MDG targets. However, illiteracy and inequity persist. Some 10 million children, mostly girls, do not attend primary school. And although women's access to education has tripled since 1970, over half of adult women are illiterate. Women's participation in economic and political life is increasing, but slowly. Fewer than

The Arab States

20 per cent of women are employed in the non-agricultural sector, and women occupy only a small percentage (about 5 per cent) of legislative seats in the region. There is a growing acknowledgement of gender equality in constitutions, legislation and policies. Nevertheless, cultural, social and economic factors, as well as lack of political will, undermine their full implementation.

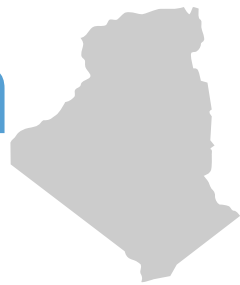
Tracking progress in some reproductive health areas, such as maternal mortality and HIV prevention, is difficult because of a lack of good data. Although these key issues are receiving more attention, the majority of Arab countries have not fully integrated reproductive health services within their basic health care systems. Because HIV prevalence appears to be fairly low, this is an opportune time for public awareness campaigns to keep the infection from gaining a foothold, and some countries are addressing HIV prevention among young people through training, educational materials, and establishment of youth networks.

Maternal deaths seem to diverge widely, from relative low rates in the more developed countries to more than 800 deaths per 100,000 live births in a few of the least developed Arab States. The continuing trend for women to marry and begin childbearing early may be a contributing factor to high maternal mortality. Female genital mutilation/cutting remains a common practice in a few countries of the region, although governments, religious leaders, national women's and youth groups, health professional organizations and the media are making steady progress in publicizing the health risks of and taking measures to end this harmful traditional practice.

Scarcity of water and arable land are two major resource concerns. Most of the countries below the World Bank's 'water poverty' line are in the Arab States. The amount of cultivated land per capita is declining as well, both because of population increase and desertification.

All of the Arab States still could meet the MDGs, according to UNDP, but that will demand immediate action, accelerated progress and clear development priorities. Arab governments and growing segments of civil society and the general population increasingly recognize that curbing rapid population growth, investing in girls' education and reducing high maternal mortality ratios contribute to socio-economic development and stronger families. Governments, regional organizations, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Arab League are establishing population commissions and other entities to conduct research and studies responsive to specific population and cultural dynamics and economic conditions. Another promising sign is increased activity from civil society organizations, which are spearheading numerous service delivery and reform initiatives and interacting more closely with governments and ESCWA.

Algeria



Overview

Algeria's economic performance has 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 labor participation rate of just 28 per cent among those of working age. Nearly a quarter (23 per cent) of Algerians live below the national poverty line. Furthermore, rural to urban migration is straining Algeria's housing and health infrastructure.

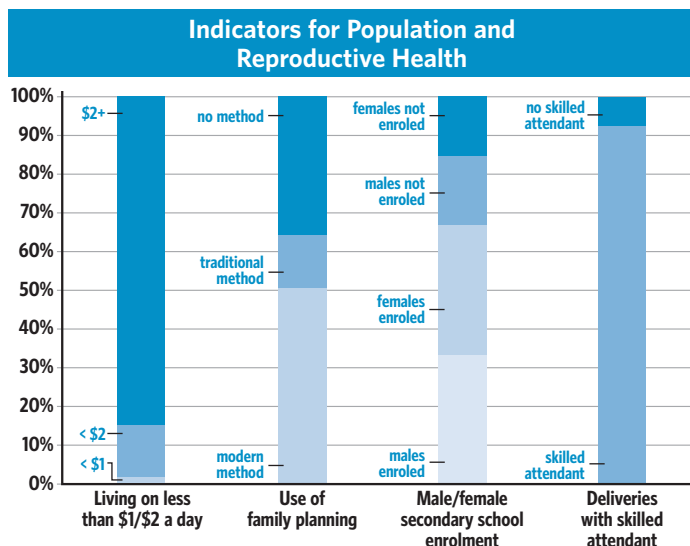
Algeria, with a population of 32.8 million, is one of 23 countries showing significant progress toward achieving the goals and targets set by the ICPD Programme of Action and MDGs.

Reproductive health indicators are improving. Infant mortality dropped from 59 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 34 in 2005 while childhood mortality fell from 61 deaths per 1,000 in 1995 to 37 in 2005. Among women, fertility rates declined from 4.7 births per woman in 1990 to 3.6 in 2005 and the use of modern contraceptives rose from 43 per cent in 1992 to 50 per cent in 2000. Currently, trained medical practitioners attend 92 per cent of all births. Additionally, HIV/AIDS prevalence remains less than 1 per cent of the population.

Algeria is increasing primary school enrolment, but has not closed the gender gap in education — the ratio of girls-to-boys enrolment was 0.88 in 2000. More girls than boys are enrolled in secondary schools (ratio of 1.03 in 2000). But there are twice as many illiterate women (37 per cent) as men (19 per cent). And only 13 per cent of women are in the paid labor force, compared to 82 per cent of men.

A new health promotion 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 more progressive amendments were endorsed by Parliament in March 2005.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	12,738.6	16,576.7
Population in Thousands, Female	12,552.1	16,277.1
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	31.8	24.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.7	5.0
Urban Population, %	51.4	60.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	46.1	57.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.71	3.55
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	42.9	50.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	46.7	64.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 160	140
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	35
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	260
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	20.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 58.9	34.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 61	37
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	45
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	52
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 66.9	71.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 68.3	73.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 65.7	70.3
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 18.2	24.0
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 5.5	6.5
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 87	52

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.20	57.30	3.55	261.14

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.1/2.7
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	29.9/33.5
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	30.0/51.0 Central/West
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	6,248
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		3	6
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	<2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	12.2	22.6
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	2.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	69	87
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		58	58
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	na	92
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	64.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	54.5
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		36	19
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		59	37
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		14	5
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		32	11
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.81	0.88
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.03
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	113
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	77
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	83
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	7
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	5
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	1
Undernourished People, %		5.0	6.0
Refugees, Number		219,300	169,033
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	2
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	0.0

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20.4	22.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		28.5	8.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		27.7	27.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		23.7	23.7
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	na

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	na
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	81.7
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	12.6
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		2.0	6.0
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	2,476.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	23.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	52.9/50.3
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	51.5/66.4 South/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	1.0/1.7
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	0.7/3.2 West/South
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Bahrain



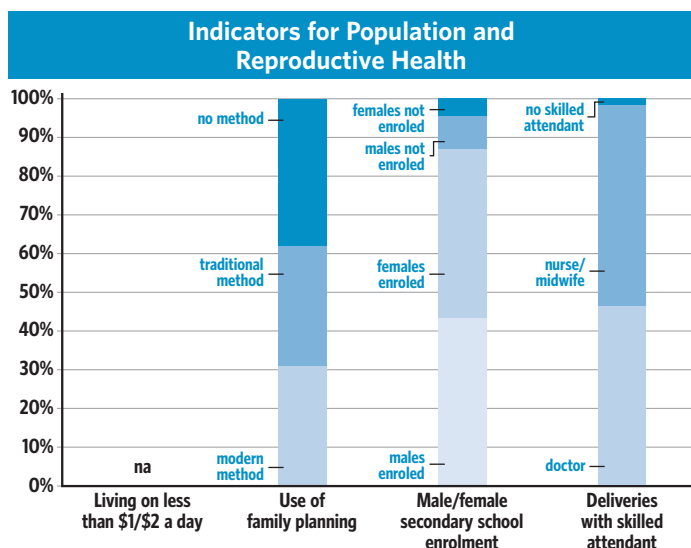
Overview

Bahrain has a strong, increasingly diversified economy, a high standard of living, and virtually no one lives in extreme poverty. Immigrants make up nearly 40 per cent of the country's 727,000 people, and account for 60 per cent of the labor force. Unemployment is about 10 per cent and is highest among the young and higher educated. Nearly three-quarters of unemployed persons with secondary education are women.

Bahrain ranks highest among all Arab States on the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI). It is making significant progress toward achieving the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals. Free access to education has led to nearly 100 per cent enrolment in primary schools. Ratio of girls-to-boys primary school enrolment was .96 in 2002, and more women than men are enrolled in secondary schools. Illiteracy is low and falling, but rates for women 15 and older are nearly double that for men (14 per cent, compared to 7 per cent). Women also represent only 24 per cent of the labor force, despite being highly educated. In order to improve the workforce, the government developed job training and placement centres, revised the national syllabus, and promoted greater use of participatory teaching methods.

Reproductive health is part of the primary health care system. Nearly all births — 98 per cent — are attended by trained practitioners, modern contraceptive prevalence is about 31 per cent, and the total fertility rate is 3 lifetime births per woman. Low and falling maternal, infant and childhood mortality, and increasing life expectancy (73 years for men and 76 for women) also contribute to Bahrain's high HDI ranking.

While HIV/AIDS prevalence is only 0.2 per cent for all adults, the number of 15-49 year old women living with HIV/AIDS nearly doubled between 2001 and 2003. With a highly mobile and young population, the government is implementing public awareness and education campaigns, and in June 2004 hosted a multi-sector workshop on early responses to HIV/AIDS.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	286.2	413.9
Population in Thousands, Female	206.7	312.8
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	28.8	23.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	3.8	3.3
Urban Population, %	88.2	90.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	54.8	57.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.72	2.99
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	30.3	30.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	53.4	61.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 60	28
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	19
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	38
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	11.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 20.3	13.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 26	16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	20
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 71.0	74.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 73.5	76.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 69.3	73.4
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 25.9	29.8
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 3.7	4.5
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 51	43

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.17	372.24	3.83	2203.69

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	4.7
Highest Level of Education	3.0
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

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

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	17,170
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		na	5
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	High income: non OECD
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	100	100
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		99	97
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	99	98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		13	7
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		25	14
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		4	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		5	1
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.95	0.96
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.01
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	97
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	97
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	93
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	99
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	7
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	11
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	3
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	0
Undernourished People, %		na	na
Refugees, Number		na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	0.2
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		16.2	15.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		26.5	17.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		28.4	28.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		25.6	25.6
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	na

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	0.4
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	66.0
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	64.6
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	24.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		na	7.5
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	10.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	19.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	43.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	20.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	93.8
Highest Level of Education, %	99.7
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	26.6
Highest Level of Education, %	36.5
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Djibouti



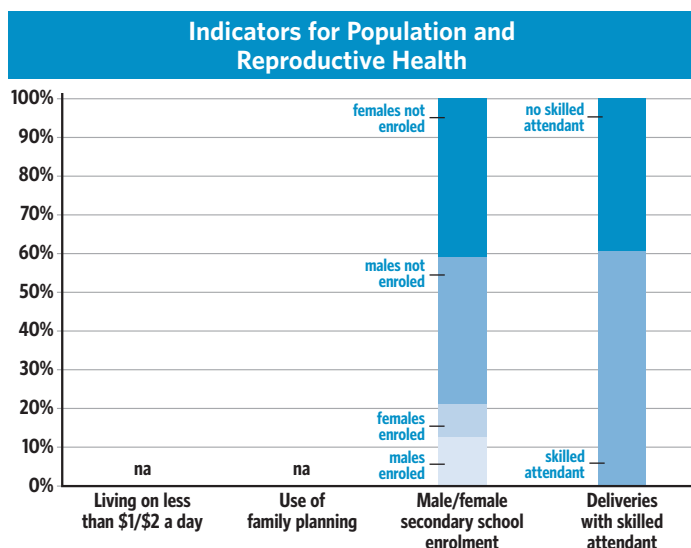
Overview

Although Djibouti is strategically located at the mouth of the Red Sea and has a large natural harbor, it has few natural resources and is dependent on foreign aid, particularly for development. Poverty is widespread with 45 per cent of the country's nearly 800,000 people living below the national poverty line and life expectancy at birth is among the lowest in the world (averaging 53 years).

