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Building Quality Human Capital for Economic Transformation and Sustainable Development in the Context of the Istanbul Programme of Action.

—
A Review of Progress towards the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries.



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Preface

Investments in human capital are the foundation of sustainable development. Nowhere is this truer than in the world's 48 least developed countries, which need to urgently accelerate development to deliver for their people and close the gap with other countries. Human capital investments can set the stage for a demographic dividend that can advance transformative change within a generation.

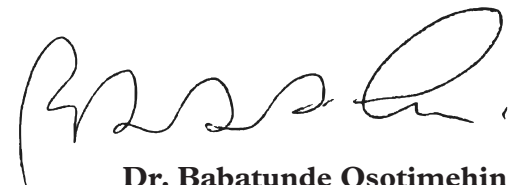
The Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted by UN Member States in 2011, affirmed the centrality of investing in human capital. It also recognized the widespread barriers that least developed countries face in making these investments, and in creating new opportunities and ensuring that they reach everyone. The Mid-Term Review of the Istanbul Programme of Action in 2016 drew renewed attention to these issues, especially in light of global commitments in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The following report was prepared for a ministerial pre-conference forum held in the lead up to the Mid-Term Review. Entitled “Building Quality Human Capital for Economic Transformation and Sustainable Development in the context of the Istanbul Programme of Action,” the forum was co-sponsored by UNFPA with the Governments of Bangladesh and Turkey, and the Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States.

The report profiles populations in the least developed countries, looking at their age structures, geographic distribution and well-being, across a range of factors essential to realizing a demographic dividend. It especially follows young people from childhood into adolescence and adulthood, as they pursue empowerment, education and employment to improve their lives and the lives of those around them.

The report explores the rapid demographic, social, economic and environmental changes the least developed countries face, including insecurity, crises and disruptions that threaten tenuous recent gains. These changes underscore the urgent need for people who can marshal their full capabilities to meet the challenges they face. Only then can they play their integral—and rightful—role in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

The recommendations outlined in this report, the outcome of the ministerial pre-conference forum, and the strengthened commitments in the Mid-Term Review of the Istanbul Programme of Action together can help deliver this ambition, for and with the people in the world's least developed countries.



Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin

Executive Director, UNFPA

Meeting Summary and Outcome

Ministerial Pre-conference Forum: “Building Quality Human Capital for Economic Transformation and Sustainable Development in the Context of the Istanbul Programme of Action”

The Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted by Member States of the United Nations in 2011, articulated the importance of human and social development for the transformation of the least developed countries and their achievement of sustainable development. The Programme of Action stated that these countries, with the support of their development partners, needed to invest in young people, strengthen health systems, and ensure that the rights of women and girls are upheld and gender equality is achieved.

As the United Nations agency with a cross-cutting mandate derived from the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is committed to supporting the least developed countries to achieve their human and social development objectives.

UNFPA, in line with that commitment, co-sponsored with the governments of Bangladesh and Turkey and the Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States a ministerial pre-conference forum on the demographic dividend, “Building Quality Human Capital for Economic Transformation and Sustainable Development in the Context of the Istanbul Programme of Action.” It was held on 26 May 2016 in Antalya, Turkey, before the Comprehensive High-Level Midterm Review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action from

27-29 May 2016. Participants included ministers, senior government officials, UN organizations, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

The forum was opened by the UNFPA Deputy Executive Director (Management), the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative of OHRLLS, the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development of Bangladesh and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey. Opening and closing plenary sessions bracketed three interactive panels on:

1. Investment in youth to realize the demographic dividend and sustainable development in the least developed countries;
2. Place and mobility for the socioeconomic advancement of these countries; and
3. Policies and actions for realizing the demographic dividend.

The forum drew on a background report, “Foundations for the Future: A Review of Progress towards the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries.” The report was prepared as UNFPA’s contribution to the High-Level Mid-Term Review, in accordance with paragraph 33 of United Nations General Assembly resolution 69/231. It showed that the least developed countries face a major human capital deficit. Quality education is lacking, and too

many young people do not transition from primary to secondary school, with even fewer attaining tertiary education. Child marriage and early pregnancy remain high in many contexts, and many women and girls lack access to sexual and reproductive health services, resulting in ill-health and profoundly limited opportunities. Gender-based violence and discrimination remain prevalent.

To address these challenges, the participants made the following concrete recommendations on investments, policies and actions. These comprised the outcome of the forum and were conveyed to the High-Level Mid-Term Review by the Honourable Minister of Local Government and Rural Development of Bangladesh, Chair of the Least Developed Countries.

Outcome of the Ministerial Pre-conference Forum, Investments, policies and actions for realizing the demographic dividend in the least developed countries

Ministers, senior officials, and private sector and NGO partners identified the following priorities for investments, policies and actions at the ministerial forum held in Antalya, Turkey on 26 May 2016:

Prioritized areas of investments:

- Investments in child health, particularly immunization and nutrition, and child protection.
- Adolescent sexual and reproductive health in schools, including education on family planning.
- Ensure systemic improvements in educa-

tion, while targeting all individuals and ensuring that young people, women and marginalized groups are empowered to take advantage of such systemic improvements.

- Mainstreaming responses related to gender norms and stereotypes.

Policies to create conditions for the demographic dividend

- Consider a transformation in approaches to budgeting, prioritizing investments that bring long-term returns and that go beyond current revenue to consider needs for transformation, rather than just focusing on distributing existing resources for immediate priorities.
- Ensure that national budgets are gender responsive, and help both women and youth by ensuring funds target issues critical to those groups.
- Prioritize domestic resource mobilization.
- Expedite domestic capital formation and use capital market strategies to drive the creation of and expansion of small and medium enterprises, including under youth ownership. Uganda's programme of small loans for groups of young people to generate jobs and entrepreneurship was cited as an example.
- Least developed countries need to curb the focus on exporting raw materials and start exporting processed goods, as a means of increasing domestic financing.

- Ensure effective regulation of the investment market, along with strong anti-corruption policies.
- Build capacities for data to inform policies and actions to support human capital and development, and base actions on demographic research, and the characteristics and dynamics of the population.
- Make focused efforts to eradicate diseases such as malaria and prioritize prevention in the health sector to generate significant savings for investment in productive capacities.
- Given the increasing representation of women and girls among migrants, and the importance of mobility for the demographic dividend, it is critical to integrate mobility into priority policies on:

- o Education;
- o Support for unpaid care work;
- o Access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; and
- o Strong legal and regulatory environments to eliminate discrimination and build protections against gender-based violence.

Institutional and other arrangements for a conducive environment for the demographic dividend

- Ensure curricula review with a technical, vocational and entrepreneurship emphasis through systematic consultation and engagement with the private sector to match training with job needs, while promoting stronger partnership between academia and the private sector, and using public-private partnerships to facilitate fellowships/internships/apprenticeships for young people as a way of developing work experience required by employers. Also promote meaningful volunteerism for apprenticeships to prepare young people for the job market.
- Create mechanisms for effective coordination and systematic consultation on investments to realize the demographic dividend among national institutions, working across agencies and ministries, through a coordinated, multisectoral approach, as well as with partners, the private sector, young people, traditional leaders and communities. This should include building on partnerships with the United Nations system to support national strategies on the demographic dividend.
- Create or reform planning and population institutions to ensure coherence around national policies and programmes for the demographic dividend.
- Build political will, including at the highest decision-making levels, through information and communication, and take measures to foster broader changes in behaviour, and empower and give hope to young people to eliminate

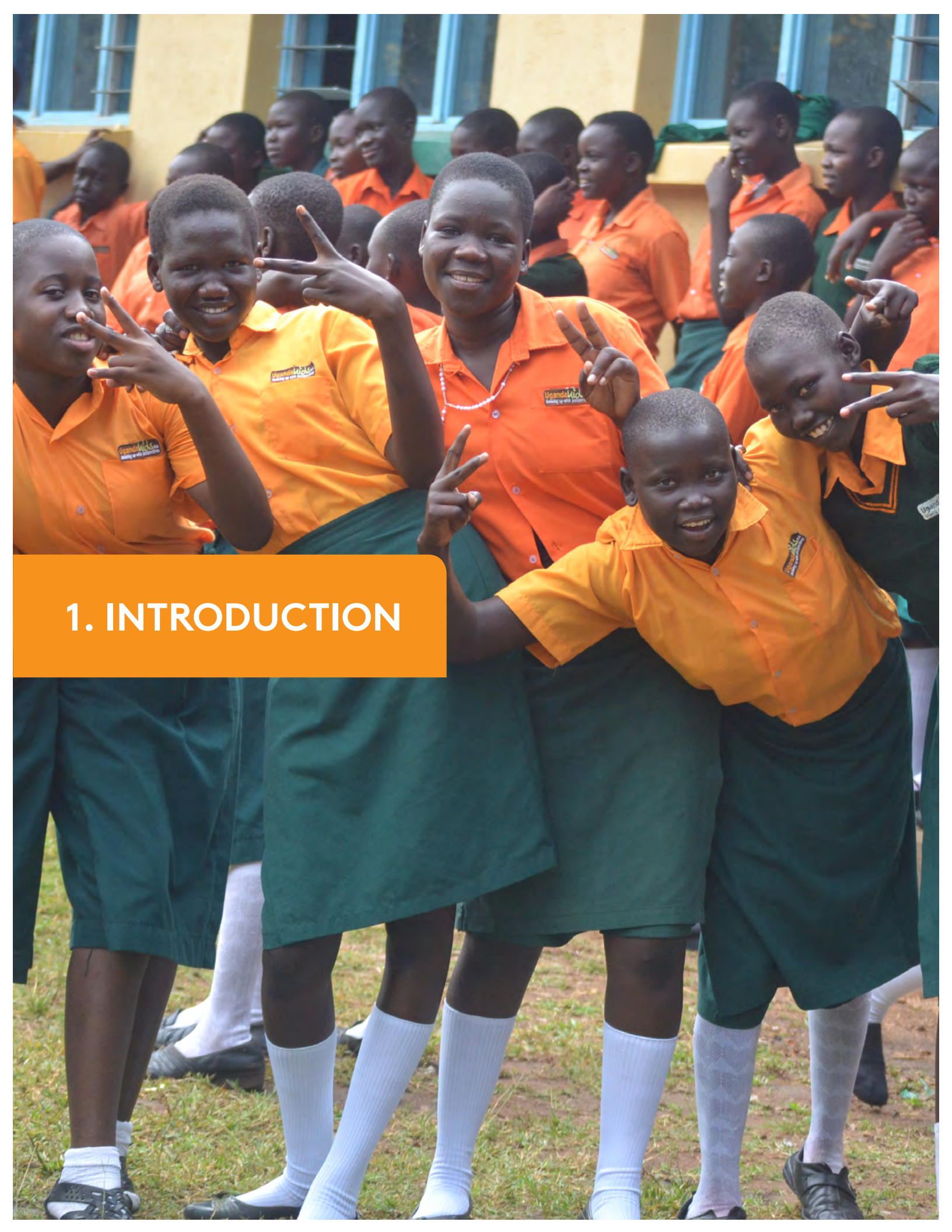
potential sources of alienation.

- Enhance use of social media networks and other technologies to engage young people. This agenda needs full youth participation.
- Establish monitoring and accountability mechanisms for youth-focused investment policies and programmes.
- Increase the engagement of the private sector in the delivery of health and education services – but with a balance to ensure access for the poor.
- Promote exchanges between countries to understand and implement best practices.

Additional actions related to mobility

- It is critical to address the informality of housing and employment, focusing on improving social and economic supports, delivering services and protecting the rights of informal settlers.
- International migration of skilled professionals is vital for some countries, but also poses the risk of brain drain. Skilled professionals need international accreditation and recognition, through harmonizing criteria for degrees and skills.
- Effective means to better prepare migrants – internal and international – for successful migration experiences include:

- o Bilateral agreements between countries of origin, transit and destination;
 - o Protection, relief assistance and support for repatriation;
 - o Stronger data on migration; and
 - o Mobilization of diaspora communities.
- It is also vital to create a welcoming environment for return migration, including through access to capital, professional advancement and security for educated populations. Preventing brain drain requires expanding opportunities in places of origin. Once a certain threshold of investments in empowerment, education and employment is achieved, the incentive to stay will grow exponentially.



1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development, including inclusive growth, equality and resilience in the face of threats, depends on healthy, empowered populations who can achieve their capabilities and contribute fully to development. This core message of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), as captured in the 20-year review of its implementation, necessitates broad investments in the capabilities of all people, a foundational aim as well of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries.

Investments in human capital are essential in all countries, at all times. But countries with proportionately large populations on the cusp of adulthood and working age have a transformative opportunity to accelerate development through increasing support to the health of children, a revolution in modern education, more innovative and safer employment, and the full social and economic participation of girls and women. Such investments, while important in all countries, can have greater impacts for young working-age countries because they can advance transformative change within the course of a generation, allowing countries the potential to accelerate development, in what is often called a “demographic dividend.”

A demographic dividend can be achieved only by ensuring that every adolescent and youth, especially every girl and young woman, can anticipate excellent health and high-quality education, freedom of opportunity and decent employment, and the chance to go through life’s critical transitions – from childhood to family formation to old age – without risk of being derailed by child marriage or unplanned childbearing, maternal morbidity, exposure to violence or displacement, the pain of discrimination or the risk of early death.

For the majority of young people living in the 48 countries designated by the United Nations as the least developed countries (LDCs), opportunities to fulfil their potential and contribute to a better world have expanded in the past 20 years, but they remain curtailed by countless barriers. While significant gains have been made in primary education and child health, gaps widen and barriers grow as children become adolescents and youth, setting the stage for long-term costs that extend into working life and ageing. Gender inequality and harmful practices mean that life’s chances are undermined for millions of girls by discrimination at home and in school, by expectations of servitude in marriage, by early, risky and numerous pregnancies, and by poor health care and early death.¹

The Istanbul Programme of Action focuses centrally on addressing these barriers. It states that the LDCs “represent an enormous untapped human and natural resource potential, in particular their young populations, to contribute to national development, poverty eradication, and job creation, as well as global economic growth and welfare” (p. 2). It sets out key objectives to “build human capacities by fostering sustained, equitable and inclusive human and social development, gender equality and the empowerment of women” (para. 28.b), and dedicates a priority area of action to human and social development, including education and training, population and primary health, youth development, and gender equality and the empowerment of women. These priorities are considered amid “multiple crises and other emerging challenges,” including growing economic, conflict-related and environmental risks, which, with economic and social changes to societies, call attention to population mobility and migration.

Goals and targets to advance these aspirations converge across the ICPD Programme of Action, the Framework of Actions for the Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the ICPD Beyond 2014 (United Nations 2014), the Istanbul Programme of Action, regional development agendas and now the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda commits Member States to “strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities, helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend....” It further states that “children and young women and men are critical agents of change and will find in the new Goals a platform to channel their infinite capacities for activism into the creation of a better world.”

The indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) embedded in the 2030 Agenda contains a valuable compilation of indicators that can measure progress not only towards the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda, but towards the fulfilment of many of the aforementioned development agendas, including the Istanbul Programme of Action. The situation of the populations of the LDCs across a range of development indicators, many used in this report, provide powerful insights into the achievement of the Istanbul Programme of Action, and the many challenges and opportunities faced by persons living in these countries.



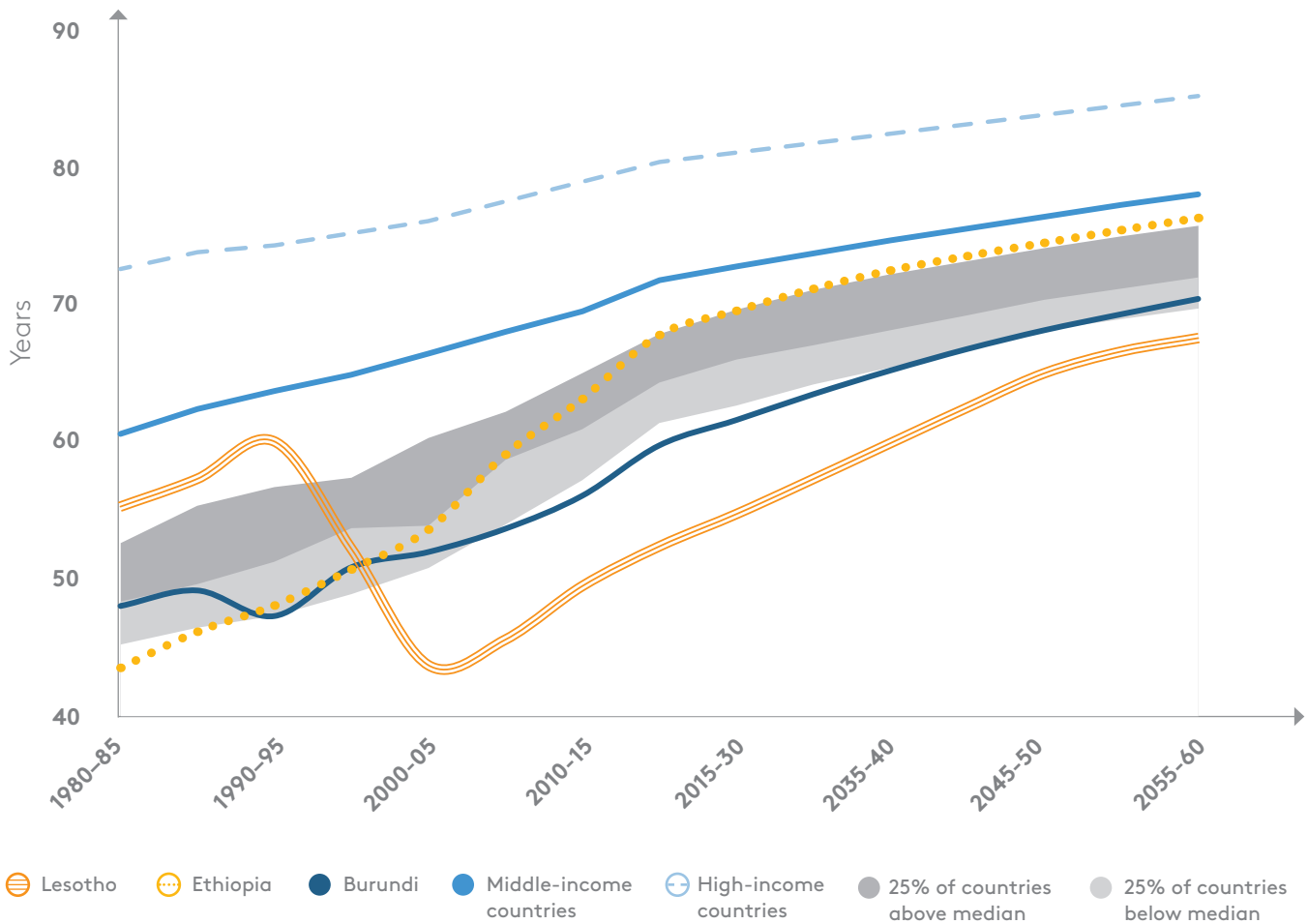
2. EMPOWERMENT, EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Population health, growth and age structure in the world's most youthful countries

Over the past decades, the LDCs have achieved major successes in reducing infant, child and maternal mortality, albeit from high starting points. Since 1990, mortality rates of children less than five years of age (under-five mortality) decreased from 175 to 73 deaths per 1,000 live births, and infant mortality fell

from 109 to 51 deaths per 1,000 live births.² Maternal mortality for women in the LDCs remains extremely high, yet this too has declined by 52 per cent in the last 25 years.³ These improvements have contributed to major gains in life expectancy for persons living in the LDCs. **Figure 1** displays

Figure 1. Life expectancy at birth, selected countries and distribution around the median



Data downloaded from: UNDESA, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp>, retrieved 26 February 2016

the change in life expectancy from birth, a broad indicator of development, over the past 30 years and projected forward in time. Gains in life expectancy are seen in all countries, including in high-income and middle-income countries, and they are clearly visible in the LDCs as a group, including countries 25 per cent above and below the median. For countries strongly impacted by HIV, such as Lesotho, there was a striking decline in life expectancy in the late decades of the 20th century; recovery has not yet reached pre-epidemic levels. Potential threats to these gains, particularly climate change, are increasing, and the resilience of populations will be foundational to their capacity to cope with changing risks, and to ensure sustained gains in health and longevity.