Some progress is being made toward achieving the targets of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals. Since 1990, infant mortality rates dropped slightly from 115 to 88 deaths per 1,000 live births. The country is off track in terms of net primary school enrolment; fewer girls than boys are enrolled and more women than men are illiterate, even among 15-24 year olds.

An extremely youthful population (with a median age of just 19), high mobility, and flows of refugees contribute to a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year olds is high at 11 per cent. Poor obstetric care, high fertility and continued practice of excision and fibulation contribute to unacceptably high maternal mortality ratios (730 deaths per 100,000 live births).

Guided by an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, development partners, including UNFPA, the World Bank and USAID, are investing in strategies to: reduce maternal, infant and childhood mortality; contain the spread of HIV/AIDS and improve enrolment in primary schools. Projects aim to improve quality of care by training health care practitioners, strengthening referral systems, increasing access to essential medicines, including contraceptives, expanding voluntary testing and enhancing care and treatment for persons living with HIV/AIDS.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	278.2	396.5
Population in Thousands, Female	279.8	396.6
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	42.5	42.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.5	12.3
Urban Population, %	75.3	84.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.04	1.04
Women 15-49, %	46.9	48.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.25	5.37
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 570	730
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	190
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	1,400
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	38.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 115.7	88.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 168	133
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	168
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	185
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 50.6	53.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 52.2	54.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 49.1	52.1
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 17.8	18.9
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 4.0	4.7
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 87	80

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.33	28.57	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.1/4.9
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	104.8/85.3
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	2,144
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	na	4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	45.1
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 43	80
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	76	76
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 79	61
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	33	20
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	60	39
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	18	9
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	36	15
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.71	0.75
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.28
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	48
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	37
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	29
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	20
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	20
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	17
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	13
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	3
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	28,000	27,034
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	1,660
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	2.9
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	2.0
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	2.6

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.0	20.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	70.5	53.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.1	27.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.3	19.3
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	11.4
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	67.2	67.2
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	30.2	30.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	10.8
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	67.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	28.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	8.0/0.3
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Egypt



Overview

Egypt has a population of 74 million inhabitants living on 6 per cent of its land area. It is ranked 119 on the Human Development Index and is classified as a middle-income country. Yet in 2002, 3 per cent of Egypt's population was subsisting on a dollar a day or less, struggling to meet basic needs for food, shelter and education.

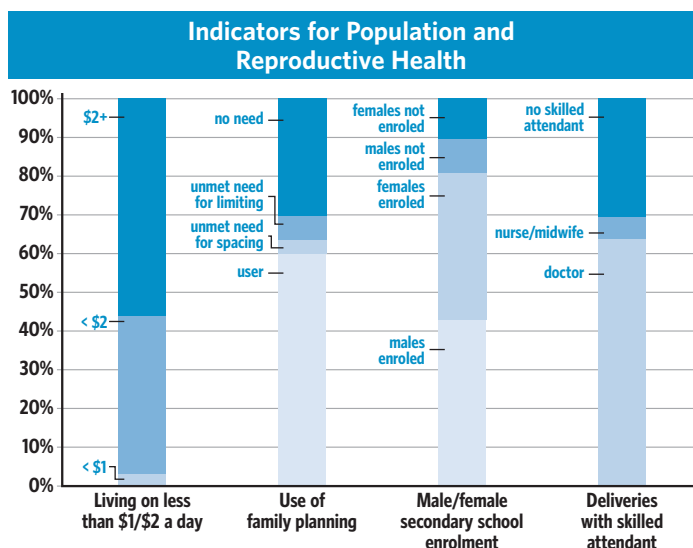
The total fertility rate is 3.7 lifetime births per woman. Fertility rates have dropped mainly because of a successful national family planning programme. Among women of reproductive age, 54 per cent are using a modern method of contraception.

About 49 per cent of mothers receive antenatal care. Almost 70 per cent of births are assisted by a skilled attendant and 60 per cent of them take place in a health care facility. The infant mortality rate has dropped to 33 per 1,000 live births.

The maternal mortality ratio has dropped significantly over the past decade, from 170 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 84 in 2000. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is classified as "low level" with just 8,100 HIV positive cases. However, female circumcision is virtually universal among women of reproductive age: eight out of ten mothers have a circumcised daughter.

Egypt is making progress towards reaching the MDG and ICPD Programme of Action goals. Gross enrolment ratios in primary schools, for instance, have improved: 95 per cent of all girls attend primary school, compared to 100 of boys.

Nevertheless, the country lags behind in empowering women and providing more equitable access to quality education. To address these inequities the government established the National Council for Women (NCW), 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.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	28,020.8	37,120.0
Population in Thousands, Female	27,652.7	36,912.9
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	31.8	27.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8.7	5.8
Urban Population, %	43.4	42.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	46.4	51.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.35	3.67
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	44.8	53.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	46.2	56.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 170	84
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	42
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	170
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	21.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 73.2	33.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 82	39
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	44
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	52
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 62.5	70.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 63.9	72.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 61.1	68.2
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 19.4	22.8
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 6.2	7.1
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 82	62

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.80	21.67	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:	
Urban/Rural	2.6/3.6
No Education, Primary	4.1
Highest Level of Education	3.2
Provincial Low/High	2.2/3.8 Urban Governorates/Upper Egypt
Poorest/Richest Quintile	4.4/2.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:	
Urban/Rural	34.0/51.4
No Education, Primary	57.3
Highest Level of Education	28.6
Provincial Low/High	26.3/54.8 Urban Governorates/Upper Egypt
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	75.6/29.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	97.9/33.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:	
Urban/Rural	31.0/58.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	93.0/25.0
Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:	
Urban/Rural, %	4.7/10.5
No Education, Primary, %	19.8

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	3,950
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	5	4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	3.1
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	16.7
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	3.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 86	98
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	55	49
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 24	69
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	57.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	62.1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	40	31
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	66	51
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	29	21
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	49	32
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.80	0.89
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.90
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	95
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	88
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	82
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	12
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	11
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	10
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	2
Undernourished People, %	5.0	3.0
Refugees, Number	5,500	88,749
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	5,409
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	<0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.0

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	18.4	20.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	74.5	42.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.4	26.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.6	21.6
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	39.1	33.4
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.3
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	75.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	0.6
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	75.6	72.3
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	27.4	21.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	2.0	3.6
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	9.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	30.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	5,666.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	25.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● 6.8	3.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● 13.3	6.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● 20.1	9.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 2609.1	1807.3

Highest Level of Education	9.7
Provincial Low/High, %	3.3/10.0 Urban Governorates/Upper Egypt
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	86.7/59.0
No Education, Primary, %	47.8
Highest Level of Education, %	88.6
Provincial Low/High, %	55.3/90.2 Upper Egypt/Urban Governorates
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	31.4/94.2
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	61.5/53.0
No Education, Primary, %	54.2
Highest Level of Education, %	59.1
Provincial Low/High, %	45.7/64.5 Upper Egypt/Urban Governorates
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	42.6/60.8
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	11.3/4.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	4.4/1.7

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	1.2/1.3
No Education, Primary, %	1.4
Highest Level of Education, %	1.0
Provincial Low/High, %	0.8/1.5 Lower Egypt/Urban Governorates
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	1.2/0.1
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	66.4/94.8
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	81.4/93.8
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	1.4/0.1
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	31.1/84.4



Overview

In 1980, Iraq had nearly US\$35 billion in foreign exchange reserves and one of the best medical care systems among the Arab States. Long periods of war and internal conflicts have destroyed much of its social and economic structures. As a consequence, many of Iraq's development partners, including UNFPA and other United Nations agencies, severely curtailed their humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction efforts.

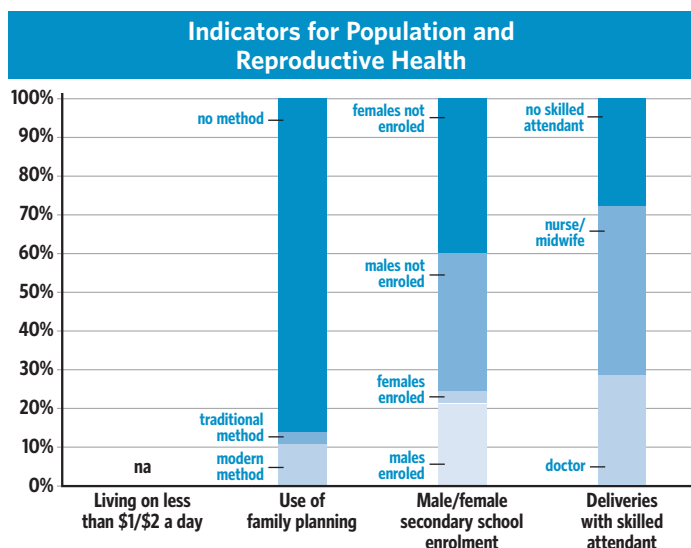
Due to a lack of reliable data, it is difficult to know the current status of Iraqi citizens' standard of living. Prior to 2003, Iraq had a largely young population (40 per cent were under 15 years of age), and it ranked 73 out of 95 countries in the Human Poverty Index.

Maternal mortality stands at 250 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000. Between 1990 and 2005 skilled attendance at delivery dropped; infant mortality increased from 61 deaths per 1,000 live births to 88 per 1,000 live births; life expectancy fell from 62 years to 60; and under-five mortality increased from 101 deaths per 1,000 live births to 116 deaths per 1,000 live births, the only Arab State to register an increase.

Between 1998 and 2000, primary school enrolment rates rose for both girls (80.1 to 99.8) and boys (95.6 to 120.1). Secondary rates increased for both, though rates for girls lagged behind boys (35.3 and 49.8, respectively).

Provision of funds needed for recovery and long-term development is delayed due to on-going instability. UNFPA, in collaboration with international and national NGOs, supplied reproductive health equipment and commodities in 2003, and continued its support to the Ministry of Health throughout 2004.