Along with declines in overall mortality, the total fertility rate within the LDCs has decreased by 31 per cent, from 6.2 children per woman in the period 1985-1990 to 4.3 children per woman in 2010-2015. Although the total fertility rate in the LDCs has declined somewhat faster than in the rest of the world, it remains almost double the world average of 2.5 children per woman. It is this continued

high fertility rate, coupled with the decline in mortality, that has resulted in rapid population growth in the LDCs, along with age structures that are the most youthful in the world.

The annual growth rate for the population of the LDCs was 2.38 per cent for 2010-2015, just over double the rate for the total world population. This pace of growth is expected to slow, but the population is nonetheless projected to double in size from 954 million persons in 2015 to 1.9 billion in 2050 (in 35 years), and increase to 3.2 billion persons by 2100. The large number and high proportion of women of reproductive age in the population will sustain population growth rates within the LDCs as a group above two per cent per year until at least 2030. And by 2030, projected population growth rates will result in over 60 million more children aged zero to nine, almost 96 million young people aged 10 to 24, and over 103 million more women of reproductive age (15 to 49).⁴ [Figure 2](#) shows how the size and age distribution of the population in the LDCs as a group have changed and are projected to change by 2060 – getting larger, rounding



out the age pyramid as new cohorts slowly begin to have fewer children, and extending at the top as older persons live longer and are more numerous.

Among the LDCs, national demographic profiles and projections vary considerably. As [Figure 3](#) shows in more detail, the proportion of young people aged 10 to 24 in the LDCs is currently at its peak, and is projected to remain at over 30 per cent through 2030, declining moderately thereafter. However, the average across all LDCs masks the high and increasing heterogeneity among countries. While in 1985, the proportion of young people was between 29 per cent and 35 per cent across all LDCs, it is projected to range from 16 per cent to 32 per cent in 2060. The reason for this diverging distribution is the different speed with which the demographic transition is unfolding across these countries.

A remarkable decline in the proportion of young people is anticipated in a small set of countries such as Bangladesh and Haiti, declining from 31 per cent and 33 per cent to 21 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, while a decrease in the proportion of young people will only gradually set in by 2060 for high fertility countries such as Niger. Nevertheless, by 2060 young people are projected to constitute more than 25 per cent of the population in 32 LDCs, making the challenges faced by young people absolutely central to the policies and political agendas needed to fulfil the 2030 Agenda.⁵

The age pyramids shown in [Figure 2](#) represent the aggregate life experience of hundreds of millions of people, with those at the youngest tier of the age pyramid in 1985 now in their early 30s. Likewise, the 10-year-old girl today will be 24 years old when we finally assess the achievements of

the 2030 Agenda, and our aggregate success will directly reflect the investments made to ensure her success during these 15 years. What experiences, what opportunities, what barriers do she and her cohort face as they progress through the next 15 years? And particularly in countries that face some of the harshest challenges while seeking to deliver for their populations and in turn help their populations deliver sustainable development?

Figure 2. Age structure in the LDCs, 1985-2060

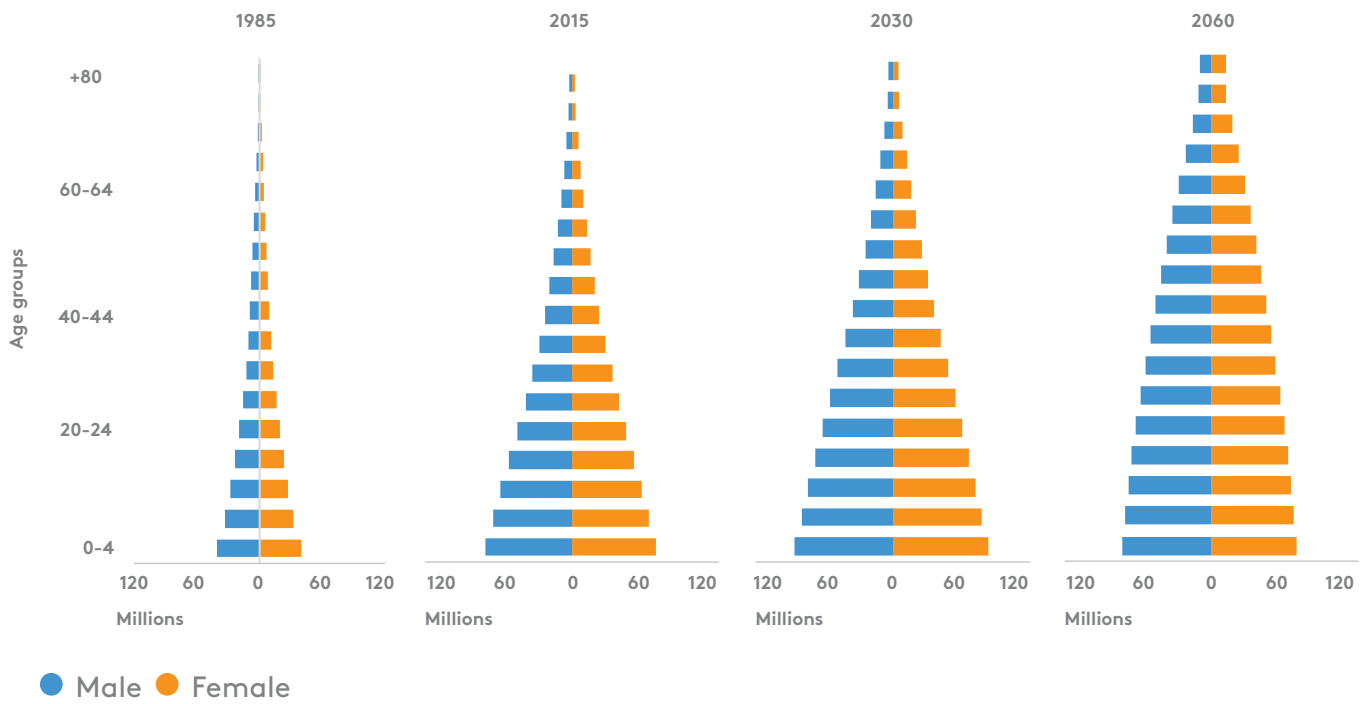
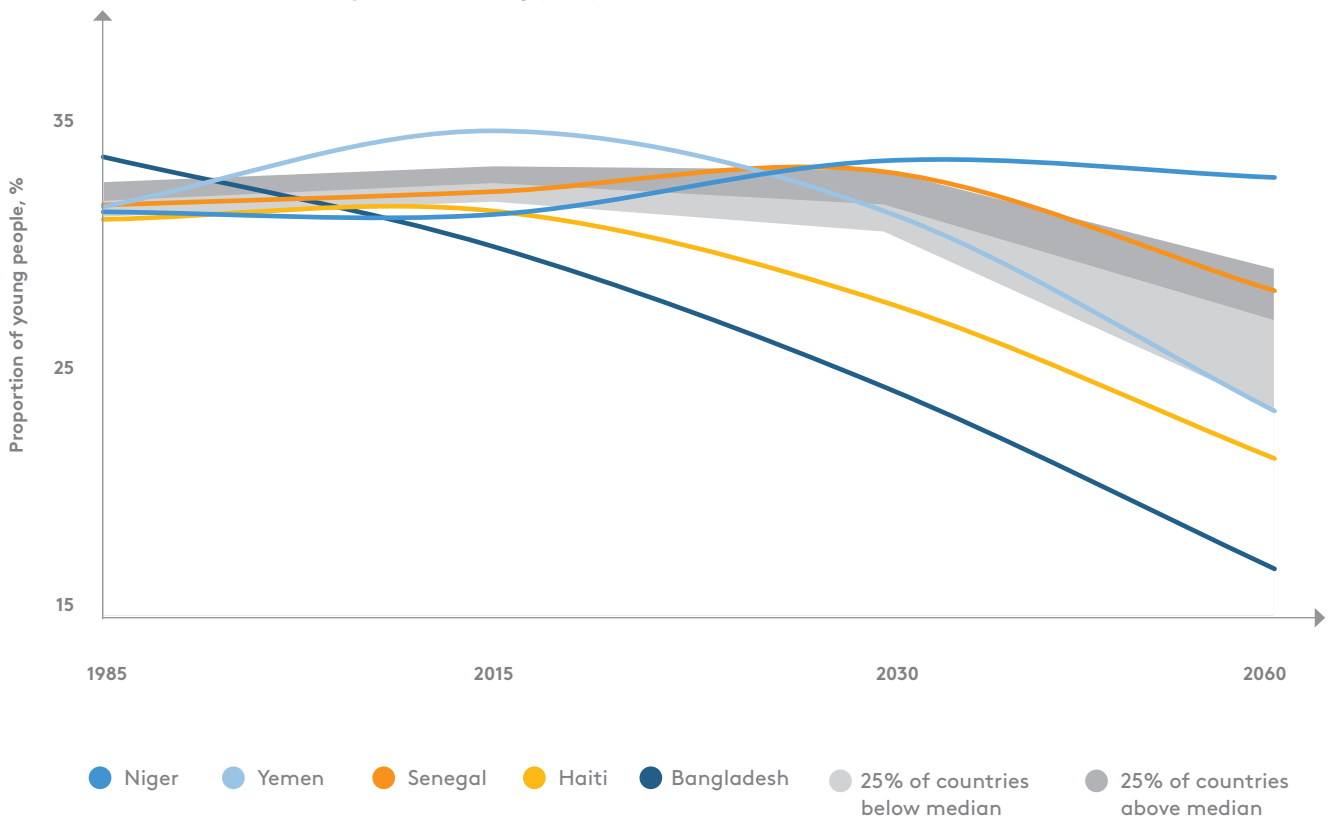


Figure 3. Young people (10 to 24) in all and selected LDCs



Data downloaded from UNDESA, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>, retrieved 22 and 25 February 2016.

An education revolution

This report examines how people in the LDCs are progressing through critical transitions, particularly in the early part of their lives, beginning with entry into adolescence at age 10. All 10-year-old children should be in school, receiving a high-quality education that will prepare them for the challenges of the 21st century. Across all of the LDCs, five to seven years of primary school are mandated by legislation. Yet as [Figure 4](#) shows, mean years of schooling reach or exceed the expected duration of primary school in just five LDCs – Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kiribati, Madagascar and Vanuatu.

Millions of girls and boys across the LDCs are going to school for just a few years or less. As the Istanbul Programme of Action recognized, the gender gap has narrowed significantly for primary school, a testament to huge improvements in school enrolment for girls. Yet so many children in these countries will have their schooling end before adolescence. They will en-

ter adulthood with a huge challenge to climbing out of poverty – and their countries will see a workforce reach maturity without advanced math, science or IT skills, and without the educational building blocks that enable people to translate their creativity into dynamism, innovation and entrepreneurship.

The Istanbul Programme of Action recognized the centrality of education as the lead issue in its attention to human and social development, as does the 2030 Agenda, which sets targets for universal primary and secondary school. And both recognized that we must go further – that in today's and tomorrow's global, dynamic economy, tertiary education is becoming essential. Analysis in 2015 of the Gallup World Poll⁶ showed that in many LDCs, employment outcomes for those with only some secondary schooling are essentially the same as for those with only primary education. The demographic dividends experienced by the Republic of Korea and other

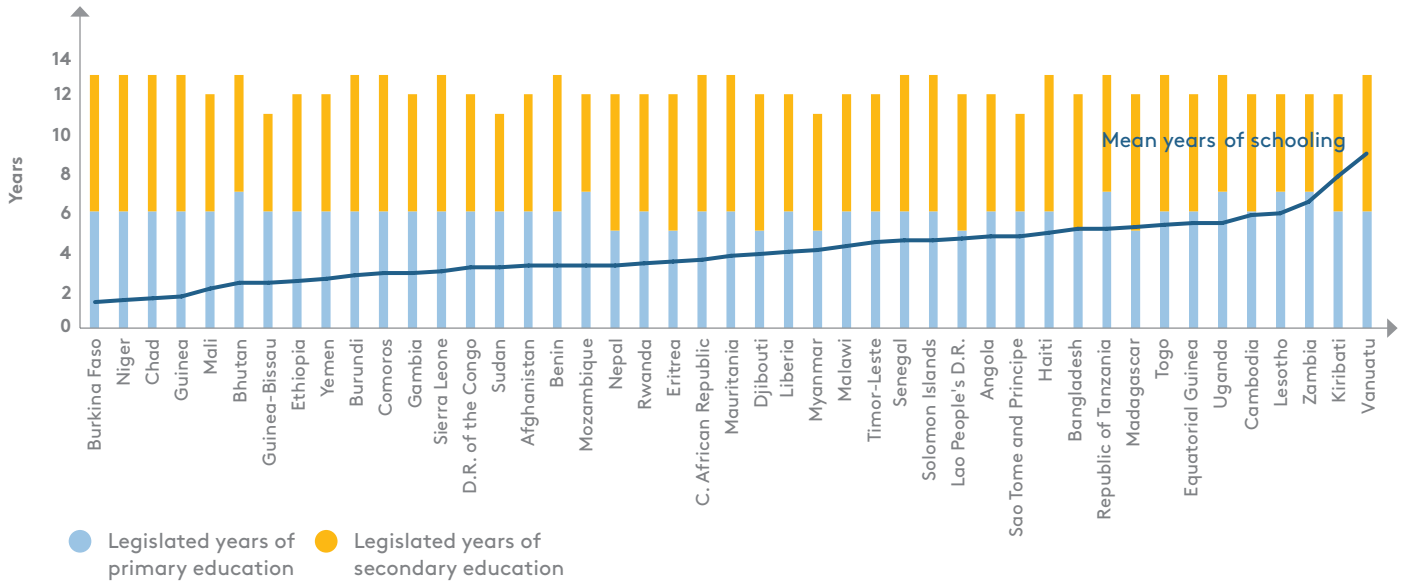


Asian “Tiger” countries during the latter half of the 20th century reflected extraordinary growth in the scale and quality of education, often within a generation, contributing to an acceleration in overall development. The gains were especially high for those countries that invested heavily in education for girls and women, with a major return in productive work and economic growth. The LDCs urgently need a corresponding revolution in their education systems, such that the coming generation of young people will leap-frog beyond the educational opportunities of their parents, and contribute to modernizing the economies of their own countries.

Worldwide, as displayed in [Figure 5](#), women are more likely to enrol in tertiary education, yet this gap declines and then reverses as gross domestic product per capita declines. For the LDCs, overall rates of tertiary enrolment are very low for both men and women – less than half the average of lower middle-income countries, despite improvements since 2000 from under 3 per cent to almost 8 per cent now. Consistent with gender disparities in tertiary enrolment in poorer countries, women lag significantly behind men in the LDCs.