In October 2004, the US government announced the provision of US\$10 million to Iraqi NGOs to prepare women for full participation in 2005 elections, and the UN launched a US\$60 million emergency operation to reach the most vulnerable groups.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	9,377.9	14,586.6
Population in Thousands, Female	9,137.0	14,220.6
Population Growth Rate, %	na	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39.3	37.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8.3	9.0
Urban Population, %	69.7	66.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	45.8	49.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.93	5.08
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	10.4	10.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	13.7	13.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 310	250
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	62
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	460
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	63.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 60.5	87.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 101	115
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	103
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	112
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 62.3	59.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 63.9	61.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 60.8	58.4
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 17.4	19.1
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 4.8	4.5
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 91	78

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
0.30	2.20	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

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

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

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

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	-7	-7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 93	81
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	65	76
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 74	72
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	49	43
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	80	75
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	44	39
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	75	69
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.80	0.79
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.59
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	120
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	100
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	50
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	35
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	95,000	134,190
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	437
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	<0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.7	20.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	50.5	39.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.3	26.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.3	22.3
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	76.4
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	17.3
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	11.0	31.6
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	3,407.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	36.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	79.0/60.2
No Education, Primary, %	60.9
Highest Level of Education, %	84.7
Provincial Low/High, %	45.4/91.6 Ta'amem/Najaf
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	29.8/15.0
No Education, Primary, %	20.6
Highest Level of Education, %	32.0
Provincial Low/High, %	8.7/35.5 Dohouk/Baghdad
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	1.8/2.5
No Education, Primary, %	2.3
Highest Level of Education, %	1.4
Provincial Low/High, %	0.9/3.8 Suleimaniya/Thi-Qar
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Jordan



Overview

Jordan has experienced strong and steady economic growth in recent years. According to the latest official figures, economic growth in 2004 reached 7.5 per cent, the highest since 1993.

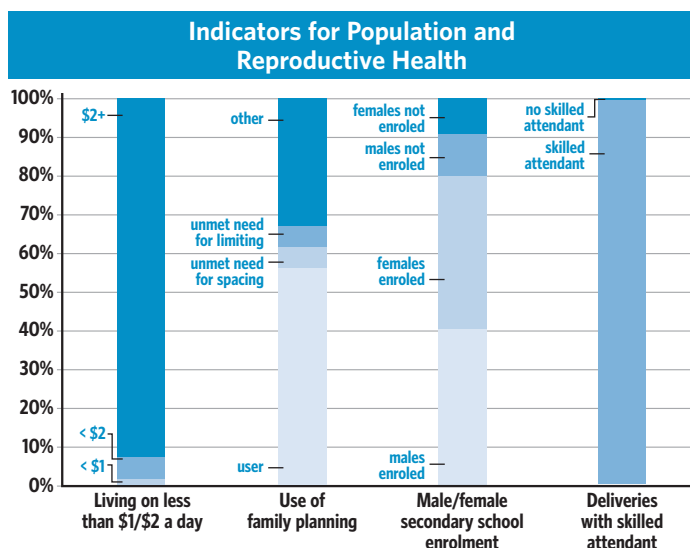
This growth is contributing to better education, health and other social welfare indicators. In the 2005 Human Development Report, Jordan ranked 90th of 177 countries in the Human Development Index. Primary school enrolment was universal for girls and boys, and secondary school enrolment rates were 87 per cent for girls and 85 per cent for boys. Despite being highly educated, women's labor force participation is only 12.3 per cent, compared to 66.4 per cent for men. The country also has a young population — 20 per cent are between the ages of 15 and 24 years. With high unemployment rates, Jordan expects to bring its education and training systems more in line with labor market needs.

According to Jordan's 2005 Millennium Development Goals Report, progress has been made toward achieving the goals and targets of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and MDGs, particularly in education, life expectancy (72 years in 2005) and attended births (100 per cent in 2002).

Despite declines, the government is concerned about population growth, which is 2.4 per cent per year. Other indicators, though falling, remain high: the total fertility rate in 2005 was 4.3 lifetime births per woman; maternal mortality was 41 deaths per 100,000 live births and childhood mortality was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births. Despite the high percentage of attended births and increased contraceptive prevalence (from 27 per cent in 1990 to 41 per cent in 2002 for modern methods), poor postnatal care contributes to maternal mortality.

The government is allocating resources to improve quality and access to reproductive health services, upgrade postnatal care through education and information campaigns, and extend health insurance coverage to poor and marginalized groups.

Though HIV/AIDS prevalence is less than 0.1 per cent of the population, the government's National AIDS Programme focuses on youth.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,695.5	2,963.8
Population in Thousands, Female	1,558.5	2,738.9
Population Growth Rate, %	na	2.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36.6	30.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.4	4.1
Urban Population, %	72.2	79.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	43.1	52.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.51	4.32
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	26.9	41.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	35.0	55.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 150	41
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	21
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	82
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	17.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 37.5	21.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 38	24
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	26
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	28
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 67.2	71.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 68.7	73.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 65.9	70.4
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 16.3	21.3
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 4.8	5.1
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 100	68

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.30	76.29	4.32	301.72

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.5/4.2
No Education, Primary	3.6
Highest Level of Education	3.1
Provincial Low/High	3.5/4.0 Central/South
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	23.0/30.0
No Education, Primary	34.0
Highest Level of Education	21.0
Provincial Low/High	22.0/29.0 Central/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	35.4/23.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	42.1/25.2
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	30.0/20.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	4.8/2.2
No Education, Primary, %	14.0

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	4,319
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	3	5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	<2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ 15.0	11.7
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	3.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 99	91
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	83	96
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 86	100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	47.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	63.5
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	10	4
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	28	12
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	2	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	5	0
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.94	0.95
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.98
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	99
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	100
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	87
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	5
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	6
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	2
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	0
Undernourished People, %	4.0	6.0
Refugees, Number	300	1,196
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	6,734
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	<0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	21.8	20.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	50.0	26.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.8	27.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	24.7	24.7
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	35.1	20.7
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	97.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	2.3
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	66.4
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	12.3
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	7.9
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	663.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	35.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● 7.8	5.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● 14.6	5.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● 22.4	11.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 150.4	154.5

Highest Level of Education	1.0	
Provincial Low/High, %	4.2/4.4	Central, South/North
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		
Urban/Rural, %	99.9/98.3	
No Education, Primary, %	94.4	
Highest Level of Education, %	99.8	
Provincial Low/High, %	98.9/99.9	South/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	91.2/99.3	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		
Urban/Rural, %	42.6/35.8	
No Education, Primary, %	33.0	
Highest Level of Education, %	41.0	
Provincial Low/High, %	33.3/43.3	South/Central
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	27.5/46.8	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	10.3/5.7	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	10.7/4.6	

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:		
Urban/Rural, %	0.3/0.8	
No Education, Primary, %	3.0	
Highest Level of Education, %	0.1	
Provincial Low/High, %	0.3/1.2	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	1.4/0.1	
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	85.8/90.4	
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	84.4/89.5	
Malnourished Women:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	3.3/2.2	
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	92.5/97.3	



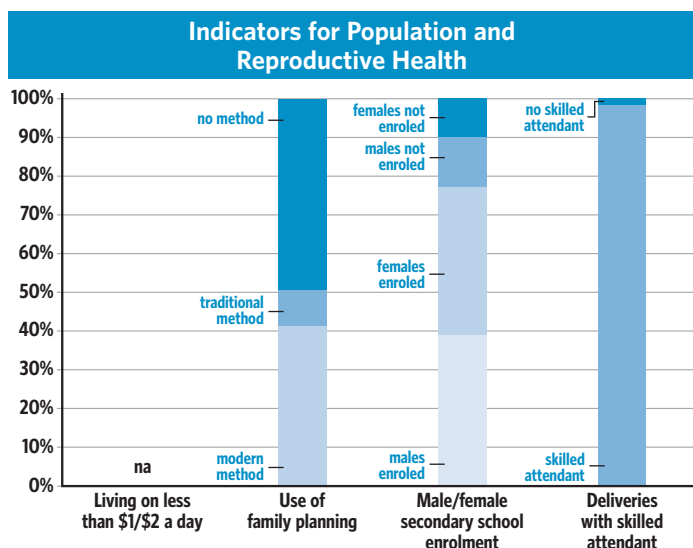
Overview

Kuwait, with a population estimated at 2.7 million, is a high income, non-OECD country that has experienced strong economic growth since the Iraqi invasion in 1990. The economy is heavily dependent on foreign nationals who comprise a majority of the population, an issue of great concern to the government. Oil revenues support free access to education, health care, and guaranteed employment in state-owned enterprises for Kuwaiti citizens, as reflected in Kuwait's high ranking (44th of 177 countries) on the Human Development Index.

Recognizing the need to diversify its economy and reduce expenses, the government is considering privatizing government jobs, establishing a formal medical insurance programme, and encouraging private enterprise development. With 39.7 per cent of the population under the age of 24, job creation for Kuwait's youth is a government priority.

The country is making some progress toward achieving the targets of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals. The gross primary school enrolment rate is 93 per cent for boys and 94 per cent for girls, while secondary school rates are 87 per cent and 92 per cent, respectively. Nearly all births (98 per cent in 1995) are attended by skilled personnel. Maternal mortality dropped from 29 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 5 in 2000, and the infant mortality rate fell from 15 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 10 in 2005. Life expectancy rose from 74.6 years in 1990 to 77.2 in 2005.

Despite these gains, gender disparities exist. In May 2004, the Council of Ministers approved a bill allowing women the right to vote and stand for election. This was sent to Parliament and approved in May 2005. Although women have equal access to education and health services, and comprise 45 per cent of the labor force, they hold few managerial positions.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,217.7	1,612.2
Population in Thousands, Female	925.3	1,074.7
Population Growth Rate, %	na	3.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.4	22.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	2.2	1.9
Urban Population, %	94.9	96.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.03	1.03
Women 15-49, %	52.8	62.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.57	2.92
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	40.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	50.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 29	5
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	3
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	6
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	6.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 15.0	10.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 16	12
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	13
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 74.6	77.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 76.8	79.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 73.0	75.5
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 22.8	29.5
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 2.1	3.1
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 61	35

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.90	417.45	3.11	2740.69

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

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

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

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

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	16,240
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		1	-1
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	High income: non OECD
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	100	100
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		99	95
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	99	98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		21	14
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		27	17
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		12	7
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		13	5
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.92	0.96
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	0.98
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	93
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	94
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	92
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	10
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	9
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	12
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	3
Undernourished People, %		22.0	4.0
Refugees, Number		124,900	1,518
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	189
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		17.3	15.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		47.0	23.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		26.3	26.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		23.0	23.0
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	na

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	na
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	84.7
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	44.5
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		na	0.0
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	303.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	36.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Lebanon



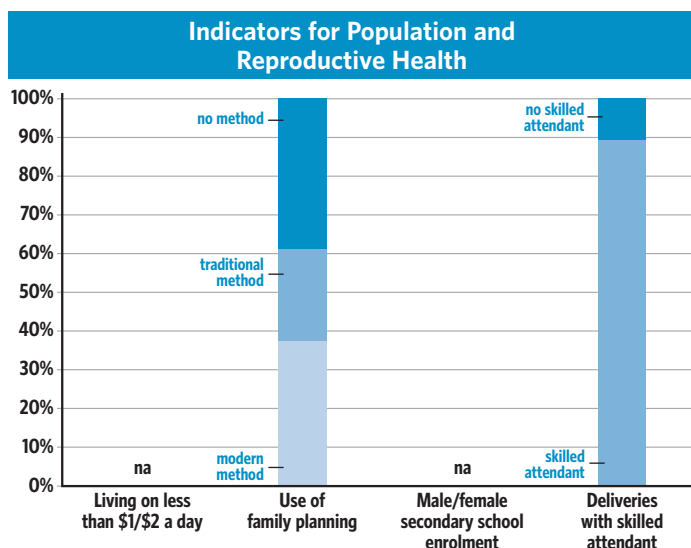
Overview

Lebanon has an estimated population of 3.6 million. Despite progress in rebuilding economic infrastructure following a decade of armed conflict, austerity measures to reduce debt and the lack of comprehensive social development planning limit social sector improvements. In 2005, Lebanon ranked 81st out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index. Despite having the largest proportion of skilled labor among Arab States, a significant proportion live below the national poverty line and just under 47 per cent of the working age population is participating in the formal labor force, with women's participation far less than men's (20 per cent compared to 70 per cent).