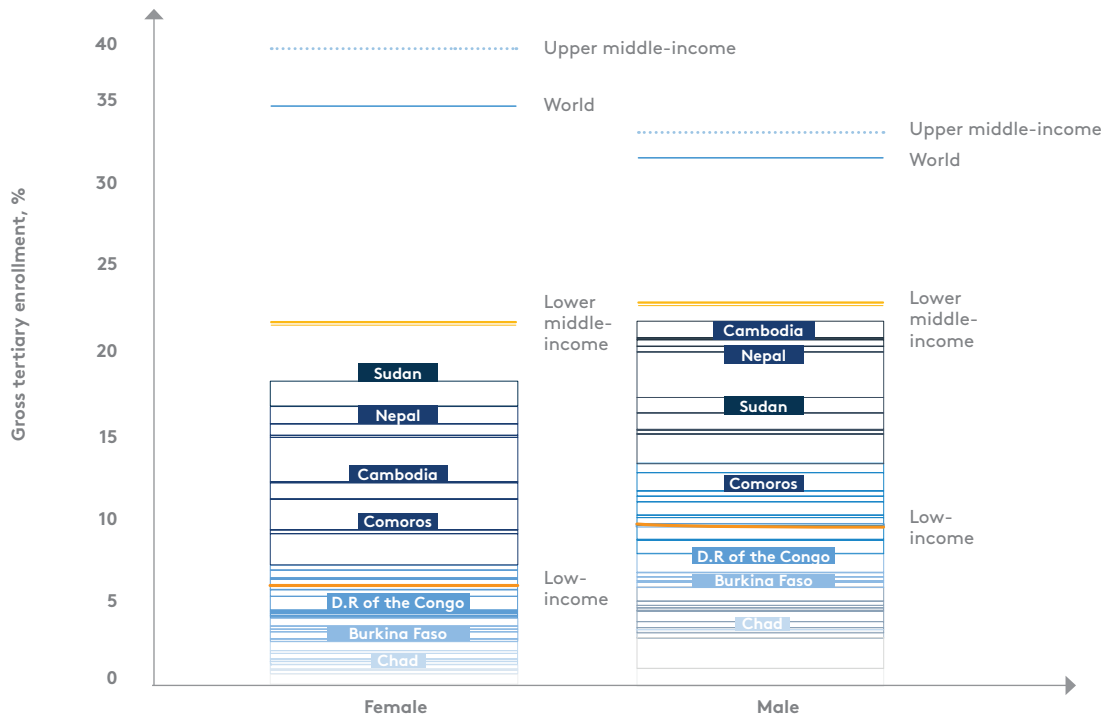
There is wide variation across countries, with women’s tertiary enrolment higher in several LDCs that have significantly higher overall rates, including Sudan, where women are enrolling in higher proportions than men. Yet there remains a large cluster of countries where women are well below 5 per cent enrolment. For men, Cambodia and Nepal are among the few LDCs approaching the tertiary enrolment rates of lower-middle income countries. Overall, vital educational transitions remain unfulfilled for most people in the LDCs. Many lose access to educational opportunities as they get older and seek more advanced learning.

Figure 4. Nationally legislated years of primary and secondary education versus mean years of schooling



Duration of primary and secondary education (years) [Theoretical duration of primary and secondary education (years)]: Data downloaded from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute of Statistics, World Bank, World Development Indicators, <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>, accessed 24 February 2016. Mean years of schooling (25+) (years): Data downloaded from UNDP, Human Development Reports, 2013, based on estimates from data on educational attainment from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2013b) and on a methodology from Barro and Lee (2013), <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/mean-years-schooling-adults-years>, retrieved 24 February 2016.

Figure 5. Gross tertiary school enrollment, by gender



Data downloaded from the World Bank, World Development Indicators, data available for 39 LDCs, latest available year, <http://data.worldbank.org/>, retrieved 20 February 2016. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; UNESCO Institute of Statistics.

Empowerment of women and girls, and the right to sexual and reproductive health

The Istanbul Programme of Action calls on the LDCs to ensure access to and quality of education, and give greater priority to progression through the education system, especially for women and girls. A wide range of barriers are responsible for the lack of widespread, quality education through secondary school in the LDCs, including lack of resources, insufficient physical infrastructure (not just school buildings but, for instance, separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls), trained teachers and much more. These are vital to address and represent an enormous part of the crisis of education in the LDCs – and all are recognized in the Istanbul Programme of Action.

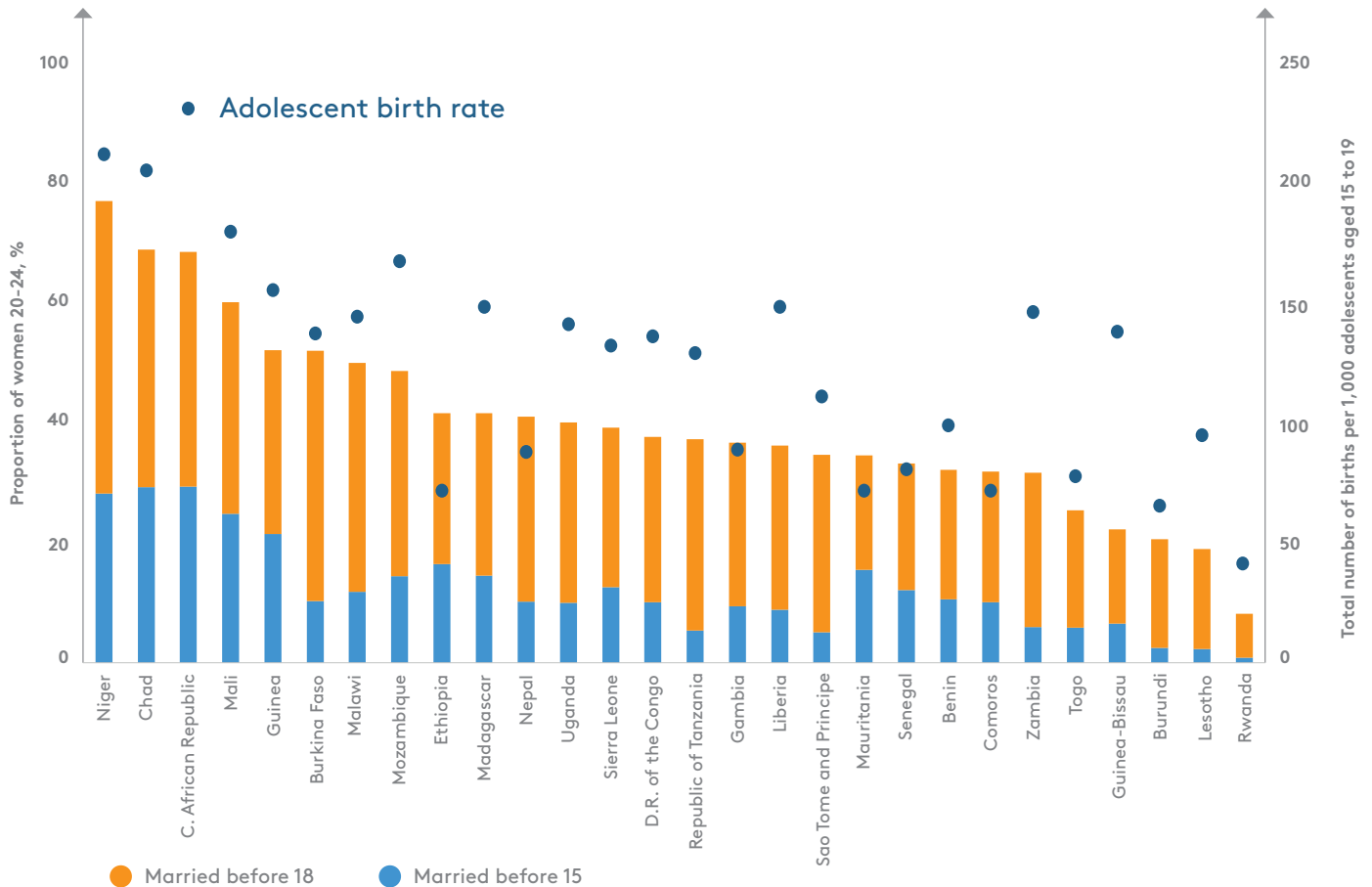


Addressing all of these barriers, however, will still leave many girls unable to enrol and stay in school, particularly at the secondary and tertiary level. This is because girls also face an entirely different set of barriers that often get little attention, especially as they move into adolescence: barriers linked to their empowerment, and their right to sexual and reproductive health.

As of 2010, 158 countries had a legal age of marriage of 18.⁷ Yet as illustrated in [Figure 6](#), in 7 of 28⁸ LDCs, more than 50 per cent of women aged 20–24 were married before 18, with shares in some countries as high as 70 per cent. And very large numbers of girls are being married before age 15, an age when across every country, they should be in school by law. Child marriage often means the end of schooling. The relationship is reciprocal, in that around the world, girls with only primary education are twice as likely to marry before age 18 as those with secondary or higher education.⁹

Some of the LDCs are doing significantly better in addressing child marriage, both before 18 and before 15. For developing countries as a whole, 34 per cent of women aged 20 to 24 were married before age 18, and 12 per cent were married before age 15. Benin, Burundi, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia are below both thresholds, and Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe, Republic of Tanzania and Uganda are below the 12 per cent threshold for marriage before age 15.

Figure 6. Proportions of women aged 20 to 24 married before 18-15, and adolescent birth rate



Data downloaded from the UNFPA OpenDatabase, data available on 28 LDCs, latest available year, www.unfpaopendata.org, retrieved 1 March 2016.

Most girls who give birth during their adolescence do so within the context of child marriage. In general, the higher the incidence of child marriage, the higher the rate of adolescent births. There are significant exceptions, for instance, in Ethiopia and Nepal, where adolescent births are less frequent despite high rates of child marriage, and Guinea-Bissau and Zambia, where the inverse is true, i.e., where adolescent births are comparatively high despite lower rates of child marriage.

Early pregnancy and childbirth, especially in the early adolescent years, come with major health risks for mother and child. Higher risks of poor pregnancy outcomes include maternal mortality. Early child-

bearing is a further cause to end schooling, and an eventual transition into the formal labour force is more difficult, reducing lifetime earnings. The high prevalence of child marriage and early childbearing across most LDCs is an enormous barrier to long-term aspirations for women, and to the resulting development many countries have experienced by advancing women's participation in higher education and decent employment. Again, Asian countries that experienced an acceleration in development in the late decades of the 21st century all made major investments in reproductive health, including family planning, delayed family formation and extended schooling for girls, and most countries experienced a major boon in economic growth through widespread participation of women in the formal labor force. This is not to imply that wom-

en in the LDCs are not working – indeed they are, often at very high rates across the life course. But too often they remain in informal and insecure employment, with low earnings, and a huge double burden of productive and reproductive work.

Sexual and reproductive health is a human right, and essential for women to realize their capabilities. Women’s ability to control the number, timing and spacing of their children depends on access to high-quality reproductive health-care services, including the choice of different modern methods of contraception, with expert counselling and follow-up care. The prevalence of women using modern contraceptives has been expanding throughout the world, and as shown in [Figure 7](#), increased in the LDCs from 15 per cent in 1994 to almost 34 per cent in 2015. Despite this increase, use of modern contraception in the LDCs is barely above half the global average of 64 per cent, underscoring a clear need for further investment in comprehensive reproductive health services.

The doubling of contraceptive prevalence in the LDCs over the past 20 years reflected a four-fold increase in the use of injectable methods, largely the three-month injectable DMPA (depot medroxyprogesterone acetate), and an approximate doubling of oral contraceptive use. Increases in the use of long-acting contraceptive implants and male condoms contributed to a lesser extent to the overall increase in contraceptive prevalence, while there was a decline in the use of female sterilization. Access to modern contraceptives, coupled with the desire for smaller family size, is strongly associated with declining fertility. A wide range of factors is associated with decreases in desired family size, including improvements in child survival, increased access to education and wealth for women and

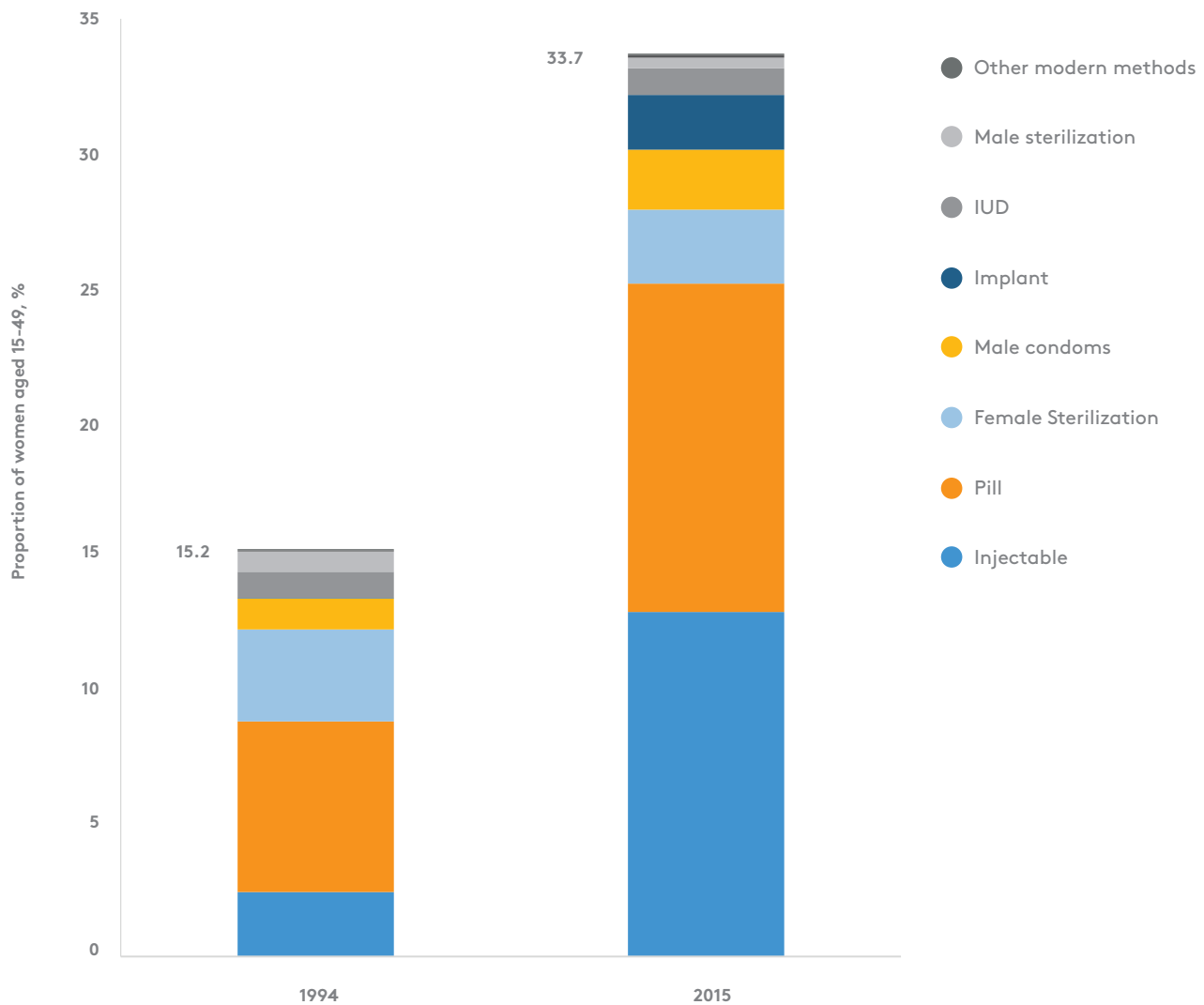
men, expanding costs of children (e.g., school fees, housing, food or health costs), and a wide range of religious and cultural norms.

The Istanbul Programme of Action was clearly targeting the challenges girls and women face related to sexual and reproductive health in paragraph 77, in committing to “provide universal access to reproductive health by 2015, including integrating family planning, sexual health and health-care services in national strategies and programmes,” and paragraph 89, to take steps to realize the “right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health.”

Yet overall, the selected data on women’s sexual and reproductive health and related empowerment presented above suggest that from adolescence onwards, millions of girls and women are still denied access to schooling or the chance to fulfil their productive potential, they are marrying at ages too young to ensure independent choice, and they are using modern contraceptives at rates far below the global average, with the resulting consequence that reproductive life starts early, is entered into without access to health care, and is sustained for many years at high risk to health and life.

The cost of this lack of choice and empowerment cuts across every aspect of life. Among the clearest costs are more limited chances for independent decision-making about life directions, higher education, decent work, higher lifetime earnings and a secure old age. These costs in turn make the path out of poverty – which is at the centre of LDC aspirations in the Istanbul Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda – far more difficult for women and their families.

Figure 7. Contraceptive prevalence by method, among married or in-union women aged 15 to 49, in the LDCs



Data downloaded from UNDESA, Population Division, Trends in Contraceptive Use Worldwide, 2015, www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/family-planning/index.shtml, retrieved 24 February 2015.