Lebanon is making moderate progress toward achieving the targets of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals. Between 1990 and 2000 maternal mortality was halved from 300 deaths per 100,000 live births to 150, infant mortality dropped from 34 deaths per 1,000 live births to 21 and childhood mortality declined from 38 deaths per 1,000 live births to 24. Life expectancy increased from 69 years in 1990 to 73 currently. Eighty-eight per cent of all births are attended and the contraceptive prevalence rate for any method is 61 per cent (37 per cent for modern methods). HIV/AIDS prevalence is low at 0.1 per cent of the population ages 15-49.

Although there was a decline in primary and secondary school enrolment rates between 1998 and 2001, they were generally high. Nearly all boys and girls are in school.

UNFPA, working with the government, partner UN agencies, the Lebanon Family Planning Association and other NGOs, the media, the banking sector, restaurants and others, developed a highly popular film and related Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials to raise awareness and knowledge of reproductive health and rights and prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs among youth, opinion leaders and the general public.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,322.2	1,753.0
Population in Thousands, Female	1,419.2	1,823.8
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	25.9	20.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.5	6.7
Urban Population, %	83.2	88.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	50.2	53.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.16	2.68
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	37.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	61.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 300	150
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	38
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	290
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	20.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 34.0	20.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 38	24
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	17
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	22
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 68.6	72.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 71.1	74.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 66.4	70.3
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 22.3	26.8
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 8.6	10.3
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 70	56

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.50	172.87	1.30	224.89

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	3.9
Highest Level of Education	1.7
Provincial Low/High	1.9/3.5 Beirut/North
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	51.1
Highest Level of Education	14.8
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	5,073
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		na	3
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	98	100
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		85	87
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	na	88
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	60.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		12	6
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		27	17
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		5	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		11	5
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	na	0.93
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.07
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	105
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	102
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	76
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	83
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	3
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	3
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	3
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Undernourished People, %		3.0	3.0
Refugees, Number		6,000	2,522
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	531
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19.6	18.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		35.5	26.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		na	na
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	na

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	na
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	70.4
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	20.3
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		na	2.3
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	154.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	14.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	94.1/84.3
No Education, Primary, %	88.9
Highest Level of Education, %	98.6
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	31.6
Highest Level of Education, %	40.1
Provincial Low/High, %	36.1/48.1
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

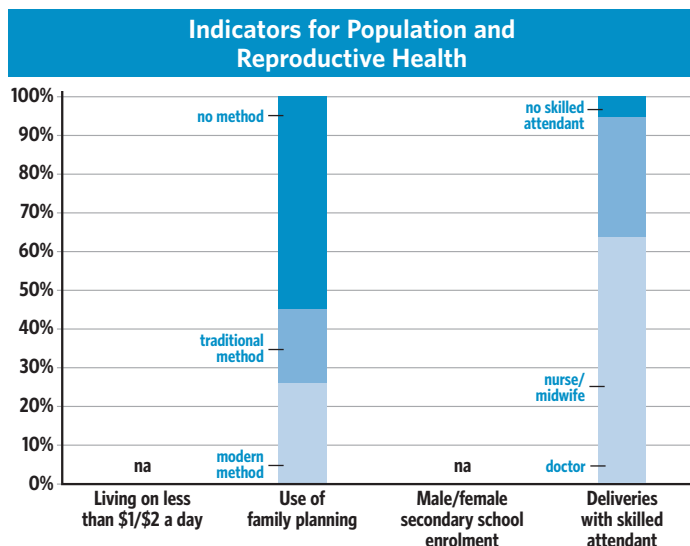
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Overview

With increases in oil prices beginning in 1999 and a small population (5.9 million), Libya enjoys one of the higher standards of living in Africa. This coexists with an unemployment rate of 30 per cent, due in part to an economy that is not able to generate enough new jobs for its youthful population — nearly one quarter are between the ages of 15 and 24 years. Labor force participation is about 54 per cent among 15-64 year olds, but women lag far behind men, comprising only 24 per cent of the formal labor force. Living standards are threatened by the high cost of food (a large proportion is imported), but good health and education indicators contribute to Libya's ranking of 58th out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index.

Libya is on track for meeting many of the targets set by the ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals. Although the government views maternal and childhood mortality as unacceptably high, progress is being made in reducing them. The decline in under-five mortality — from 34 deaths in 1990 to 20 in 2005, is the third best among all Arab States. Maternal mortality fell from 220 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to a projected 97 in 2000, and nearly all deliveries (94 per cent) are attended by skilled personnel. Between 1990 and 2005, infant mortality dropped from 34 deaths per 1,000 live births to 18, while life expectancy rose from 68 years to 74 years. Libya leads the Arab States in achieving gender equity in primary school enrolment — nearly all boys and girls are in school.

With an HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 0.3 per cent among 15-49 year olds, the government established a National AIDS Programme in 2002 and sponsored a National AIDS Week. Through public awareness campaigns, there is increasing dialogue about HIV/AIDS, and widespread involvement of youth organizations, religious leaders, NGOs, police and the judiciary, and development agencies such as UNFPA.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,268.3	3,019.7
Population in Thousands, Female	2,065.6	2,833.7
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	28.4	23.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.0	4.0
Urban Population, %	80.0	86.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	46.3	57.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.88	3.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	25.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	39.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 220	97
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	24
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	180
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	11.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 33.7	17.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 34	20
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	23
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	23
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 67.7	74.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 70.4	76.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 66.1	72.0
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 17.9	23.9
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 4.2	6.5
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 86	52

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.60	58.67	0.85	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.8/4.9
No Education, Primary	5.2
Highest Level of Education	3.3
Provincial Low/High	3.6/5.2 Benghazi/Sabha
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	27.7/38.3
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	22.1/41.6 Sabha/Aljabel Algarby
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	-7	-7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 97	72
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	76	81
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	● ▲ na	94
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	17	7
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	49	26
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	1	0
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	17	4
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.91	0.97
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.00
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na	114
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na	114
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na	102
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na	108
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	4
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	5
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	0
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	na	11,897
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	58
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.3
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	97.2/90.1
No Education, Primary, %	90.0
Highest Level of Education, %	98.8
Provincial Low/High, %	75.3/99.0 Sabha/Elzaioia
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	28.0/18.9
No Education, Primary, %	21.5
Highest Level of Education, %	30.6
Provincial Low/High, %	15.3/34.5 Aljabel Algarby/Tripoli
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.0	22.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	8.5	7.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	24.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	18.7
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	80.3
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	23.8
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	na
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	475.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	25.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, % na/na

Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, % na/na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban/Rural, % 0.5/0.8

No Education, Primary, % 0.9

Highest Level of Education, % 0.7

Provincial Low/High, % 0.4/0.8 Tripoli/Aljabel Alakhdar, Sert & Sabha

Poorest/Richest Quintile, % na/na

Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, % na/na

Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, % na/na

Malnourished Women:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, % na/na

Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, % na/na

Morocco



Overview

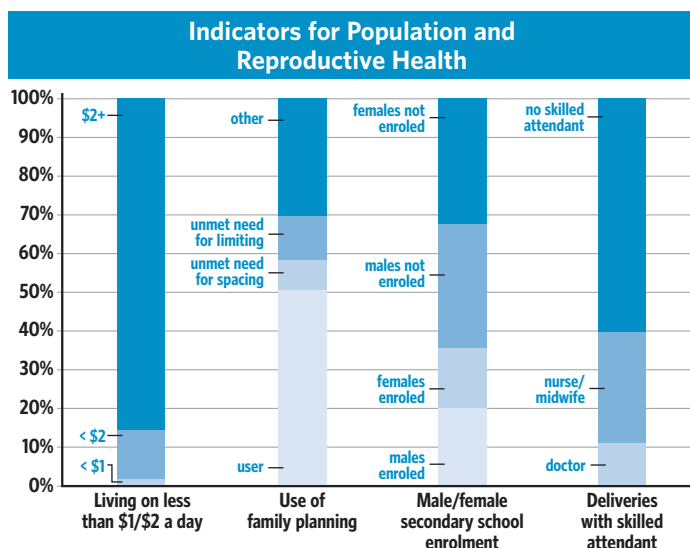
In 2005, Morocco had a population of about 31.5 million. The annual rate of population growth is now 1.5 per cent per year, which mirrors a declining total fertility rate of 3.3 births per woman. There has been an increase in modern contraceptive prevalence from 36 per cent (1992) to 42 per cent in 1995. Currently, 80 per cent of users rely on oral contraceptives, highlighting a need to make a wider choice of methods available.

Despite substantial progress in meeting people's reproductive health needs, there remain significant rural/urban gaps. While policy changes have been substantial, significant gender gaps remain. For example, in 2005, 58 per cent of women over the age of 15 were illiterate, compared to only 34 per cent of men. This gap is likely to narrow, since the gender gap in primary school enrolment is slowly closing.

Morocco is a leader among Arab States in incorporating reproductive and maternal health into primary health care. The maternal mortality ratio has fallen from an estimated 610 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 220 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000.

In 2001, the government adopted a five-year plan for economic and social development, including initiatives to decentralize decision-making, improve the status of women, improve the coverage and quality of reproductive health services and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity. In 2003, the plan was operationalized with the passage of a new Family Code that addresses women's inequality while protecting the rights of children.