Employment for young people and women

Decent work is productive, delivers a fair income, and provides health and security in the workplace, and social protection for workers and their families. It offers prospects for personal development and empowers people by giving them the freedom to express their concerns and participate in decisions that affect their lives. Decent work is a central aspiration for individuals and societies, and rests at the core of a strong, inclusive and sustainable economy that promotes and rewards investments in human capabilities. As highlighted within the ICPD and its reviews, decent work is a core dimension of dignity and human rights, and a vehicle for participation at all ages. It enables people to adapt to changing personal and societal conditions.¹⁰

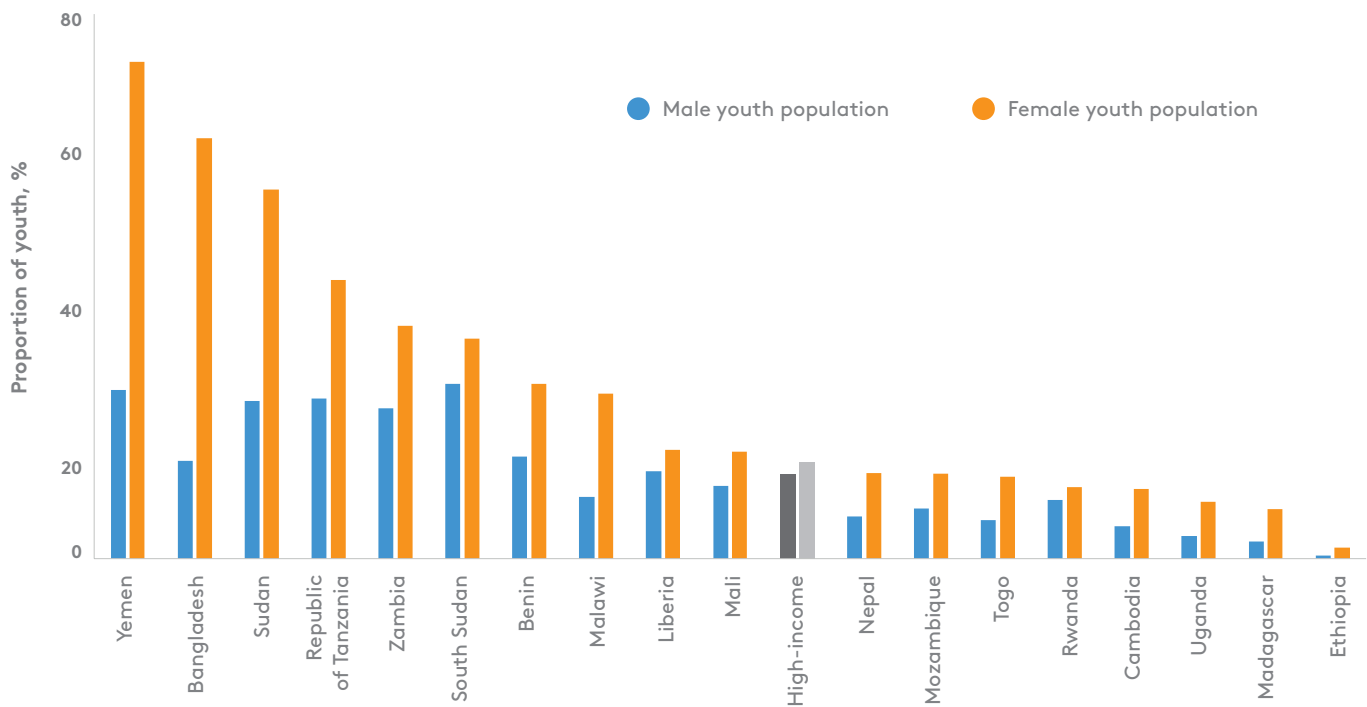
Yet decent work is not available to many around the world, including people in the LDCs, and especially for young people and women. The period of life from age 15 to 24 is one full of transitions – from school to work, from being a member of

a household to being the head of one, with marriage and/or children for some. These transitions depend on personal choices and available options given the cultural and socioeconomic environment. Yet this is a period when people face enormous challenges and must balance their educational, social and economic aspirations with the immediate economic needs of their households and communities. For governments, the aim is not to maximize employment among young people, as ideally some will stay longer at school or in training and seek employment later. In order to capture this balance, the aspiration of SDG Target 8.6 is: “By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.”

While [Figure 4](#) above showed that many young people in the LDCs leave school early, the direct indicator for SDG Target 8.6, youth not in education, employment or training (referred to as NEET), captures what happens to them once they



Figure 8. Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET)



Data downloaded from the World Bank, World Development Indicators, data available for 18 LDCs, latest available year, <http://data.worldbank.org/>, retrieved 24 February 2016. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; International Labour Organization (ILO), Key Indicators of the Labour Market.

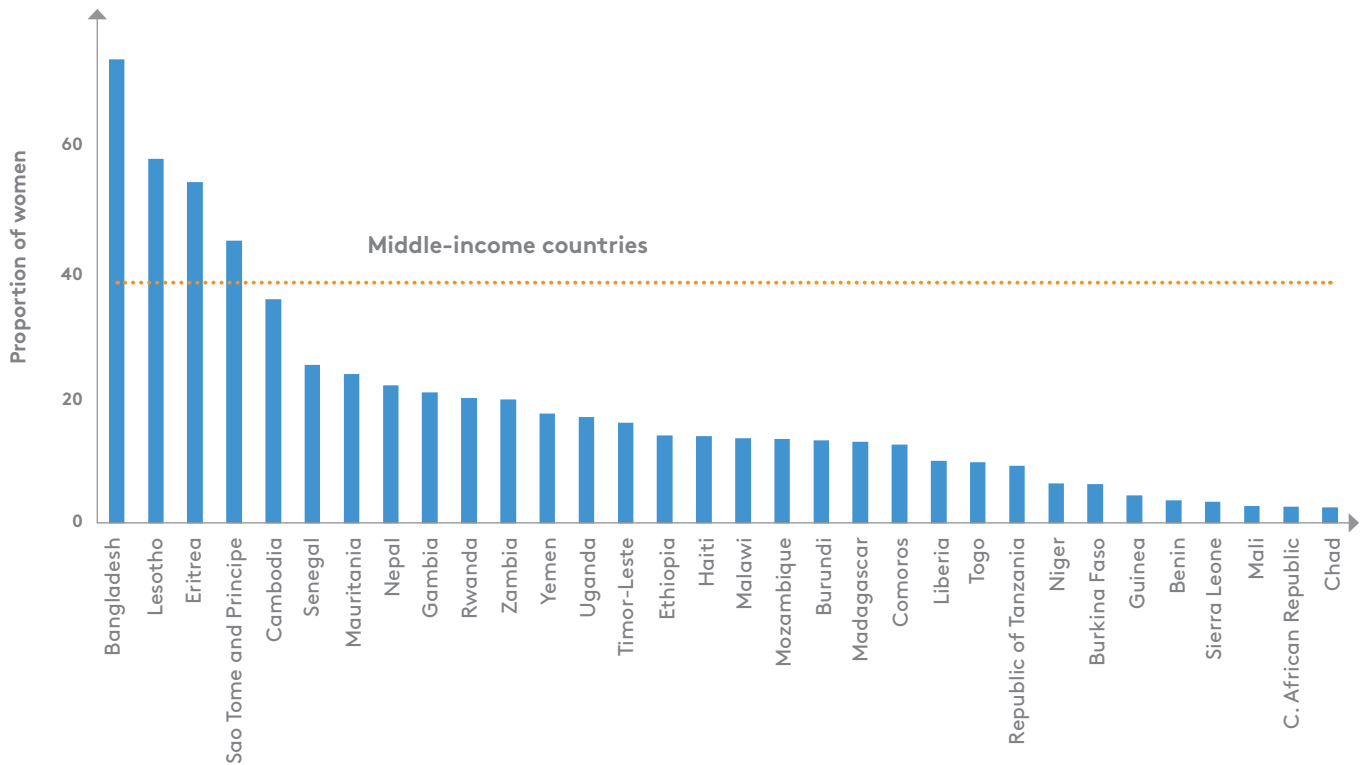
leave school. It includes all youth who are not students and either are unable to find a job or are not looking for employment for other reasons such as discouragement or responsibility for family care. This indicator is important for two reasons. First, it gives insight into youth marginalization or exclusion from employment, schooling or training.¹¹ Figure 8 reveals that the transition to the labour market is a concern in many LDCs, and also in higher income countries, where NEET levels average up to 20 per cent, a trend exacerbated by the economic turmoil of the Great Recession.¹²

Second, NEET depicts remarkable differences by gender, capturing the departure of larger numbers of young women from the labour market and from education and training in all countries for

which data are available. In Bangladesh, Sudan and Yemen, more than half of all young women find themselves in this category. Disaggregating NEET data by whether young people are not in school or training versus unemployed reveals that in most countries, the majority of young men in this category are unemployed, while young women are predominantly out of the labour market – often already married and working within the home – and not seeking employment.¹³

An analysis of the Census in Nepal, for example, showed that women who are not in education, employment or training spend most of their time (10 months a year) in household work, while their male counterparts are much more likely to be looking for employment.¹⁴ While many data

Figure 9. Women employed by a non-family member



Data downloaded from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), most recent surveys, data available for 32 LDCs as a percentage of women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by a non-family member, middle-income countries represents an average of 45 countries, www.statcompiler.com/, retrieved 24 February 2016.

challenges remain in fully capturing the experience of youth in labour market transitions, these data underscore the strong links among leaving school, marrying and having children early, and the deeper social norms by which we accept routine inequalities faced by women in the LDCs and around the world.

A successful transition from education to decent work involves not only finding a job, but also whether or not that job provides security and social protection as well as a decent income. Data from the International Labour Organization (ILO) stress that young people in low-income countries face critical challenges. Three out of four young workers in these countries engage in either vulnerable, casual or temporary employment.¹⁵

Figure 9 shows that women in the LDCs are significantly less likely to be employed outside of the household, that is, employed by a non-family member, than the average for middle-income countries, leaving many as own-account workers or employed by family members. The exceptions are Bangladesh, due in large part to the textile industry, as well as Eritrea and Lesotho. Over the last 20 years, the proportion of women in the LDCs employed outside the home has increased only slightly.

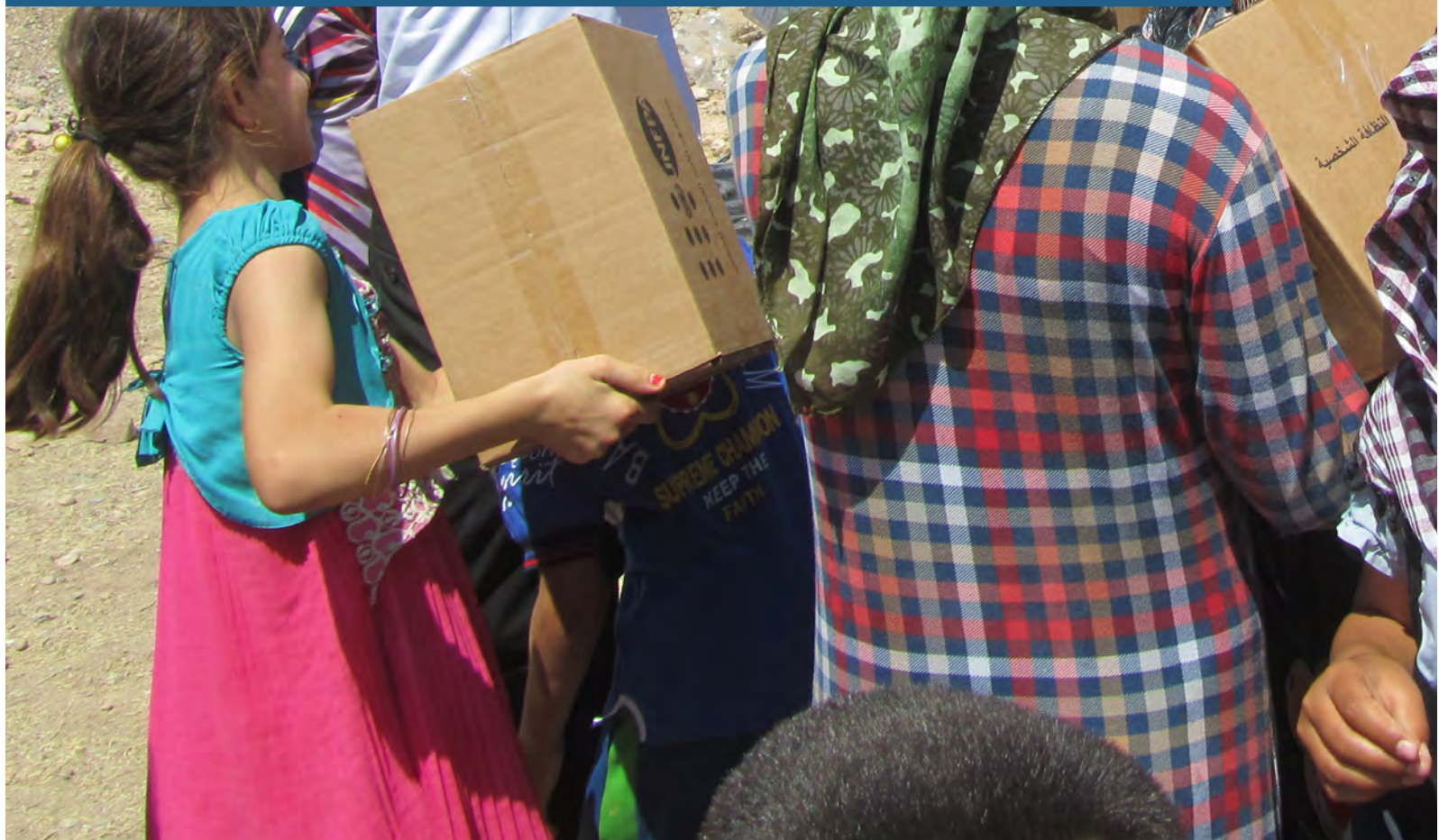
Among the elderly in the LDCs, work continues at ages far beyond those of persons in wealthier countries. While the choice to work at older ages is an essential part of well-being, according to data from the ILO’s Key Indicators of the Labour Market database, about 20 per cent of older persons par-

ticipate in the labour market in upper middle-income countries, and about 30 per cent in lower middle-income countries. The numbers are vastly higher for most LDCs, e.g., up to 90 per cent in Malawi. As mentioned above, working life begins incredibly early for most people in the LDCs; for many, it never ends.

Decent work is a central aspiration for individuals and societies. Yet these data show that for many young people and women, the labour market falls seriously short of providing decent work for all. This shortfall is due to a combination of structural weakness in the labour markets of the LDCs, coupled with widespread barriers to health, empowerment and education described in prior sections.



3. PLACE & MOBILITY FOR SOCIOECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION



Part II of this report addressed a series of critical life course transitions from adolescence to adulthood faced by people around the world, and the barriers and challenges that characterize many of these transitions in the LDCs. There is a vital set of additional transitions that many will experience, linked to place and mobility. As highlighted in the ICPD Beyond 2014 Framework of Actions and the report of the United Nations Secretary-General addressing large movements of refugees and migrants¹⁶, the world today is

characterized by growing numbers of people participating in urbanization, and internal and international migration, which open a range of new economic opportunities for many. At the same time, shocks, conflicts and natural disasters are increasingly contributing to forced mobility, including refugee status and internal displacement. The rapid pace of change, and the increasing interconnectedness of countries, brings uncertainties in how people will respond to changing circumstances and achieve their capabilities.

Urbanization

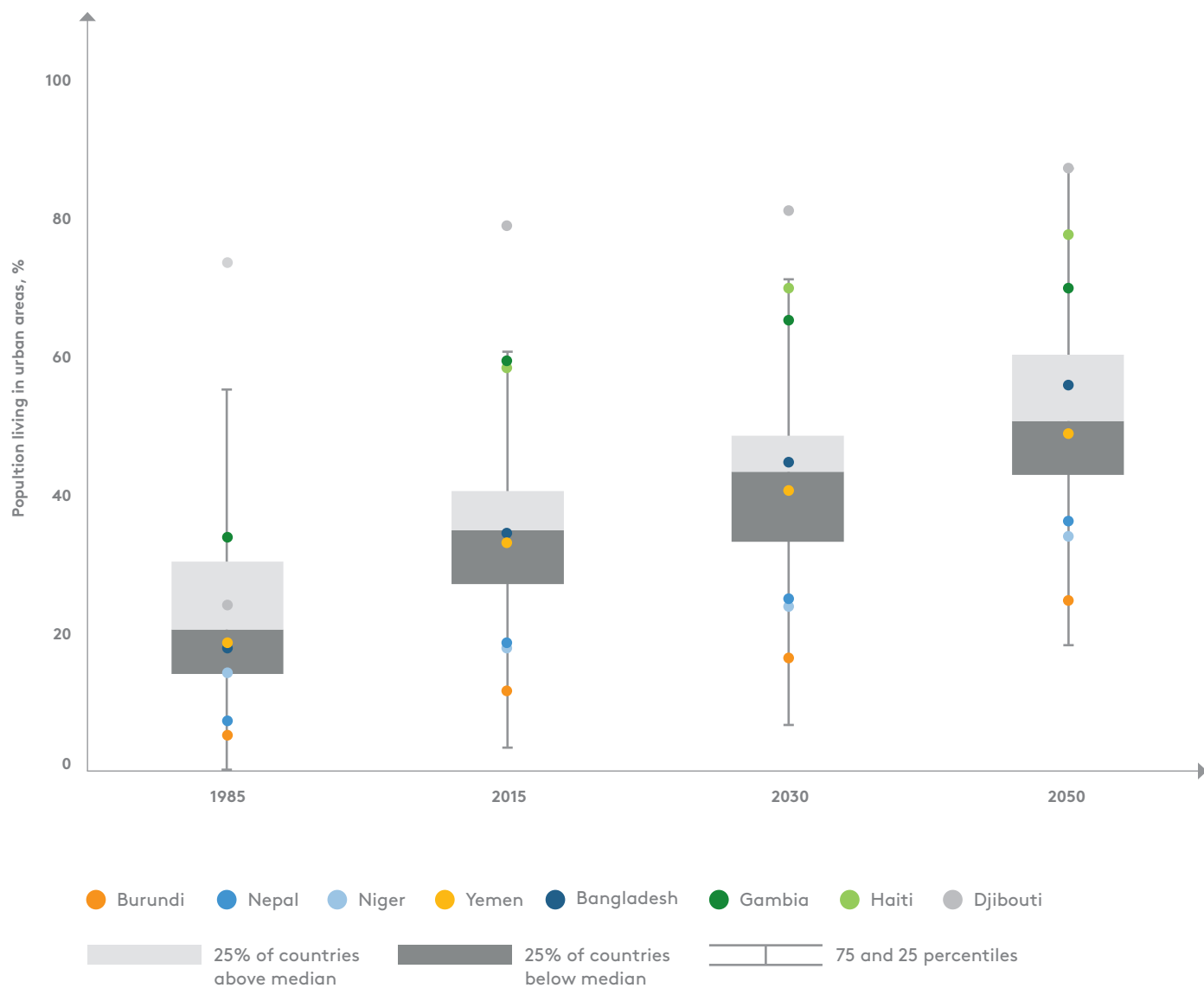
The LDCs, with a few exceptions, remain majority rural. Yet almost across the board, they are experiencing very rapid rates of urban population growth, driven by rural to urban migration, but also by natural growth, or births over deaths in urban areas. According to the United Nations Population Division's World Urbanization Prospects, urban populations in the LDCs are growing at a rate of 3.8 per cent per year, which corresponds to a doubling of the urban population in just 20 years. As shown in [Figure 10](#), by 2050 they are expected to cross the 50 per cent threshold; individual countries with very different levels of urbanization are similarly trending upward. Overall, urban growth projections include great diversity in the size of urban areas, from megacities and primary cities to much smaller urban areas and towns, where significant growth is projected.