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, which recognizes 10 countries for their effective population programmes.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	12,327.5	15,645.5
Population in Thousands, Female	12,368.3	15,833.0
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29.4	24.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.9	5.7
Urban Population, %	48.4	58.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	48.7	55.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.05	3.32
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	35.5	42.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	41.5	50.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 610	220
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	120
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	310
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	21.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 65.4	34.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 76	42
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	46
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	58
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 64.0	70.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 65.8	72.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 62.4	68.1
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 19.7	24.2
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 6.2	6.8
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 77	56

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.50	17.93	5.40	486.72

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.1/3.0
No Education, Primary	4.0
Highest Level of Education	1.9
Provincial Low/High	2.5/4.2 Centre-Sud/Centre-Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.7/2.3

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	41.4/78.6
No Education, Primary	75.5
Highest Level of Education	21.7
Provincial Low/High	46.0/104.9 Centre-Sud/Centre-Nord
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	79.7/35.1

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	111.6/39.2
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	24.0/43.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	52.0/21.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	3.3/9.1
No Education, Primary, %	8.6

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	4,012
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	4	3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	<2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ 13.1	19.0
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	2.6
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 73	80
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	35	68
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 31	40
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	57.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	65.5
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	47	34
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	75	58
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	32	21
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	58	34
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.66	0.84
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.78
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	115
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	104
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	49
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	41
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	10	10
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	8	8
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	8	8
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	0	0
Undernourished People, %	6.0	7.0
Refugees, Number	300	2,121
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	177
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.5	20.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	43.0	24.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	27.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	22.3
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	34.5	34.5
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	3.9	3.9
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	48.6	77.4
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	16.8	27.3
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	6.1
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,837.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	18.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● 7.9	7.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● 11.4	11.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● 19.3	19.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 1158.3	1665.7

Highest Level of Education	2.5
Provincial Low/High, %	2.7/10.1 Centre-Nord/Nord-Ouest
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	85.3/39.5
No Education, Primary, %	48.7
Highest Level of Education, %	94.4
Provincial Low/High, %	24.1/53.1 Tensift/Centre-Sud
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	5.1/77.9
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	56.0/53.2
No Education, Primary, %	53.7
Highest Level of Education, %	56.4
Provincial Low/High, %	31.4/52.7 Sud/Centre-Sud
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	17.9/48.3
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	18.6/5.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	14.6/4.7

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	0.6/2.4
No Education, Primary, %	2.2
Highest Level of Education, %	0.3
Provincial Low/High, %	0.3/3.2 Oriental/Sud
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	4.1/0.4
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	7.6/76.5
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	26.6/78.9
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	6.2/1.8
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	9.6/76.7

Occupied Palestinian Territory

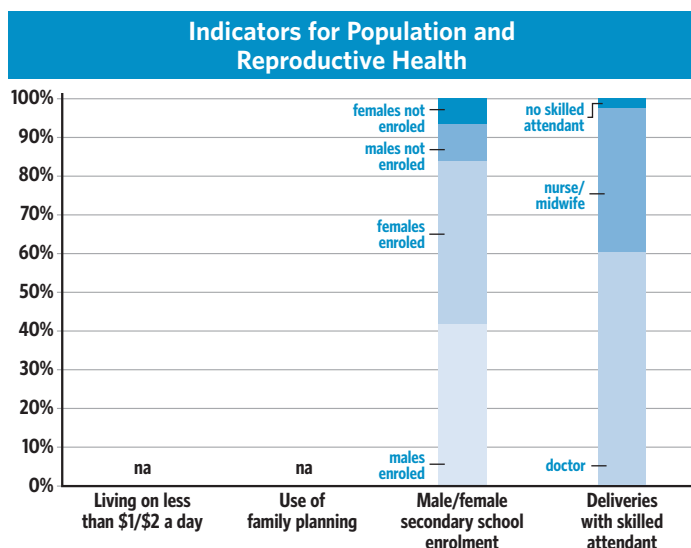
Overview

In 2005, 3.70 million people lived in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT). These people face an uncertain future of ongoing violence and increasing poverty. Nearly 20 per cent are under the age of 15. Such a young age structure combined with a high total fertility rate (5.7 births per woman) will fuel rapid population growth for decades to come. OPT is currently growing at about 3.2 per cent per year, enough to double its population in one generation, placing enormous stress on finite resources, especially fresh water.

The Territory has no official population policy. However, the National Strategic Health Plan (1999-2003) adopted clear goals to reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, and increase the contraceptive prevalence rate. To safeguard reproductive rights of women, the Palestinian Authority has authorized maternity leave and mandated that maternal and child health services be covered by national health insurance.

The health of the Palestinian population has remained somewhat stable. This is due to: the relatively good health indicators prior to the Intifada; the extension of health insurance coverage to vulnerable groups; the decentralization of health services to allow greater access; and strong support from the international community. Despite these policies, only 40 per cent of the villages affected by the Separation Wall in the northern West Bank have a local primary health care facility. Due to restrictions on travel, the proportion of women reporting to clinics for antenatal care fell, while home deliveries increased from 8 per cent to 14 per cent over the same period.

The crisis has seriously affected gender roles and responsibilities. At the end of 2000, women were heading about 10 per cent of all households. This has caused growing psychological stress on women and their families and led to increased cases of domestic and gender-based violence.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,104.2	1,883.3
Population in Thousands, Female	1,050.2	1,818.9
Population Growth Rate, %	na	3.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	45.4	41.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.6	4.0
Urban Population, %	66.0	71.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	42.8	45.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.45	5.72
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	100
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	25
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	190
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 31.3	19.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 32	22
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	21
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	27
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 68.4	72.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 70.1	74.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 66.7	71.3
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 16.4	17.1
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 5.1	4.5
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 100	94

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	5.9/6.1
No Education, Primary	6.7
Highest Level of Education	4.1
Provincial Low/High	5.5/6.8 West Bank/Gaza Strip
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	28.9
Highest Level of Education	21.2
Provincial Low/High	na/25.5 na/West Bank
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	na	-2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ na	94
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	na	96
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ na	97
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	59.4
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	na	4
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	na	13
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	na	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	na	1
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ na	0.96
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.02
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	99
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	91
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	5
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.4	19.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	114.0	85.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	na
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	38
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	49.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	68.1
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	11.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	na
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	10.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	33.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	498.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	42.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	87.1
Highest Level of Education, %	98.3
Provincial Low/High, %	94.1/98.4 West Bank/Gaza Strip
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	0.2/0.2 Gaza Strip/West Bank
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Oman



Overview

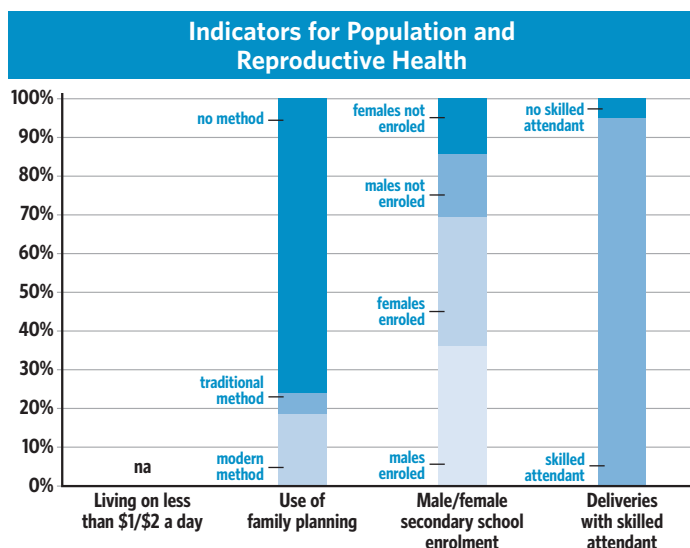
The population of Oman is estimated at 2.6 million, with a population growth rate of 1.6 per cent per year. Young people below the age of 15 comprise 34 per cent of the population, while those 60 years and above account for 4 per cent. Responding to a recent United Nations inquiry, the government views its population growth rate as satisfactory.

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 issues in the Ministry of Health's 6th Five-Year Health Plan (2001-2005) include the high population growth rate, the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women and adolescents.

Oman's total fertility rate of 4.9 lifetime births per woman remains high. This is due mainly to a general preference for large families. Fear of side effects from family planning methods is also an obstacle to their use. 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. As a means of establishing reproductive rights, Oman has specifically recognized the right to choose an appropriate method of contraception. The contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods is 18 per cent.

The use of health services by women showed a substantial increase during the last two decades, including attendance at antenatal care clinics. Ninety-six per cent of pregnant women had at least one visit and skilled staff attended 95 per cent of deliveries. In addition, Oman has strengthened its referral services for emergency obstetric care.

In the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and STIs, 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.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,025.9	1,442.9
Population in Thousands, Female	817.1	1,124.1
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.9	31.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.3	2.8
Urban Population, %	62.1	78.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	42.9	52.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.55	4.88
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	7.5	18.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	8.6	23.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 190	87
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	22
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	160
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	6.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 30.5	14.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 28	17
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	20
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	26
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 69.5	74.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 71.2	76.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 68.1	73.2
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 18.3	22.3
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 3.1	4.2
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 85	59

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.80	202.59	3.86	1577.30

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	6.6/8.0
No Education, Primary	8.6
Highest Level of Education	3.8
Provincial Low/High	5.1/7.7 Muscat/Al-Batinah
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	26.2/23.6
No Education, Primary	22.7
Highest Level of Education	16.3
Provincial Low/High	12.0/20.5 Muscat/Dhofar
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	75.0/107.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	10.4/12.7
No Education, Primary, %	26.7

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	13,337
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	8	0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 57	79
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	98	96
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 90	95
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	53.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	33	15
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	62	29
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	5	0
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	25	1
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.89	0.93
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.96
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	81
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	80
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	82
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	79
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	23
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	24
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	8
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	2
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	24
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	16.9	21.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	101.0	45.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.6	25.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.2	19.2
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	81.4
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	16.6
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	na
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	284.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	36.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	6.3
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	93.3/87.6
No Education, Primary, %	89.1
Highest Level of Education, %	97.6
Provincial Low/High, %	81.8/97.5
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	21.6/12.0
No Education, Primary, %	16.3
Highest Level of Education, %	28.9
Provincial Low/High, %	6.7/19.5
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	3.5/4.7
No Education, Primary, %	4.6
Highest Level of Education, %	2.1
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na



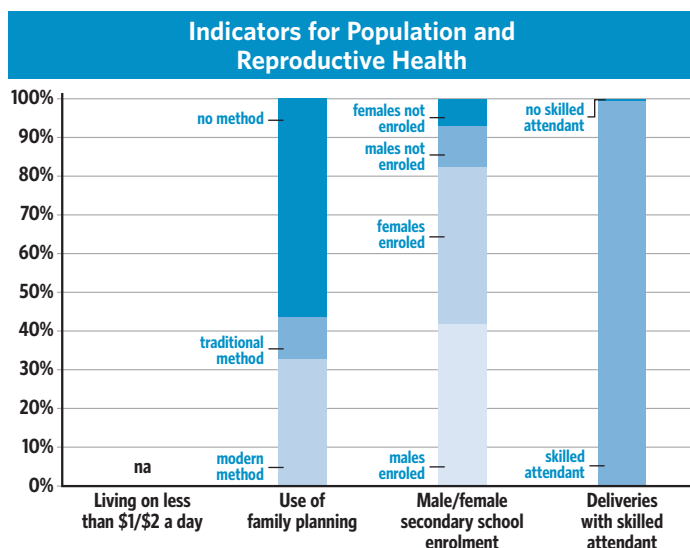
Overview

Qatar's population, now estimated at 813,000, increased more than fourfold between 1975 and 2005. However, the annual population growth rate has decreased dramatically, almost 75 per cent, through that period and is now 3.9 per cent per year. The population remains very young: the proportion younger than age 15 now accounts for six times the share of the population ages 60 and above. Because of changing fertility and mortality levels, it is estimated that by the year 2025, the population above age 60 will exceed the population younger than 15.

In its response to a recent United Nations inquiry, the government reported that the population growth rate is satisfactory. The government also indicated that it seeks to increase the native Qatari population; currently, foreign laborers comprise the majority of the total population. The percentage of women participating in the workforce has tripled in the last two decades, and is now approaching 40 per cent.

Qatar has experienced major improvements in rates of infant, maternal, and under-five mortality. It has also established public health clinics and programmes to provide services to mothers and children. Access to and availability of care for pregnant women reached 100 per cent in the year 2000, and the government provides a range of contraceptive supplies. The infant mortality rate was cut in half between 1980 and 2000. Contributing to the relatively low maternal mortality ratio (under 10 deaths per 100,000 live births) is the fact that 99 per cent of all deliveries are with skilled attendants.

The total fertility rate declined from a high of 6.97 lifetime births per woman in the 1950s though early 1970s to the current rate of 3.6. The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method was estimated at over 43 per cent, compared to over 32 per cent for modern methods. Life expectancy at birth for both men and women has reached levels comparable to several other developed countries.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	313.2	547.5
Population in Thousands, Female	154.3	265.4
Population Growth Rate, %	na	3.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23.4	22.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	3.5	3.1
Urban Population, %	89.3	92.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	52.9	60.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.40	3.59
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	32.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	43.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	7
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	3
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	14
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	5.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 19.0	10.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 20	13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	17
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 69.2	73.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 72.1	76.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 67.6	71.6
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 29.6	30.9
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 2.1	2.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 40	30

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.42	731.17	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

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

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

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

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	na	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income: non OECD
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 91	100
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	100	100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 100	99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	23	18
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	24	14
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	12	6
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	7	2
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.91	0.95
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.00
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	107
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	104
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	92
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	96
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	7
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	5
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	na	46
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	50
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	12.5	13.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	26.5	18.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.6	26.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.7	22.7
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	92.3
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	36.3
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	na
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	73.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	36.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Saudi Arabia

Overview

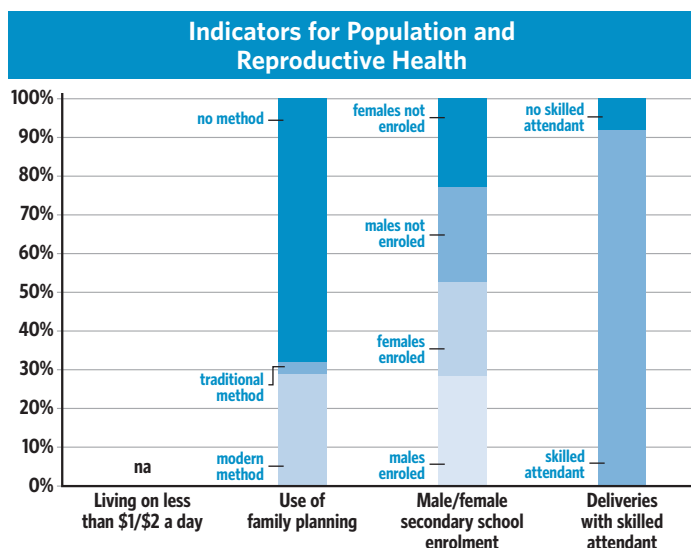
Saudi Arabia's population is estimated at 24.6 million, with 89 per cent living in urban areas. The annual population growth rate declined from 5 per cent in 1975 to 2.5 per cent in 2005, and is expected to drop to under 2 per cent by the year 2025. The total fertility rate has fallen from 7.3 lifetime births per woman in 1975 to 4.8 in 2005. Young people between the ages of 15 and 24 comprise 19 per cent of the population.

Although the population growth rate and the TFR remain high, the government's policies are pronatalist, reflecting concerns about the population's proportion of native-born citizens. In its response to a 2003 United Nations 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. National programmes provide HIV counseling and testing for injecting drug users, for whom drug rehabilitation treatment is provided free of charge.

The government provides indirect support for modern contraceptives. Just under 33 per cent of married women use a modern method of contraception.

Saudi Arabia has experienced marked decreases in both infant and child mortality since the mid-1980s, attributed in part to a marked increase in the number of hospitals and health facilities. Major improvements were also registered in the maternal mortality ratio, currently estimated at 23 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. Adult education and literacy drives have made substantial contributions to female education — nearly three quarters of all Saudi women can read and write. Efforts are also being made by the government to develop policies promoting women in the labor force with an aim of creating more employment options for Saudi women.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	9,127.3	13,259.3
Population in Thousands, Female	7,251.9	11,313.8
Population Growth Rate, %	na	2.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36.4	32.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.2	3.7
Urban Population, %	78.2	88.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	46.6	51.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.95	4.77
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	28.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	31.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 130	23
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	12
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	46
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	12.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 37.3	20.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 39	24
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	23
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	26
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 67.5	72.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 69.5	74.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 66.2	70.5
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 19.5	21.6
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 3.5	4.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 78	67

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.30	264.77	na	2920.34

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

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

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

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

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	12,845
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		-1	1
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	95	95
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		70	90
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	82	91
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		24	14
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		50	27
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		9	4
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		21	6
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.84	0.92
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	0.86
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	68
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	65
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	70
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	63
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	17
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	12
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	6.8`
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	2
Undernourished People, %		4.0	3.0
Refugees, Number		28,700	240,835
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	93
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		18.5	18.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		51.5	32.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		25.6	25.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		21.7	21.7
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	na

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	0.2
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	77.0
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	83.7
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	18.6
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		na	0.0
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	1.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	31.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	3,061.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	38.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Somalia



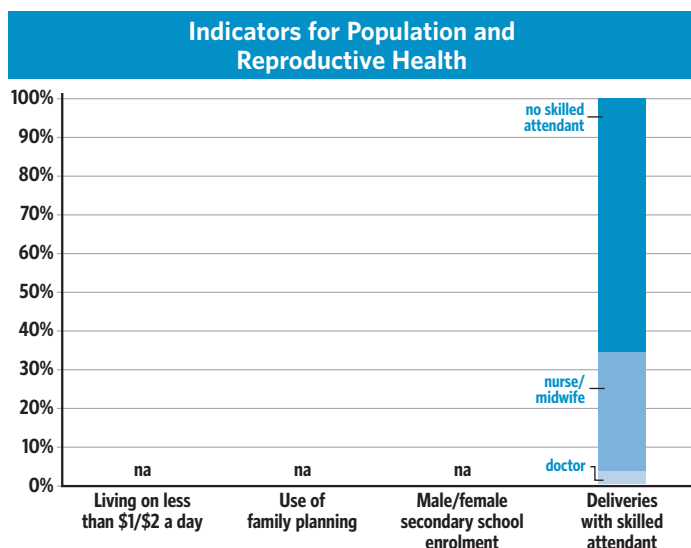
Overview

Since 1991, Somalia has experienced prolonged internal strife and violence. The country, which continues to be divided among various local and regional authorities, has no central government with the power and authority to regulate and control the entire country. Humanitarian relief organizations have just begun to return to Somalia to support the provision of basic and essential services. However, security continues to be a fundamental concern.

Although the population is currently estimated to be about 8.2 million, this number is not considered reliable. There has not been a census since 1987, and the years of conflict with resulting low levels of infrastructure and high numbers of displaced persons, make health and population data difficult to obtain. Nonetheless, estimates on a range of indicators highlight the difficult lives of Somalis. The maternal mortality ratio is estimated to be as high as 1,100 deaths per 100,000 live births; infant and under-five mortality rates are as high as 120 and 199 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively; and life expectancy at birth is around 47 years. Somali women average about 6 lifetime births each over the course of their reproductive lives.

Female genital cutting (FGC) is nearly universal in the country. Up to 99 per cent of all girls and women have undergone FGC by the age of 12. On a positive note, data suggest there is a growing trend away from the radical "Pharaonic" form of circumcision to the less radical "Sunna" form.

During the last ten years, considerable resources have been invested by the international community in rehabilitating the water and sanitation systems damaged during the civil war. A large number of water systems were rehabilitated in major towns and districts. Overall, more Somalis have access to clean water now than six years ago. Nonetheless, extensive contamination of surface supplies remains a problem and no more than 29 per cent the population has access to clean drinking water.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,301.3	4,081.1
Population in Thousands, Female	3,372.8	4,146.8
Population Growth Rate, %	na	3.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	46.1	52.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	21.6	17.1
Urban Population, %	29.4	35.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.03	1.03
Women 15-49, %	45.4	46.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.80	6.42
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,600	1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	270
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	2,000
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	49.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 148.7	119.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 270	199
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	187
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	203
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 42.1	47.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 43.8	48.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 40.5	46.3
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 17.1	17.9
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 4.5	4.2
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 93	88

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.20	2.77	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

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

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	129.0/144.0
No Education, Primary	135.0
Highest Level of Education	136.0
Provincial Low/High	113.0/137.0 North, West/Central, South
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	2	2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 56	29
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	na	32
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ na	34
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	na	na
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ na	na
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	26
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	25
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	12
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	4
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	500	368
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	196
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19.7	18.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	76.5	68.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	26.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	20.1
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	2
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	13.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	87.8
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	65.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	na
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	933.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	35.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	27.3/12.1
No Education, Primary, %	13.9
Highest Level of Education, %	47.6
Provincial Low/High, %	14.9/24.4 North, West/North, East
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	7.5/18.3
No Education, Primary, %	10.5
Highest Level of Education, %	22.2
Provincial Low/High, %	2.8/34.2 Central, South/North, East
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	4.2/8.4
No Education, Primary, %	7.8
Highest Level of Education, %	3.2
Provincial Low/High, %	2.8/9.5 North, West/Central, South
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Sudan



Overview

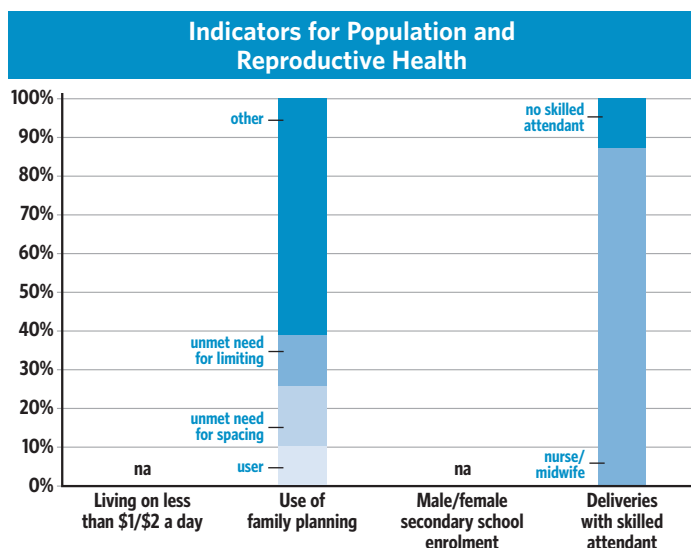
In 2004, the Sudan was in the midst of a political and humanitarian crisis. Severe drought and the genocide in Darfur essentially brought development efforts to a halt. The international community is working with the government to bring the tragic events to a peaceful resolution and to begin to address the grinding poverty that undermines the country's quality of life. According to some estimates, over 90 per cent of the Sudanese population of 36.2 million, survive on less than \$1 per day.