These projections are subject to higher uncertainty than overall population growth projections; urban growth projections depend on the nature and distribution of economic growth and oppor-

tunity, sectoral changes in the economy, social and familial networks, and multiple uncertainties. For instance, rural-urban migration in Bangladesh and Cambodia is weighted towards women seeking manufacturing employment, while in Angola, where economic growth is more oriented towards resource extraction, men are the majority of rural-urban migrants.¹⁷ The further pace and composition of urbanization depends on continuity and change in drivers like these.

Because so many people in the LDCs continue to depend on land and agriculture, access to and ownership of land is a vital dimension of livelihoods and well-being. While most countries allow widespread property ownership, and many do not legally differentiate between men and women as property owners, in practice, enormous numbers of women lack the ability to own land. In many developing countries, including the LDCs, women produce most of the food but hold title to almost no land. In urban areas, formal land ownership is especially scarce for the poor. Where they are unable to

Figure 10. Urbanization estimates and projections in all and selected LDCs, 1985-2050



Data downloaded from UNDESA, Population Division, 2015, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, data available for all 48 LDCs, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/>, retrieved 20 February 2016.

exercise their rights to land, women are particularly at risk of eviction following the death of their husbands. Furthermore, as access to formal credit relies heavily on asset-based lending, land-poor borrowers are at a disadvantage; data confirm that women's reduced access to land limits their access to credit and constrains their economic opportunities.¹⁸

Urbanization brings enormous potential for societies and populations.¹⁹ Urban populations have enjoyed relatively greater access to services and education, and more choices and opportunities for empowerment. The urbanization process occurs in the context of major economic transitions and diversification, opening up new employment and livelihood options. Urban areas in many LDCs are also composed of many more working-age and young people relative to rural areas²⁰, leaving their populations potentially well situated to take advantage of new social and economic opportunities, especially where there are supportive policies and investments in human capabilities. Urbanization can bring both formal and informal settlements, the latter especially in the LDCs, where much

urban growth has been associated with informal jobs and housing. Since the informality of jobs and settlements is here to stay, it is critical to seek realistic solutions, addressing the excesses of informal jobs (e.g., lack of safety, insecurity, exploitation, indecent work) and informal settlements. The research is clear that attempting to prevent urbanization is unlikely to be successful – in addition, these measures risk exacerbating the further growth of informality by avoiding concerted planning for growing urban employment.²¹

Many urban areas, particularly those on coastlines and in deltas, will be facing increasing threats from climate change.²² How countries plan for, and unleash the potential of, this growth – especially how well they are able to accommodate and support rapidly growing populations in cities, including by building their resilience in the face of environmental and other threats – will shape many of the transitions described in Part II above, and therefore much of the achievement of the Istanbul Programme of Action and the SDGs in the LDCs.

Migration, mobility and security of place

Migrants make major contributions to social, political, cultural and economic development in countries of origin and destination. Migration provides new possibilities for human development and enlarges the range of opportunities and choices that can help households improve their well-being. Migration is also a vital strategy for households in adapting to the rapid economic, social and environmental changes many LDCs are experiencing.²³

In 2015, international migrants living in the LDCs made up 1.3 per cent of the total population; this number is more than 10 times lower than in developed countries.²⁴ In contrast to the low levels of in-migration, emigration flows are much more pronounced from the LDCs. Of the 244 million global migrants in 2015, 39 million originated there.²⁵ As shown in [Figure 11](#), between 2010 and 2015, the large majority of the LDCs

had a negative migration balance, or more out-migrants than in-migrants.

Worldwide, international migrants tend to move to wealthier countries. Almost 70 per cent of global migrants move to high-income countries, yet this is only true for 31 per cent of migrants from the LDCs, as per [Figure 12](#). Migrants from the LDCs are much more likely to live in low and lower middle-income countries than migrants from other points of origin. Review of migrant stock data from the United Nations Population Division also shows that migrants in – and from – the LDCs are also very likely to remain in the same region. Nonetheless, high-income countries still constitute the most frequent point of destination for migrants from the LDCs, if by a significantly smaller margin than for other migrants.

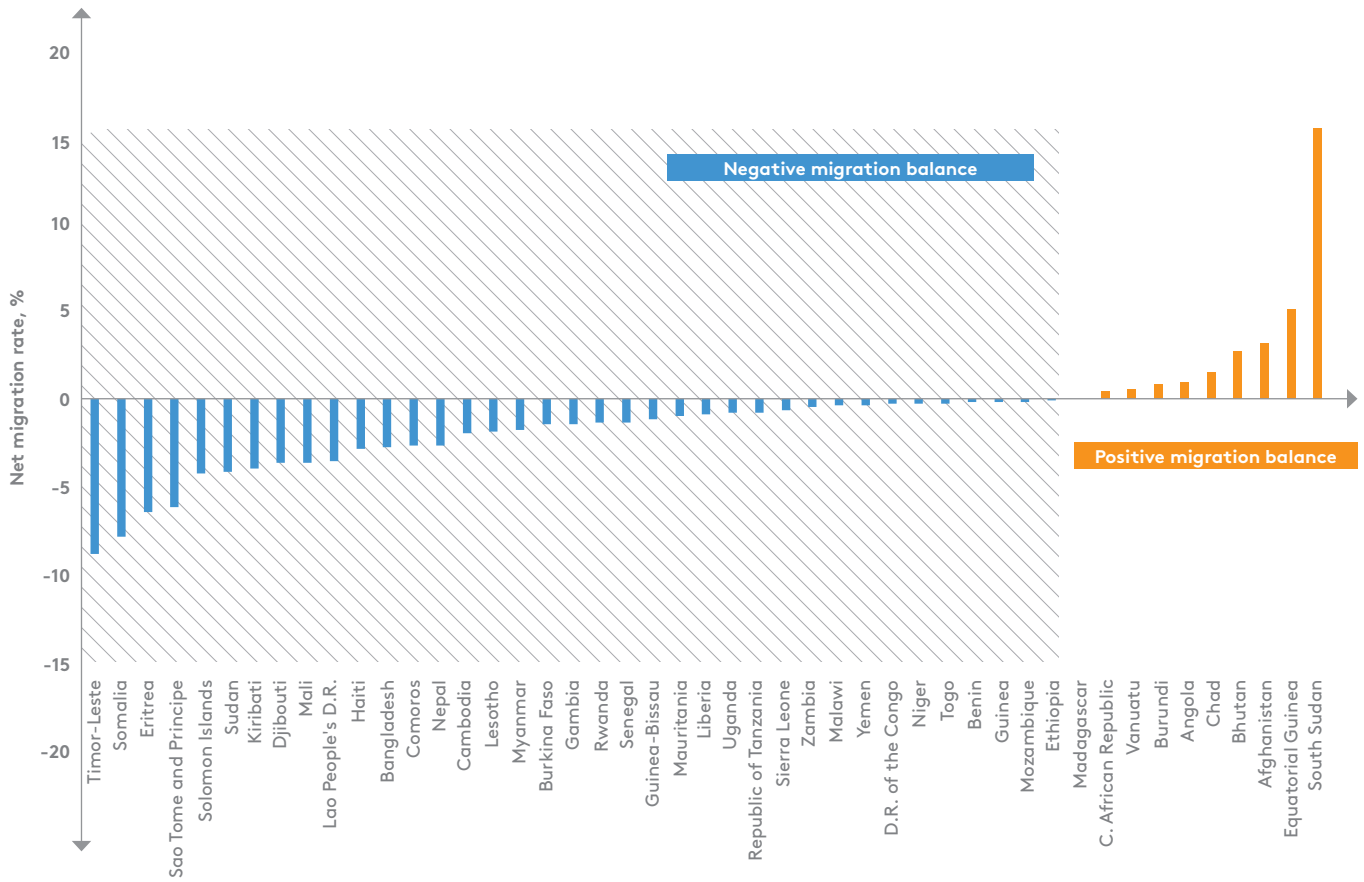
A vital aspect of international migration is asylum-seeking, a current global priority given the refugee crisis associated with the conflict in Syria. This crisis has brought significant attention to the

situation of refugees around the world, a disproportionate number of whom come from the LDCs. Of the 39 million international migrants originating there, mid-2015 provisional figures from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees indicated that 7.8 million were classified as refugees, and an additional 650,000 were seeking asylum.²⁶ The LDCs also host many refugees. Despite having only 13 per cent of the total population of the world, they are home to approximately one in four refugees.²⁷ Facing particular challenges in meeting their responsibilities to protect refugees, they need the support of the international community to strengthen delivery of essential services and infrastructure for host communities and refugees, including housing, water and sanitation, education, health including sexual and reproductive health, and strengthened security and justice systems.

By far the largest amount of population mobility occurs within national boundaries, across the spectrum from voluntary (e.g., rural-urban migration) to forced (conflict- or disaster-induced displacement

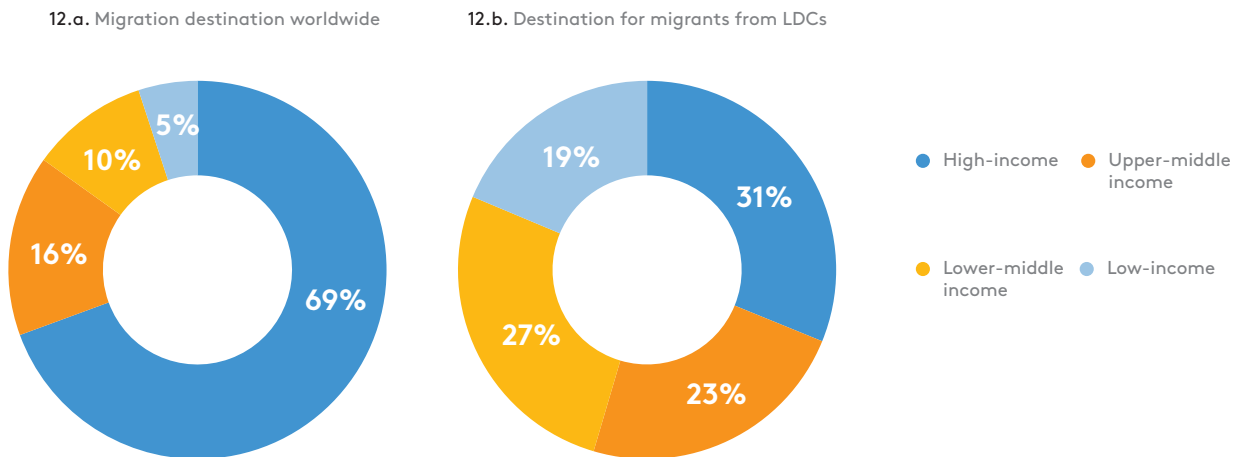


Figure 11. Net migration rate per 1,000 people in LDCs, 2010-2015



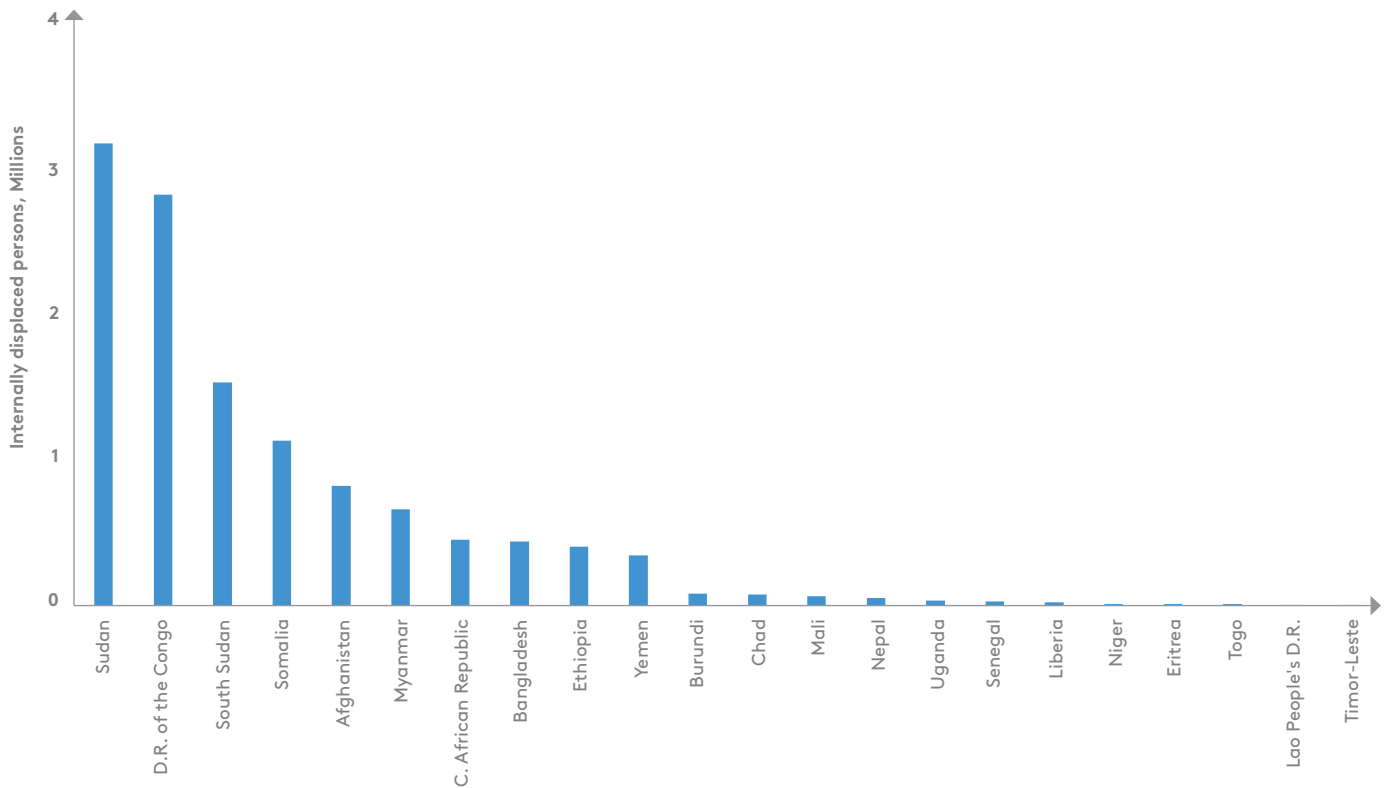
Data downloaded from UNDESA, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>, retrieved 4 March 2016.

Figure 12. Migration destinations worldwide and for migrants from the LDCs



Data downloaded from the UNDESA, Population Division, International migrant stock 2015, www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml, retrieved 7 March 2016. Country classification by income level is based on 2014 gross national income per capita from the World Bank.

Figure 13. Number of persons internally displaced due to conflict or violence, 2014



Data downloaded from the IDMC, data as of May 2015, www.internal-displacement.org, retrieved 26 February 2016; data available for 22 LDCs, retrieved 1 March 2016.

and the formal designation of internally displaced populations or IDPs). Data from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in **Figure 13** show the distribution of the 12 million people in the LDCs displaced due to conflict and violence in 2014. Half of them dwell in only three countries: the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Sudan.

Insecurity of place is a constant threat for many people living in the LDCs, whether on a larger scale linked to conflict and natural disaster, or at a more microlevel due to the threat of evictions, lack of opportunities, lack of basic social services, and limited land tenure and rights. While migration and mobility can be critical strategies for resilience to crises, far too many people are forced to move

temporarily or permanently in the LDCs, undermining their ability to succeed in life transitions. International migration brings significant remittances to the LDCs, but may also be associated with brain drain, which impacts the human resources countries have for innovation and development, and the prospects for advancing a demographic dividend. For instance, significant emigration of doctors and nurses affects the ratio of health-care workers to population, and can affect the sustainability of health system training and delivery. In the worst case scenarios, critical services by specialists may no longer be available because there are no new trained cadres to perform them. Likewise, the emigration of highly educated citizens challenges countries' ability to expand and modernize their education systems.