The country's population and health data are generally weak. Although there have been four population censuses since independence in 1956, the last one, in 1993, did not cover the whole country, particularly the southern part. Plans for the fifth census have been delayed due to the protracted civil war.

Women in the Sudan face very high maternal health risks. A Sudanese woman's lifetime risk of dying from pregnancy-related causes is estimated at 1 in 30. The maternal mortality ratio is estimated at 590 deaths per 100,000 live births.

The total fertility rate is 4.8 lifetime births per woman, and knowledge of family planning is far from universal. Only 71 per cent of currently married women are aware of at least one method of family planning. The contraceptive prevalence rate is only 8 per cent with less than 7 per cent using a modern method. Unmet need for family planning is calculated at 29 per cent.

Female genital cutting is observed throughout Sudan, although at varying degrees of prevalence in different regions. The data collected in the 2003 Safe Motherhood Survey found that 90 per cent of women ages 15-49 were circumcised in northern Sudan, and 49 per cent in West Darfur.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	13,093.7	18,235.4
Population in Thousands, Female	12,972.4	17,997.6
Population Growth Rate, %	na	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38.8	36.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.6	11.0
Urban Population, %	26.6	40.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	46.5	49.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.60	4.77
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	5.6	6.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	8.7	8.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 660	590
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	150
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	1,100
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	29.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 94.5	68.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 151	113
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	123
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	131
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 52.5	56.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 54.1	58.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 51.1	55.2
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 18.1	20.1
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 4.9	5.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 87	75

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.00	3.88	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.6/5.0
No Education, Primary	5.2
Highest Level of Education	3.0
Provincial Low/High	3.2/5.2 Northern/Darfur
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	75.2/78.0
No Education, Primary	85.8
Highest Level of Education	41.5
Provincial Low/High	64.2/95.7 Kordofan/Darfur
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	30.0/66.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	7.2/13.5
No Education, Primary, %	21.3

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	2,046
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		2	6
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	na	69
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		40	75
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	60	87
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	35.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	42.9
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		40	27
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		68	47
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		24	14
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		46	22
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.75	0.82
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.61
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	64
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	56
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	39
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	32
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Undernourished People, %		31.0	25.0
Refugees, Number		725,600	138,163
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	484
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	2.3
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	1.9
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	2.6

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19.7	20.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		76.5	51.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		24.1	24.1
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		36.9	36.9
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	12
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	18.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	2.1
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	na

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	na
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		76.0	74.9
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		24.0	30.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		na	9.7
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	3,266.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	29.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	15.5	15.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	13.4	13.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	28.9	28.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	1700.6	2421.4

Highest Level of Education	3.7	
Provincial Low/High, %	4.3/18.3	Northern/Eastern
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		
Urban/Rural, %	96.5/80.9	
No Education, Primary, %	76.5	
Highest Level of Education, %	98.0	
Provincial Low/High, %	61.8/99.2	Darfur/Northern
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		
Urban/Rural, %	13.2/3.2	
No Education, Primary, %	3.1	
Highest Level of Education, %	19.4	
Provincial Low/High, %	1.1/18.1	Darfur/Khartoum
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:		
Urban/Rural, %	5.6/13.3	
No Education, Primary, %	13.8	
Highest Level of Education, %	3.7	
Provincial Low/High, %	5.2/16.2	Khartoum/Kordofan
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Malnourished Women:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	

Syrian Arab Republic

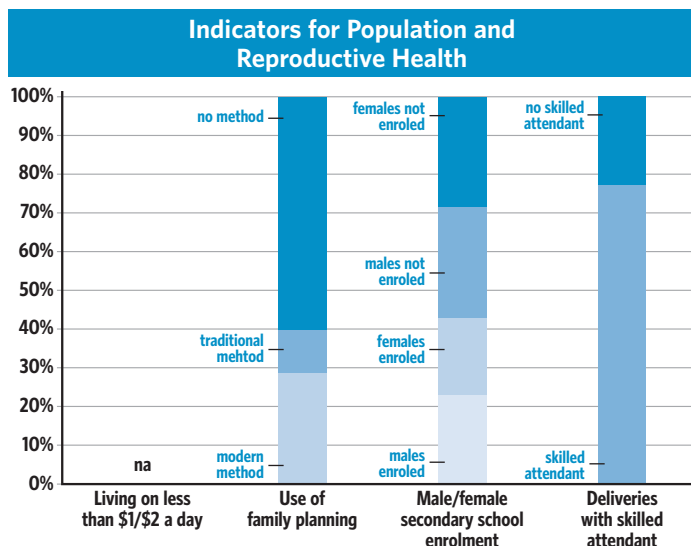
Overview

Since 1990, the total fertility rate in Syria has fallen from 5.4 to 4.2 lifetime births per woman. Thirty-six per cent of reproductive-age women are using some form of contraception. Yet because of past high fertility, the country's population of 19 million is still growing at 2.4 per cent per year, and is expected to nearly double by 2050 to 35.9 million.

Syria has made progress in maternal and child health. The maternal mortality ratio has declined from 180 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 160 in 2000, and the infant mortality rate decreased from 36 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 17 in 2005. The country's Safe Motherhood Strategy seeks to reduce maternal mortality to 32 deaths per 100,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate to 12 deaths per 1,000 births.

The government has increased its focus on population issues. In 2003, a State Minister for Population Affairs was appointed for the first time. In addition, efforts are being made by the Ministry of Health to secure supplies of contraceptives. The Ministry of Health increased its contribution to the 6th UNFPA County Programme by US\$1.5 million to support the purchase of contraceptives for 2005-2006. This is a significant policy step because laws against prescribing and selling contraceptives are still punishable under the Syrian Penal Code.

Women's issues have received considerable attention during the past three years. Changes to the Wages Increment Act in May 2002 granted women a 120-day paid maternity leave for the first infant, 90 for the second and 75 for the third. The Convention on Eliminating all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was signed into law in September 2002. In 2004, 30 women were elected to Parliament (12 per cent of the total) and the Syrian Commission for Family Affairs (SCFA) was established.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	6,445.7	9,584.7
Population in Thousands, Female	6,397.3	9,458.6
Population Growth Rate, %	na	2.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36.6	29.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.2	3.4
Urban Population, %	48.9	50.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	43.7	53.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.38	4.23
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	28.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	36.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 180	160
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	41
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	310
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	9.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 35.5	16.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 37	19
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	25
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	28
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 68.2	73.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 70.0	75.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 66.6	71.9
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 15.9	20.6
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 4.2	4.7
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 103	67

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.30	26.16	4.17	239.28

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.4/3.4
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	19.2/16.9
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

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

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	3,575
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	2	4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 79	79
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	40	51
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 80	77
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	66.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	18	9
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	52	34
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	8	4
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	33	17
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.87	0.89
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.87
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	118
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	112
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	50
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	46
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	14
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	12
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	10
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	3
Undernourished People, %	5.0	4.0
Refugees, Number	5,700	3,681
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	943
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	<0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.0	22.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	75.0	33.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	25.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	21.5
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	84.3
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	24.5
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	8.0	12.0
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	2,146.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	33.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	41.7/27.5
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Tunisia



Overview

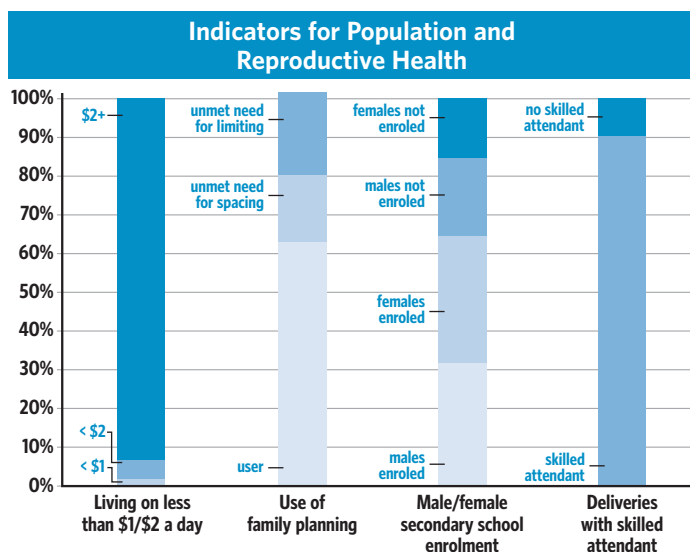
Tunisia, with a population of 10.1 million, accords high priority to education and health, allocating half the 2004 government budget to social sectors. Two current priorities are to eliminate substandard housing and enhance employment opportunities for recent high school and college graduates, particularly girls, who represent half of university enrolment as of 2003/2004.

Tunisia is in the last phase of its demographic transition. It has a life expectancy at birth of roughly 74 years, and 21 per cent of its population is ages 15-24. This will have a bearing on the level and nature of the demand for reproductive health services — including ones related to post-menopausal issues, cancer screening and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancies.

Building on a long history of investments in family planning and reproductive health, Tunisia endorsed the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the ICPD+5. As indicated in the ICPD+10 national report, the country has achieved most of the ICPD thresholds: 90 per cent of all births take place with skilled attendants; contraceptive prevalence rate is 60 per cent; and primary school enrolment is 113 gross per cent for boys and 109 gross per cent for girls. Tunisia has a good record in providing institutional support for gender equity and has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The country is primarily urban, with nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) of the population living in cities. Health status and access to services is weaker in rural and suburban areas in the southern and central-western regions. In 1995, for example, there was a 30 per cent gap in skilled attendance at birth between rural and urban areas. The country's 10th Plan for Economic and Social Development includes strategies to address these gaps, as well as improve access to reproductive health services for young people and adolescents.