Life transitions and mobility in high-risk contexts

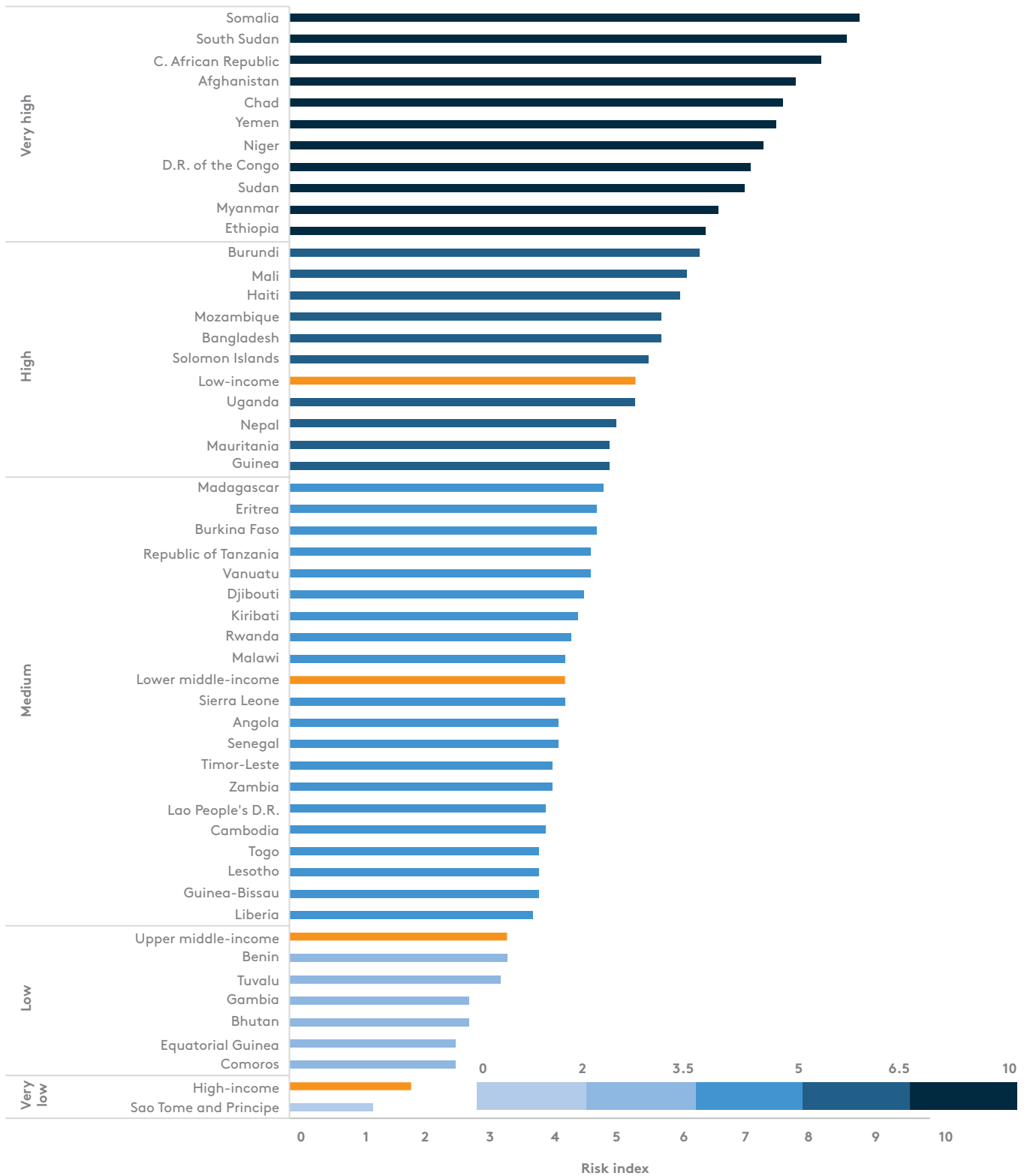
People in the LDCs face many threats, from economic vulnerability to conflict to environmental stresses such as deforestation, lack of water resources and climate-related hazards, including flooding, droughts, growing season changes and declining yields. The Istanbul Programme of Action's strong attention to multiple crises and other emerging challenges underscores the need for the LDCs to reduce their risks and prevent the worst impacts of crises. The INFORM Index for Risk Management (www.inform-index.org) is a composite of a wide range of hazards together with key inputs to vulnerability ranging from demographic and socioeconomic information to infrastructure and economic structure.



The index identifies high-risk places, both nationally and subnationally, to build coping capacity and resilience in advance of crises, and to strengthen the links between development and humanitarian work to ensure synergy and better transition from one state to the other. While risk increases as national income decreases, the results of the INFORM index in [Figure 14](#) show great diversity across the LDCs. Of the 48 countries, 20 are in the high or very high-risk categories. A further 21 are in the medium-risk category, around the average of lower middle-income countries, and the last seven are at low or very low risk.

High environment, economic and conflict-related risks in the LDCs have enormous implications for people's trajectories through life transitions. Crises disrupt school, heighten risks for gender-based violence, destabilize economies and undermine employment prospects, weaken overall service provision including health services, and in general deeply disrupt development paths, resulting in years or more before a return to pre-crisis states in many countries. While subsets of the population are successfully using internal and international migration as a means of reducing their vulnerability to crisis,²⁸ others are unable to migrate due to a lack of resources or networks. These populations, often referred to as "trapped populations," are often the most vulnerable to crises, including forced migration and displacement.²⁹ Enabling safe mobility for those who can and want to move is therefore a critical part of increasing national resilience to shocks and crises.

Figure 14. INFORM index, by risk level



Data downloaded from the INFORM Index for Risk Management, www.inform-index.org/Results/Global, retrieved 13 July 2016.



4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

Fully implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and inter alia, the Istanbul Programme of Action and the ICPD Programme of Action.

Realizing internationally agreed goals and targets, as well as commitments and actions identified therein, will contribute to the health and well-being of people in the LDCs, support the empowerment of women and youth, radically improve education throughout the life course, and support full employment and decent work. Sustainable development, including inclusive growth, equality and resilience in the face humanitarian and environmental threats, depends on a healthy, empowered and educated population that is freely able to strengthen its capabilities and contribute to the social, economic and political life of its country.

Strengthen investments to ensure that every adolescent and youth, especially every girl and young woman, can go through life's critical transitions – from school to decent work to family formation and childbearing to lifelong learning and old age – without meeting barriers of limited schooling, child marriage and early childbearing, maternal death, gender inequality and discrimination.

Ensure universal access to health care, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health-care services, to ensure that all women have access to multiple forms of modern contraceptives, with quality coun-

selling and follow-up, and that all women can approach pregnancy and childbirth confident of healthy outcomes for themselves and their children.

Provide all children and young people with a nurturing environment, including through a major upscaling of investments in health, education, skills and employment, as well as greater freedom for women to pursue education and participate in the formal work force, and greater opportunity for all people to accrue household savings for a secure old age.

Assure the urgent expansion of the highest quality education at secondary and tertiary levels, including technical and specialized education and higher training opportunities, featuring a modern curriculum that prepares young people for a globalized, IT-linked and innovative 21st century economy.

The 2030 Agenda states that United Nations Member States will “strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities, helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend...” Realization of rights and capabilities depends on a series of broad-based, population-wide investments to ensure opportunities for successful transitions for all. In most countries, these investments are available for subsets of the population, but lessons from other developing and developed countries show the importance of ensuring population-wide accessibility, and the high

long-term costs to sustainability and security when many people are excluded.

The empowerment of women and girls furthers the potential for a demographic dividend, because women are a formidable asset for innovation and creativity. Gender discrimination means that opportunity is derailed for millions of girls worldwide – by child marriage and unplanned pregnancies, poor access to health care, limited education, and for far too many, by the tragedy of maternal death.

Address international migration through increased international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue and shared responsibility, with a comprehensive and balanced approach to ensure orderly, regular and safe processes of migration, respecting the human rights of migrants regardless of migration status; recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination; and promoting policies that foster the integration and reintegration of migrants, and ensure the portability of acquired benefits from work abroad and migration.

The 2030 Agenda recognizes that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination. It requires coherent and comprehensive responses. Countries have committed to cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration that involves full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, refugees and displaced persons. This entails the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in de-

veloping countries, which is critical for supporting opportunities and well-being for hosts and refugees alike. Countries also underlined the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recalled that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received. The 2030 Agenda recognizes the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development, and calls for the empowerment of vulnerable groups, including refugees, IDPs and migrants.

Recognize the right to move internally as a means of improving lives, adapting to changing social, economic, political and environmental conditions, and avoiding forced displacement, and provide all internal migrants with equal opportunities and access to social protection.

Internal mobility is widely recognized as a critical component of resilience, providing means of livelihood diversification, new opportunities for social, economic and political engagement, and means of avoiding risks linked to conflict and environmental hazards. Supports for people moving internally, especially young people and women and girls, are vital to ensure their inclusion in places of destination, their access to basic services and decent work opportunities, and their ability to access land and credit. Given the rapid population changes in the LDCs, these supports are critical to enabling successful social and economic transitions that are needed for achieving a demographic dividend.

Undertake proactive participatory planning, integrating urban population growth projections, to realize the benefits that greater internal migratory flows and urban concentration of the population can have on people's prospects and opportunities, including greater access to health, education, communication and diversity of livelihoods.

The 2030 Agenda recognizes that sustainable urban development and management are crucial for quality of life. States have committed to working with local authorities and communities to renew and plan cities and human settlements so as to foster community cohesion and personal security, and to stimulate innovation and employment. As the LDCs experience rapid urban growth, and related social and economic transitions, their ability to plan for these changes and generate inclusive, sustainable cities that are strongly linked to rural areas will profoundly impact their prospects for the demographic dividend, and their ability to generate opportunities for the large numbers of young people living in urban areas now and in the future. Within the 2030 Agenda, this means attention to Target 11.3, which commits to enhancing inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and the capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. Target 11.a further calls for supporting positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

Strengthen national population data ecosystems and implementation of innovative approaches for the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of demographic data, with the aim of assuring that all governments have

the capacity to integrate population projections into development planning, disaggregate population data to identify and locate the vulnerable, and target national policies to redress inequalities and meet the changing needs of the population.

Achieving the 2030 Agenda demands that every country be able to identify and locate the vulnerable and those who have been left behind, identify interventions that result in the greatest improvements in their welfare, and monitor progress over the 17 SDGs and their associated targets. The LDCs have particular needs in this regard, given the lack of core sources of population data and longstanding weaknesses in their data ecosystems. SDG Target 17.18 sets an urgent and essential objective for strengthening statistical capacity, with specific reference to the LDCs.

Deepen and expand partnerships for integrated development focused on building the capabilities of the population, across empowerment, health, education, skills and employment.

The investments needed to ensure a strong foundation of human capabilities, necessary for achieving sustainable development including a demographic dividend, cut across a range of sectors, places and levels of government and call for integrated approaches to development, in line with the 2030 Agenda and its integrated, indivisible goals. This necessitates cooperation among governments, civil society and the private sector, between national and local governments, and between countries and regions through stronger South-South and triangular exchanges.

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Annex I: Data sources, indicators and methodology

Population dynamics

Life expectancy at birth (years): The number of years to be lived by a newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. **Source:** UN DESA, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. Life expectancy for Tuvalu drawn from CIA World Factbook, 2017 estimates.

Population projections: Estimated population based on the medium variant of deterministic population projections. **Source:** UN DESA, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.

Spatial distribution: Annual population at mid-year residing in urban areas. **Source:** UN DESA, Population Division, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision.

Net migration rate (per 1,000): Difference between outward and inward migration, per 1,000 people. **Source:** UN DESA, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.

Migration destinations: Calculations based on the total migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region or country of destination. **Source:** UN DESA, Population Division, International migrant stock 2015.

Total fertility rate: The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to that age and were subject to age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year throughout her life.

Source: UN DESA, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.

Population data by age and sex for Tuvalu: UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office, 2015, Tuvalu National Population and Housing Census 2012, Migration, Urbanization and Youth Monograph; and UNFPA, Pacific Sub-Regional Office, 2014, Population and Development Profiles: Pacific Island Countries.

Education

Mean years of schooling (years): Average number of years of education received by people aged 25 and older, converted from the distribution of the population by age group and highest level of educational attainment in a given year and the official duration of individual levels of education in each country. Mean years of schooling have been used by UNDP's Human Development Report Office since 2010 as one of two education indicators in the calculation of the Human Development Index. **Source:** R. Barro and Jong-Wha Lee, 2013, "A New Data Set of Educational Attainment in the World, 1950-2010," Journal of Development Economics 104, pp.184-198. UNESCO Institute for Statistics and UNDP Human Development Report Office, estimates.

Nationally legislated years of primary and secondary education (years): Theoretical duration of primary and secondary education expressed in years. **Source:** UNESCO Institute of Statistics.

Gross tertiary enrolment (percentage): Total enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving. **Source:** UNESCO Institute of Statistics, downloaded from the World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Gross secondary enrolment (percentage): Total enrolment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. Gross enrolment can exceed 100 per cent due to inclusion of over-aged and underaged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition. **Source:** UNESCO Institute of Statistics, downloaded from the World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Gross primary enrolment (percentage): Total enrolment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. Gross primary enrolment can exceed 100 per cent due to the inclusion of overaged and underaged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition. **Source:** UNESCO Institute of Statistics, downloaded from the World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Empowerment and sexual and reproductive health

Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19): Annual number of births to women aged 15 to 19 per 1,000 women in that age group. **Source:** UNFPA, OpenDatabase.

Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 married before 18 and 15 (percentage): Women aged 20 to 24 years married before the ages of 15 and 18 in percentages. **Source:** UNFPA, OpenDatabase.

Contraceptive prevalence, modern methods (percentage): Estimates of proportion of married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of modern contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, intrauterine devices (IUDs), male condoms, injectables, implants (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condoms and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea and folk alternatives. **Source:** UN DESA, Population Division, Trends in Contraceptive Use Worldwide 2015.

Demand satisfied by modern methods (percentage): Percentage of total demand for family planning among married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 that is satisfied by modern methods, calculated as modern contraceptive prevalence, divided by total demand for family planning. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, IUDs, male condoms, injectables, implants (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condoms and emergency contra-

ception. Traditional methods include rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea and folk alternatives. **Source:** UN DESA, Population Division, Trends in Contraceptive Use Worldwide 2015.

Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): The probability expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. **Source:** Estimates developed by the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2015.

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): The ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. **Source:** Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division, Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015.

Maternal mortality ratio in Tuvalu: Between 1990 and 2009, Tuvalu has experienced three maternal deaths from 4,567 live births. **Source:** Department of Planning and Budget, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Government of Tuvalu and UNDP Multi-country Office, Tuvalu, Millennium Development Goals, Progress Report 2010/2011.

Economic development

Youth not in education, employment or training (percentage): proportion of young people who are not in education, employment or training to the population of the corresponding age group – youth (aged 15 to 24), young persons (aged 15 to 29) or both age groups. **Source:** ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, downloaded from the World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Women employed outside the household (percentage): Women employed in the 12 months preceding the household survey employed by a non-family member. **Source:** DHS.

Vulnerable employment (percentage): Share of employed persons who are own-account workers or contributing family workers. **Source:** ILO, Global Employment Trends 2014.

Displacement and security

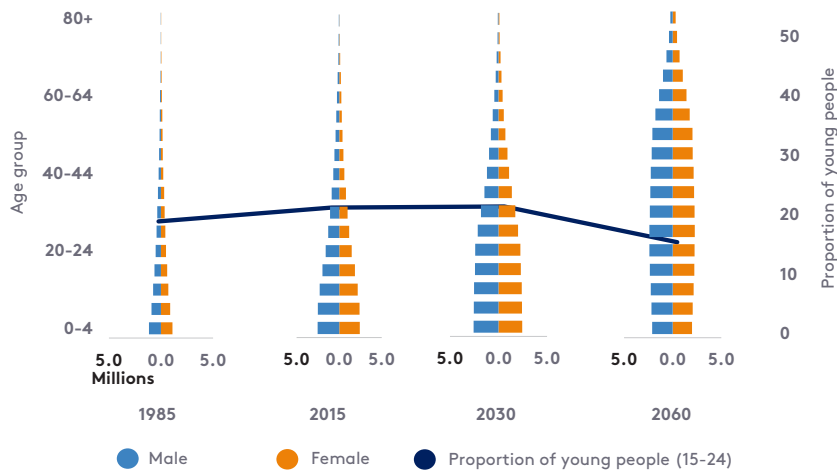
Persons internally displaced due to conflict or violence: Persons who have been forced to flee their homes as a result of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence or violations of human rights, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. **Source:** IDMC, conflict-induced displacement dataset as of May 2015.

INFORM Index for Risk Management: Identifies countries at risk from humanitarian crises and disaster that could overwhelm national response capacity. It is made up of three dimensions: hazard and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity. **Source:** INFORM Index for Risk Management, 2016 dataset.

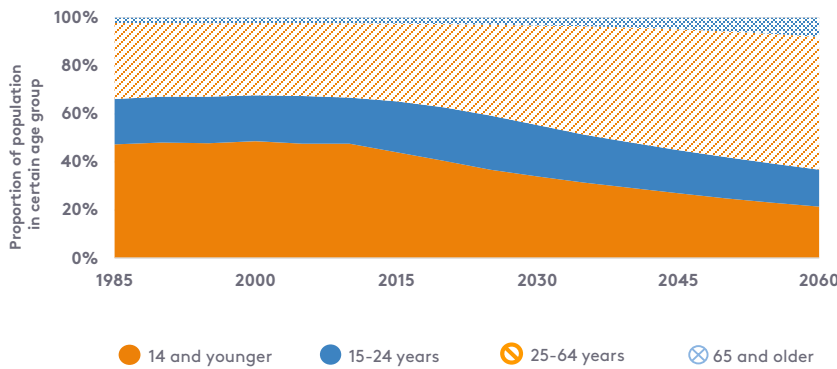
Annex II: Population Profiles

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POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



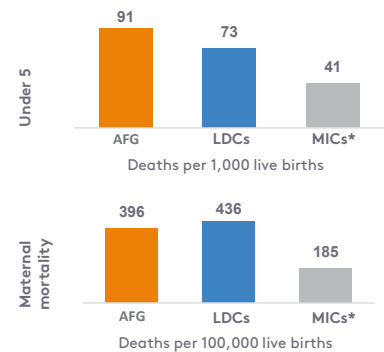
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
32.5 million	43.9 million	34. %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
5.13 children/woman	46.9% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
42.7% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

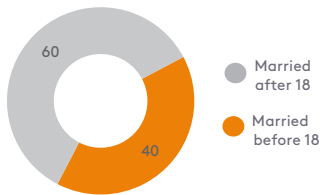


Life expectancy at birth: **59.8**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



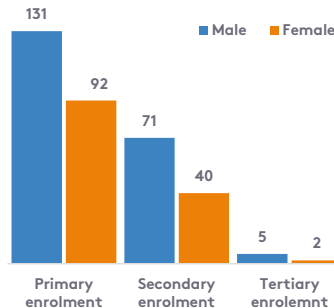
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **40.4**

Adolescent birth rate*: **90**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **3.2**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

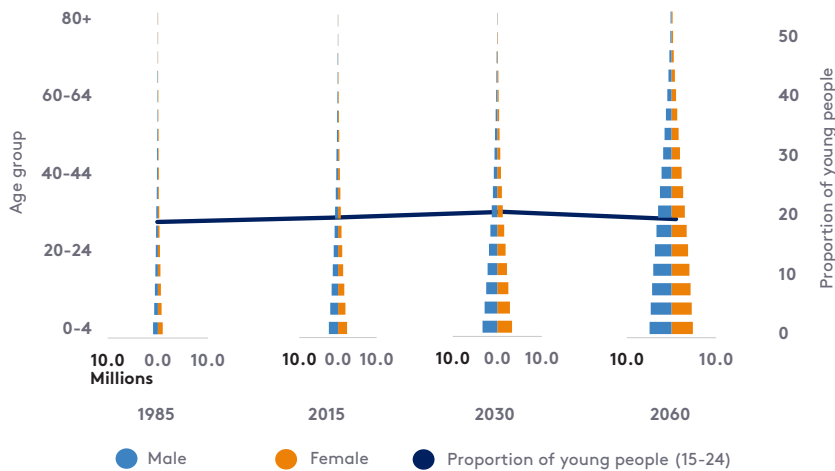
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **72.1**

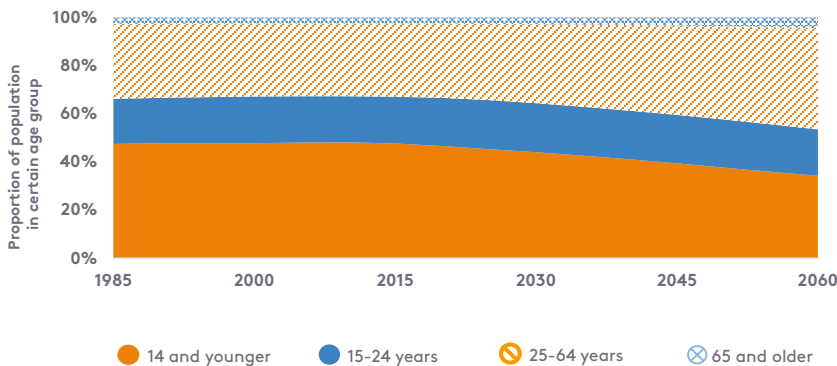
Vulnerable employment* (female): **78.0**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



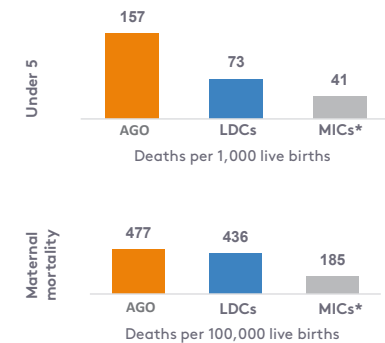
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
25.0 million	39.4 million	57.3%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
6.2 children/woman	44.2% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
26.9% of women married or in union		

HEALTH



Life expectancy at birth: **51.7**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18

No data

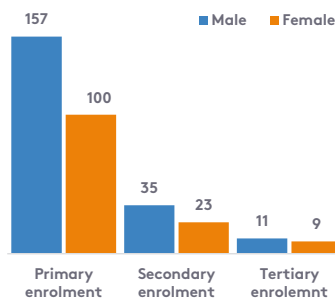
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: No data

Adolescent birth rate*: **190.9**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **4.7**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

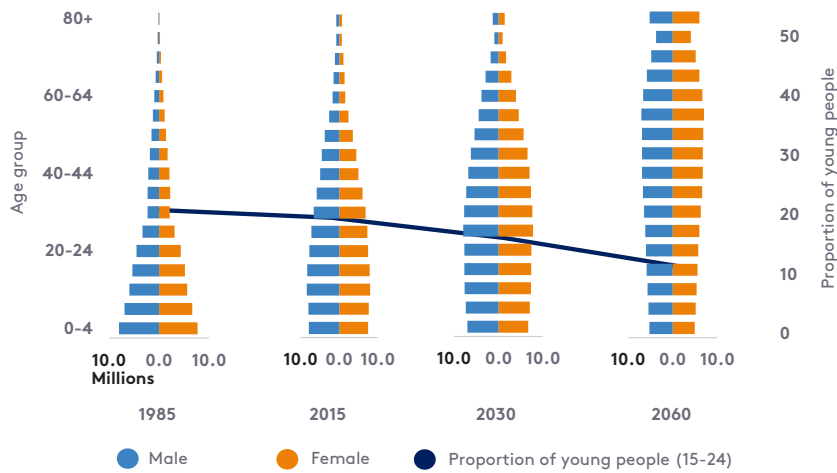
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **43.4**

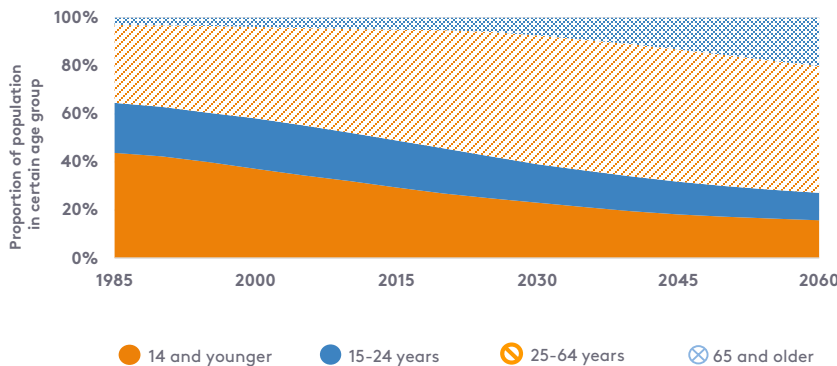
Vulnerable employment* (female): **82.2**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



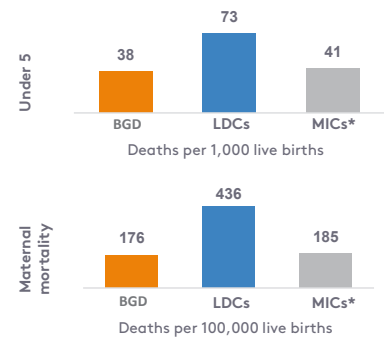
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
161.0 million	186.5 million	15.8%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
2.23 children/woman	56.5% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
74.3% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

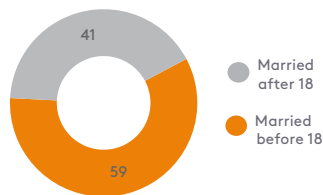


Life expectancy at birth: **71.0**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



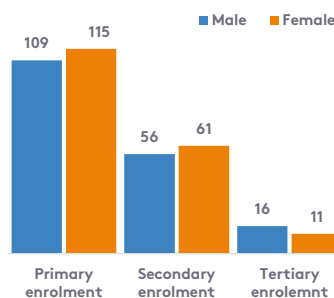
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **58.6**

Adolescent birth rate*: **83**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

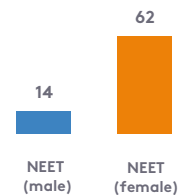


Mean years of schooling*: **5.1**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

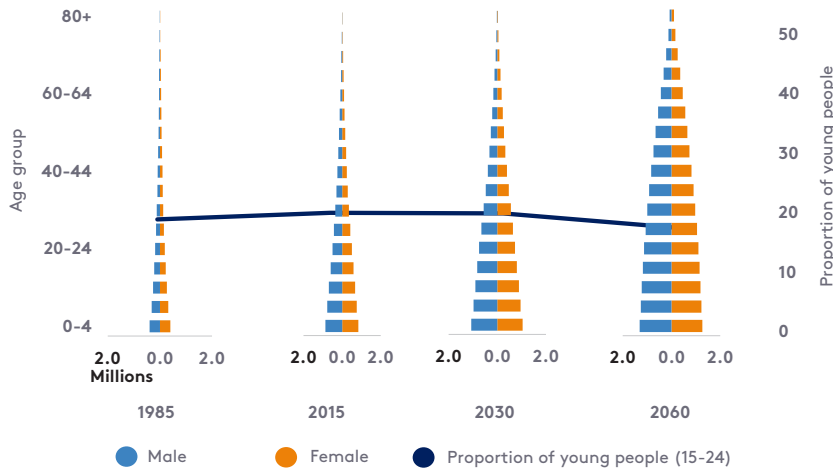


Vulnerable employment* (male): **82.4**

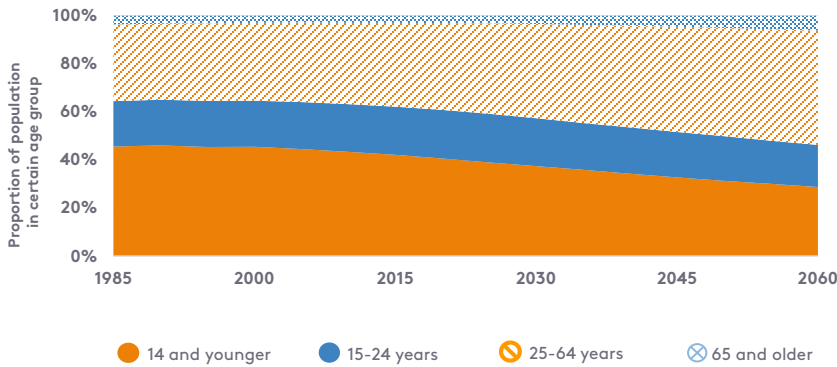
Vulnerable employment* (female): **85.5**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



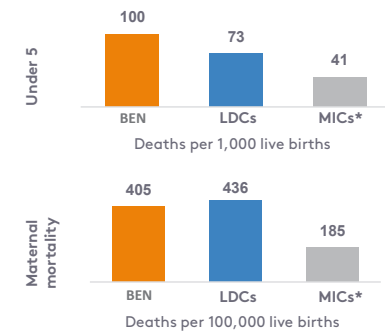
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
10.9 million	15.6 million	43.3%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.8 children/woman	47.9% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
21.9% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

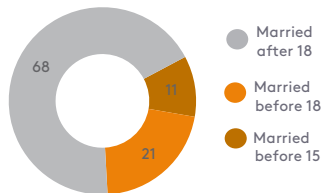


Life expectancy at birth: **59.2**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



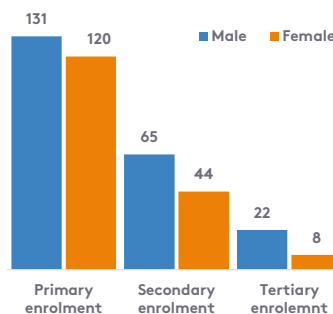
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **31.9**

Adolescent birth rate*: **98**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

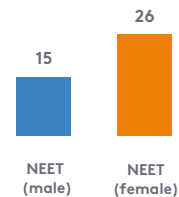


Mean years of schooling*: **3.2**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

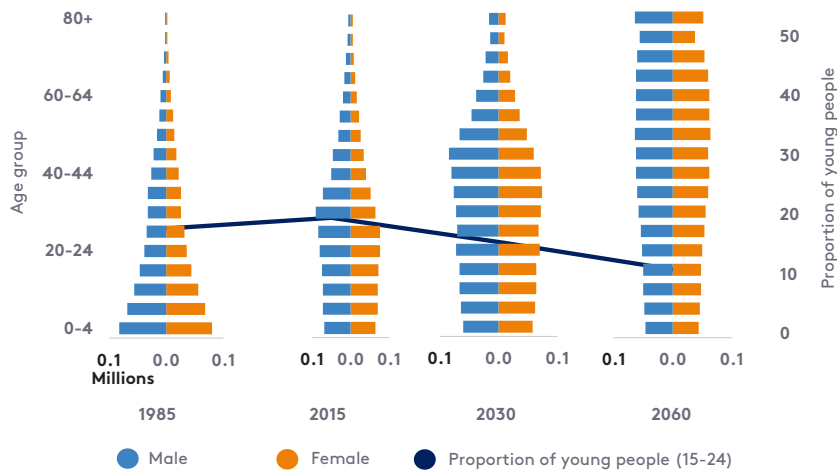


Vulnerable employment* (male): **81.8**

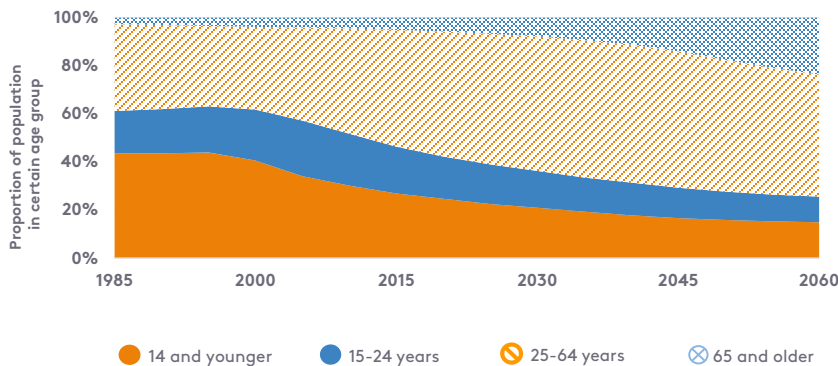
Vulnerable employment* (female): **95.0**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



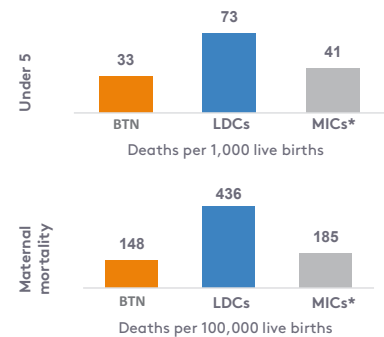
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
0.8 million	0.9 million	14.3%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
2.1 children/woman	57.8% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
84.6% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

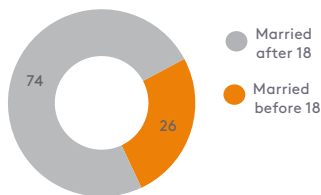


Life expectancy at birth: **68.9**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



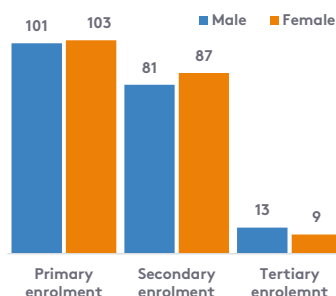
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **25.8**

Adolescent birth rate*: **28.4**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **2.3**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

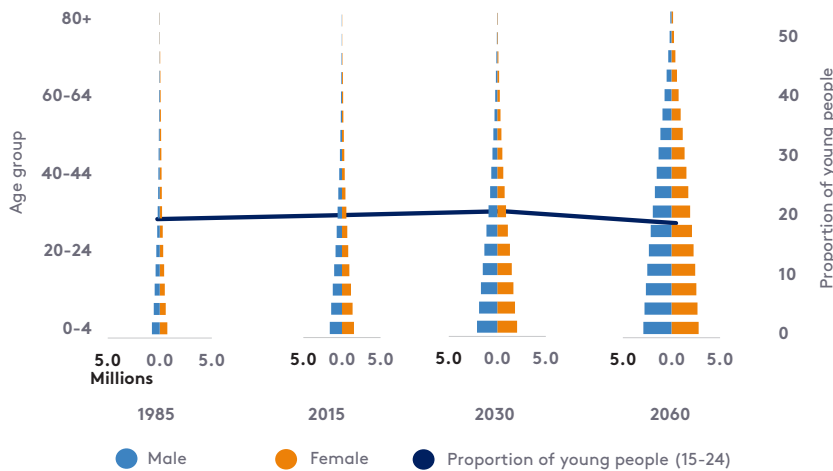
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **38.0**

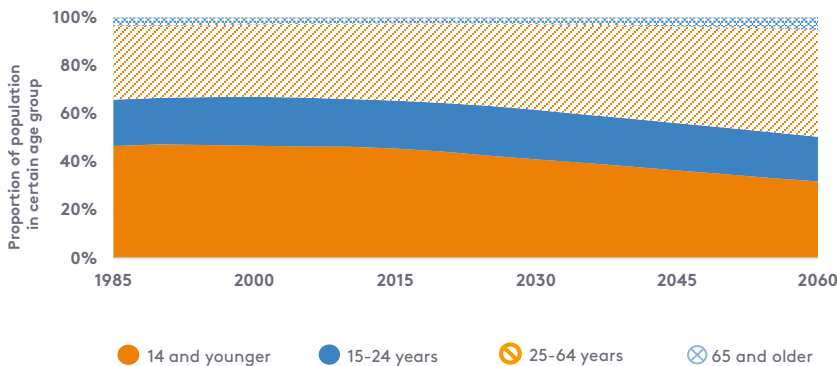
Vulnerable employment* (female): **67.5**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



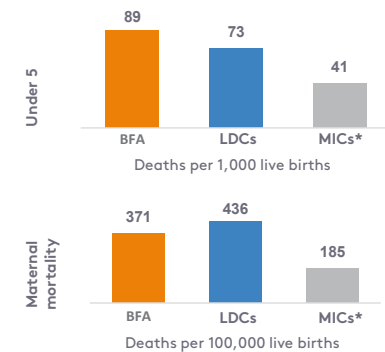
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
18.1 million	27.2 million	50.5%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
5.6 children/woman	45.8% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
39.3% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

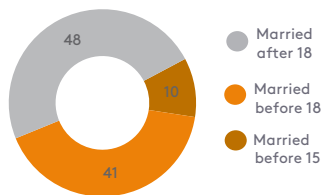


Life expectancy at birth: **58.1**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



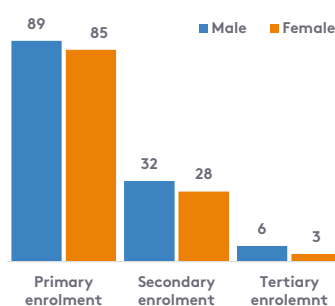
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **51.6**

Adolescent birth rate*: **136**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **1.3**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