Tunisia continues to be a leader in South-South cooperation, providing technical expertise to other developing countries.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,155.0	5,089.7
Population in Thousands, Female	4,064.2	5,012.8
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	27.2	18.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.5	5.4
Urban Population, %	57.9	64.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.07	1.07
Women 15-49, %	48.9	57.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.63	2.75
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	40.4	51.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	49.8	60.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 170	120
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	49
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	190
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	14.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 41.6	20.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 40	23
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	24
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	29
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 68.4	73.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 70.5	75.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 66.8	71.6
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 20.8	26.8
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 7.1	8.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 74	47

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.90	63.00	4.92	427.86

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.5/1.9
No Education, Primary	4.2
Highest Level of Education	1.6
Provincial Low/High	3.1/6.0 Tunis/Centre Ouest
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	22.3/50.4
No Education, Primary	63.5
Highest Level of Education	35.1
Provincial Low/High	39.6/75.4 Tunis/Sud
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	17.5/38.2
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	1.6/4.6
No Education, Primary, %	5.8

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	7,083
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		3	5
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	<2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	7.4	7.6
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	2.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	65	82
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		60	79
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	60	90
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	71.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		28	14
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		53	33
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		7	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		25	7
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.85	0.91
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.01
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	113
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	75
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	81
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	4
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	3
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	1
Undernourished People, %		na	na
Refugees, Number		100	99
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	<0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		20.1	20.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		21.5	7.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		na	27.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		na	22.6
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		21.4	21.4
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	na

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	na
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	51.8
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	18.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		4.0	11.5
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	503.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	16.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	17.3	17.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	21.3	21.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	38.6	38.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	767.5	1093.3

Highest Level of Education	0.7
Provincial Low/High, %	1.3/6.5 Tunis/Centre Ouest
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	93.4/65.5
No Education, Primary, %	55.5
Highest Level of Education, %	97.1
Provincial Low/High, %	64.2/95.2 Central West/Great Tunis
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	52.7/53.7
No Education, Primary, %	37.4
Highest Level of Education, %	44.5
Provincial Low/High, %	46.0/70.0 Centre Ouest/Great Tunis
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	0.8/2.8
No Education, Primary, %	2.4
Highest Level of Education, %	0.5
Provincial Low/High, %	0.0/2.6 Tunis/Centre Est
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

United Arab Emirates

Overview

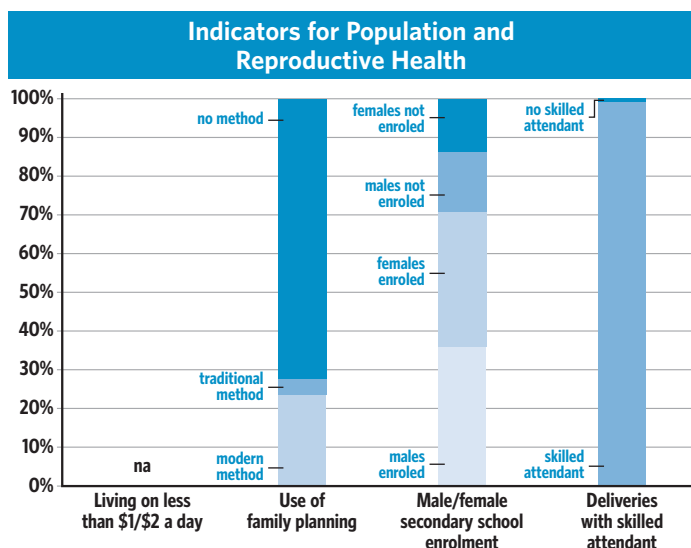
The population of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is 4.5 million with a current annual growth rate of 4.4 per cent. In contrast, vast national development projects over the last 30 years led to sharp increases in the population growth rate, as high as 14 per cent at times, due to the immigration of foreign laborers.

Like other Gulf Countries, UAE has added many years to life expectancy through declines in mortality levels. The life expectancy is 81 years for females and 77 for males. Sustaining these gains will require control of such emerging health threats as heart and other degenerative diseases, as well as HIV/AIDS.

Responding to a recent United Nations inquiry, the government views its population growth rate as satisfactory and level of immigration as too high. The total fertility rate stands at 3.4 lifetime births per woman. The government provides indirect support for contraceptive methods. The estimated contraceptive prevalence rate for any method is 27.5 per cent, with 23.6 per cent of women using modern methods.

Maternal and child health (MCH) is given priority in all health strategies. MCH programs include care of mothers and women of childbearing age. Antenatal care is offered to all pregnant women and as a result, nearly 100 per cent of deliveries occur in hospitals. In addition, a screening programme for breast cancer has been initiated and another for cervical cancer is being established.

The General Women's Union, an umbrella organization 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. Literacy among women is higher than among men and the country has been credited for its progress with regard to social participation. Education in the UAE is free at all levels and universal primary school enrolment has been achieved.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,222.3	3,063.0
Population in Thousands, Female	646.0	1,432.9
Population Growth Rate, %	na	4.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26.6	19.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	2.8	1.3
Urban Population, %	82.8	85.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	52.0	61.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.35	3.36
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	23.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	27.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 26	54
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	14
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	100
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	5.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 19.5	8.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 18	9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	14
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	17
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 72.5	78.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 75.0	81.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 70.9	76.8
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 27.3	29.0
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 2.0	1.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 45	30

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.30	595.03	1.39	1524.47

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.2/6.6
No Education, Primary	7.3
Highest Level of Education	3.3
Provincial Low/High	3.6/8.1 Dubai/Fujaira
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	11.3/14.5
No Education, Primary	14.8
Highest Level of Education	7.0
Provincial Low/High	9.0/15.4 Abu Dhabi/Ali-Ain
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	38.0/48.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	5.8/6.1
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	-2	2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income: non OECD
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 100	100
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	76	97
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 97	99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	29	23
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	29	17
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	18	11
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	11	4
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.93	0.92
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.98
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	98
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	95
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	78
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	80
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	16
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	13
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	7
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	4
Undernourished People, %	4.0	4.0
Refugees, Number	na	160
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	63
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	14.9	17.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	74.0	20.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.6	25.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.1	23.1
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.3
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	65.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	90.9
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	32.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	0.0
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	8.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	25.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	578.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	48.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	99.5/98.7
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	99.8
Provincial Low/High, %	97.3/100.0 Ras Al-Khaima/Fujaira
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	25.4/19.7
No Education, Primary, %	19.6
Highest Level of Education, %	25.9
Provincial Low/High, %	12.1/27.9 Fujaira/Sharjah
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	2.9/3.8
No Education, Primary, %	4.4
Highest Level of Education, %	1.4
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na



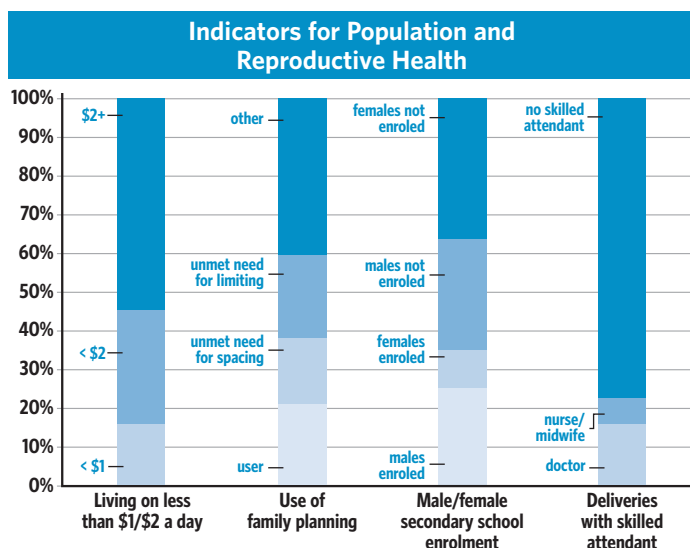
Overview

Yemen is classified as one of the world's 49 least developed countries, and nearly 42 per cent of Yemen's population of 21 million lives below the national poverty line. The government has developed a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2003-2005), which addresses 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 Millennium Development Goals. The government is streamlining its political system. During the last general election held in April 2003, 88 per cent of registered voters participated (half of them women).

The country's demographic structure compounds its developmental challenges. Nearly half of Yemenis are younger than 15 years, a reflection of the high population growth rate of 3.12 per cent per year. The total fertility rate stands at 6.8 lifetime births per woman, among the highest in the world.

In response to a recent United Nations inquiry, the government indicated that its population growth rate is too high. There is also evidence that Yemeni women are ready to control their fertility. Unmet need for family planning is 39 per cent. In October 2002, at the 3rd National Population Conference, government and donor representatives reviewed the progress and challenges in implementing the National Population Policy (2001-2025) and identified the human, technical, and financial resources needed to implement it. The Cabinet endorsed the conference's conclusions, thus making them mandatory for the government and other relevant institutions.

Women's rights are advancing slowly. In March 2003, the government convened the 2nd National Women's Conference to endorse the National Gender Strategy. Nevertheless, the status of Yemeni women is extremely low: only 58 per cent of girls ages 15 to 24 are literate; for every 4 boys in primary schools there are only 3 girls; the maternal mortality ratio is 570 deaths per 100,000 live births; 22.6 per cent of Yemeni girls and women have experienced female genital cutting; and fewer than 1 per cent of Parliamentary seats are held by women.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	6,102.2	10,634.7
Population in Thousands, Female	5,983.4	10,339.9
Population Growth Rate, %	na	3.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	50.8	46.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12.8	8.0
Urban Population, %	21.3	26.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	41.8	45.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.95	6.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	6.1	9.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	7.2	20.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,400	570
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	330
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	810
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	37.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 98.3	63.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 130	87
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	95
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	100
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 54.3	61.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 55.0	62.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 53.6	60.2
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 14.3	16.5
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 3.1	3.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 116	95

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.00	6.22	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	4.5/6.7
No Education, Primary	6.9
Highest Level of Education	3.1
Provincial Low/High	5.8/6.8 Coastal/Mountainous
Poorest/Richest Quintile	8.3/6.4

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	67.7/76.7
No Education, Primary	92.7
Highest Level of Education	52.1
Provincial Low/High	87.9/94.9 Mountainous/Coastal
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	108.5/60.0

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	163.1/73.0
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	85.0/113.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	121.0/82.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	14.0/17.3
No Education, Primary, %	20.4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	889
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		na	4
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Low income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	15.7
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	41.8
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	3.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	na	69
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		27	35
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	na	22
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	37.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	47.8
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		45	28
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		87	67
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		26	14
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		75	42
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	na	0.60
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	0.35
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	98
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	68
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	65
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	29
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	47
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	45
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	27
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	3
Undernourished People, %		35.0	33.0
Refugees, Number		59,700	61,881
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	596
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19.0	21.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		130.5	92.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		22.9	22.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		19.1	19.1
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		69.2	71.4
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	na

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	0.1
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	78.0
Malnourished Women, %		na	25.2
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	83.6
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	30.4
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		3.0	0.3
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	4.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	15.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	2,812.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	42.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	17.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	21.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	38.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	1728.9

Highest Level of Education	12.2	
Provincial Low/High, %	12.4/18.0	Coastal/Plateau and Desert
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		
Urban/Rural, %	46.9/14.3	
No Education, Primary, %	16.9	
Highest Level of Education, %	78.1	
Provincial Low/High, %	10.1/28.8	Mountainous/Coastal
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	6.8/49.7	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		
Urban/Rural, %	27.0/9.2	
No Education, Primary, %	8.0	
Highest Level of Education, %	31.4	
Provincial Low/High, %	5.1/12.9	Mountainous/Plateau and Desert
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	1.4/24.1	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	22.6/16.5	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	17.3/14.8	

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:		
Urban/Rural, %	9.1/16.4	
No Education, Primary, %	15.5	
Highest Level of Education, %	3.1	
Provincial Low/High, %	12.2/17.6	Plateau and Desert/Mountainous
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	19.8/6.3	
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	12.5/77.6	
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	47.5/83.5	
Malnourished Women:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	39.0/13.1	
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	17.2/67.8	