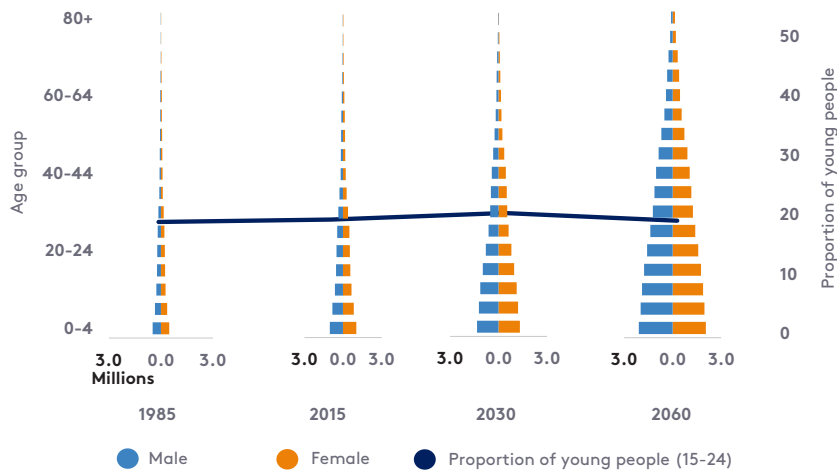
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **86.1**

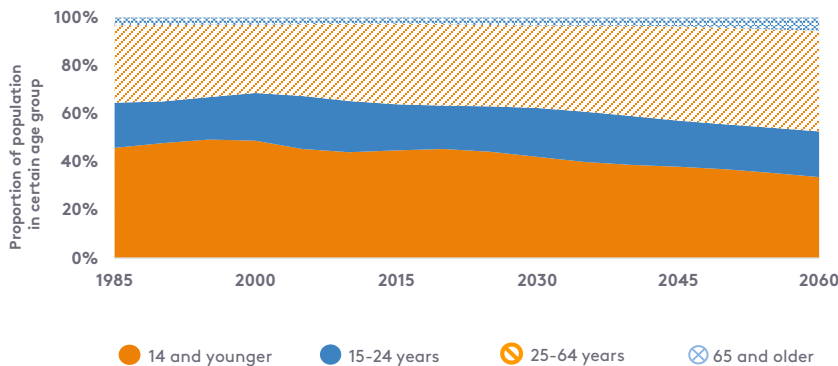
Vulnerable employment* (female): **94.7**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



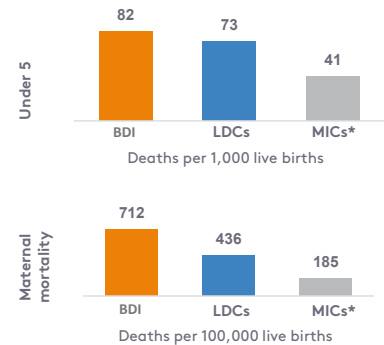
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
11.2 million	17.4 million	55.3%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
6.0 children/woman	46.4% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
40.6% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

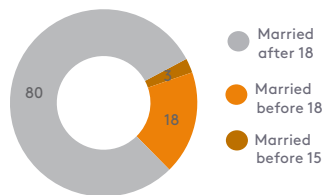


Life expectancy at birth: **56.1**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



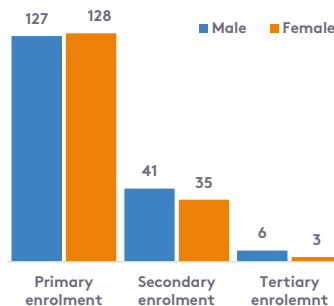
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **20.4**

Adolescent birth rate*: **65**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **2.7**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

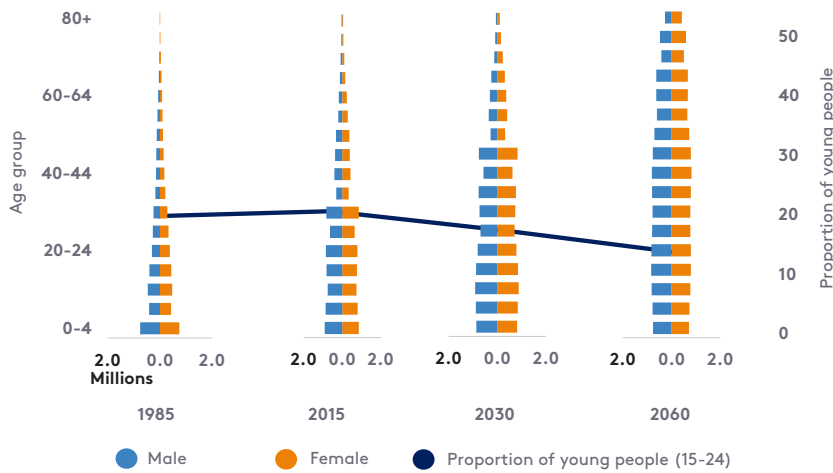
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **86.0**

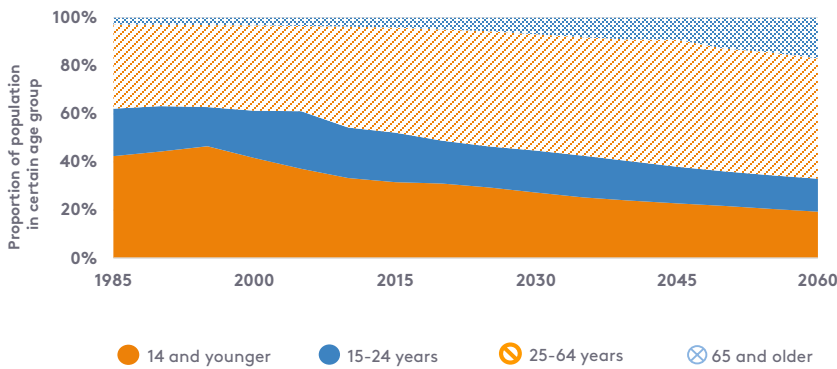
Vulnerable employment* (female): **96.1**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



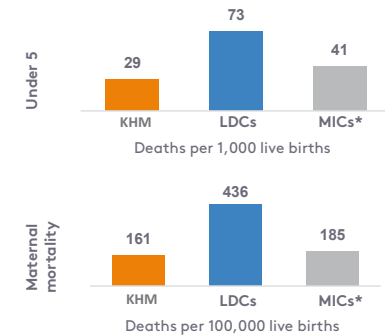
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
15.6 million	19.0 million	21.9%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
2.7 children/woman	53.5% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
57.5% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

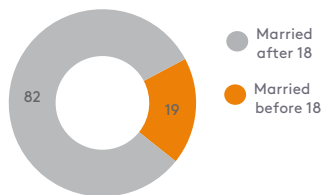


Life expectancy at birth: **67.6**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



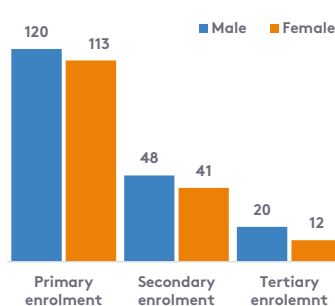
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **18.5**

Adolescent birth rate*: **57**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

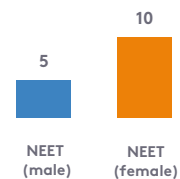


Mean years of schooling*: **5.8**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

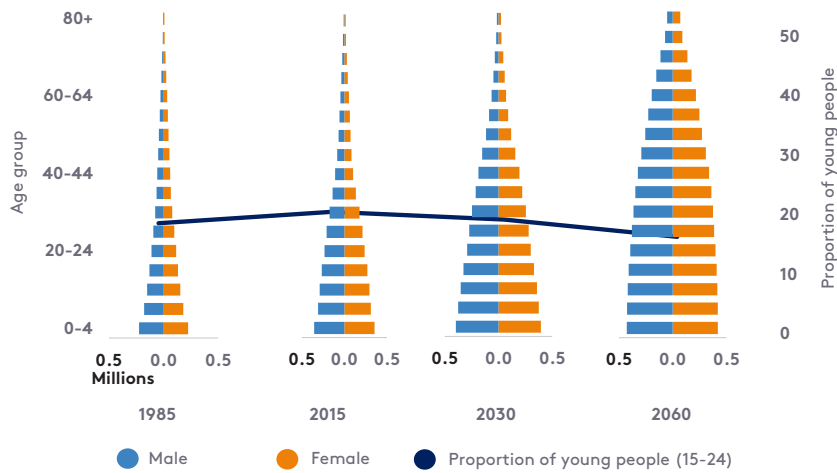


Vulnerable employment* (male): **58.8**

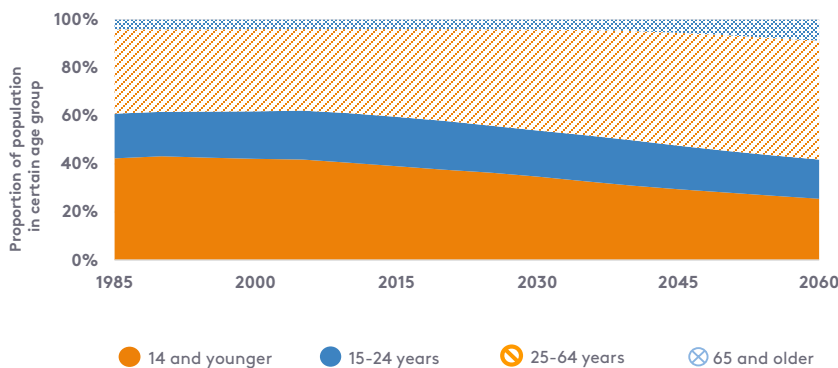
Vulnerable employment* (female): **69.7**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



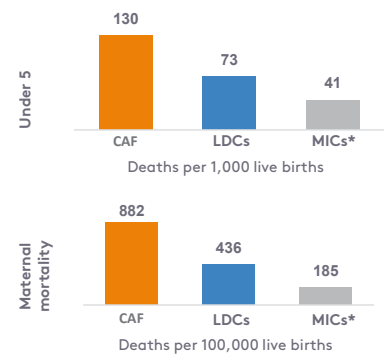
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
4.9 million	6.5 million	32.4%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.41 children/woman	49.3% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
27.0% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

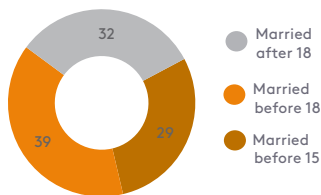


Life expectancy at birth: **49.5**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



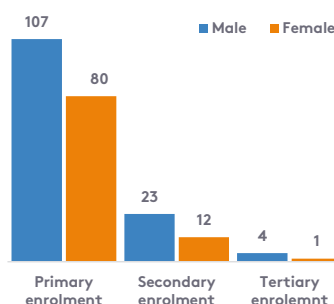
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **67.9**

Adolescent birth rate*: **229**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **3.5**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

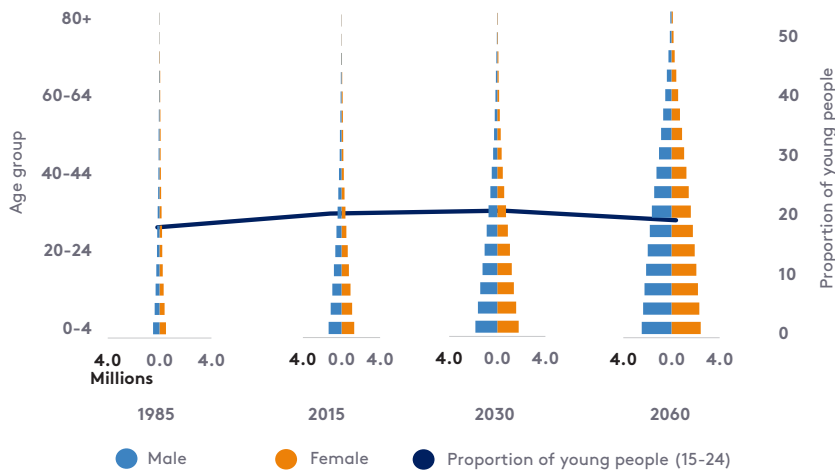
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **92.1**

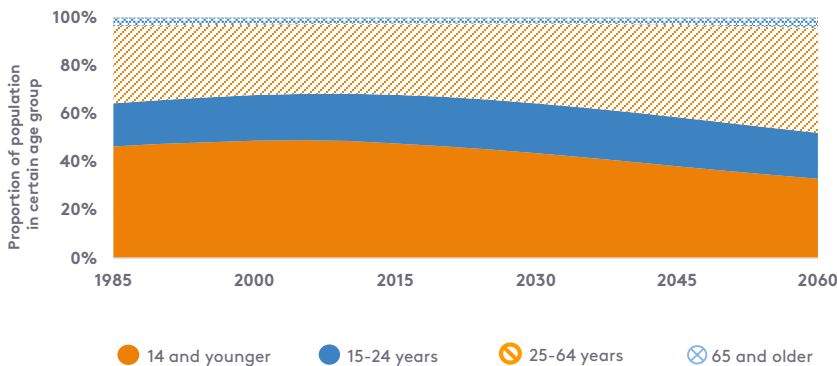
Vulnerable employment* (female): **96.0**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



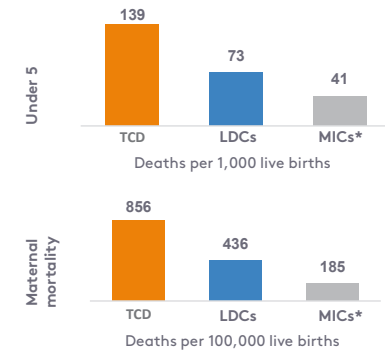
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
14.0 million	21.9 million	56.3%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
6.31 children/woman	44.1% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
9.8% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

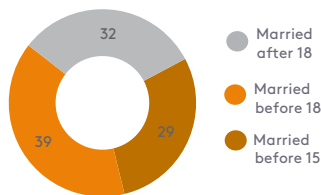


Life expectancy at birth: **51.1**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



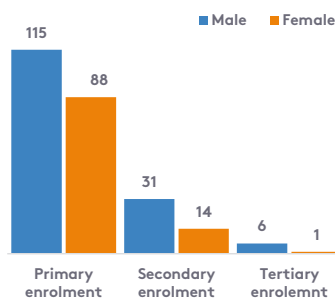
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **68.3**

Adolescent birth rate*: **203.**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **1.5**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

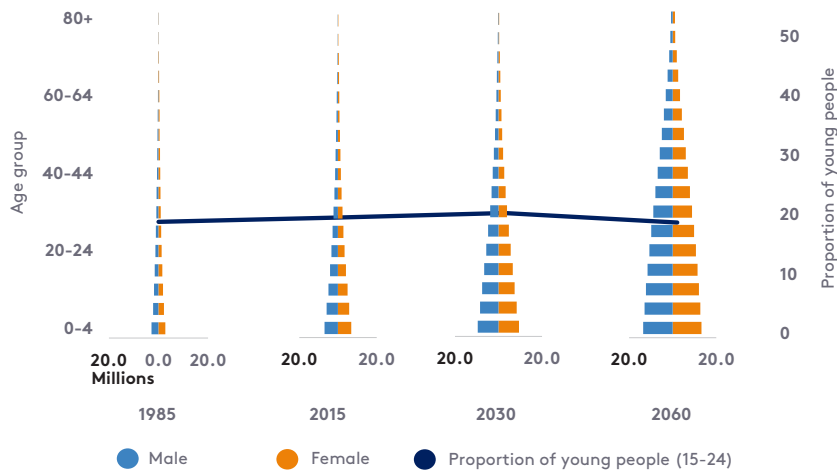
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **83.2**

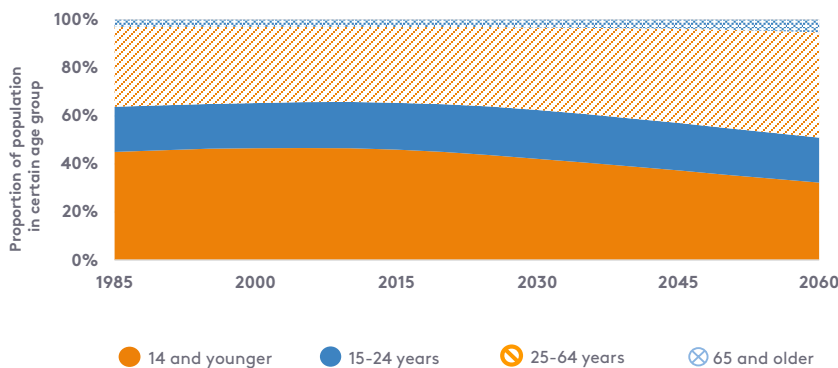
Vulnerable employment* (female): **97.8**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



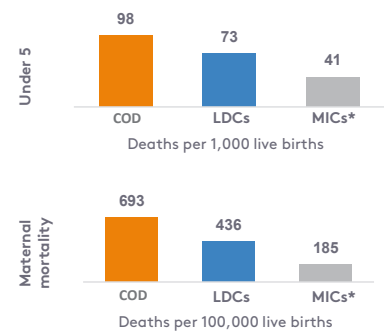
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
77.3 million	120.3million	55.7%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
6.15 children/woman	44.7% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
17.1% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

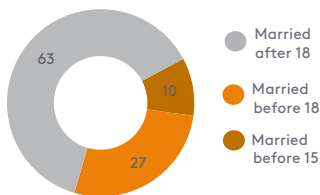


Life expectancy at birth: **58.1**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



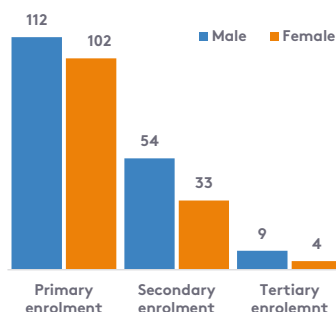
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **37.3**

Adolescent birth rate*: **135**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **3.1**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

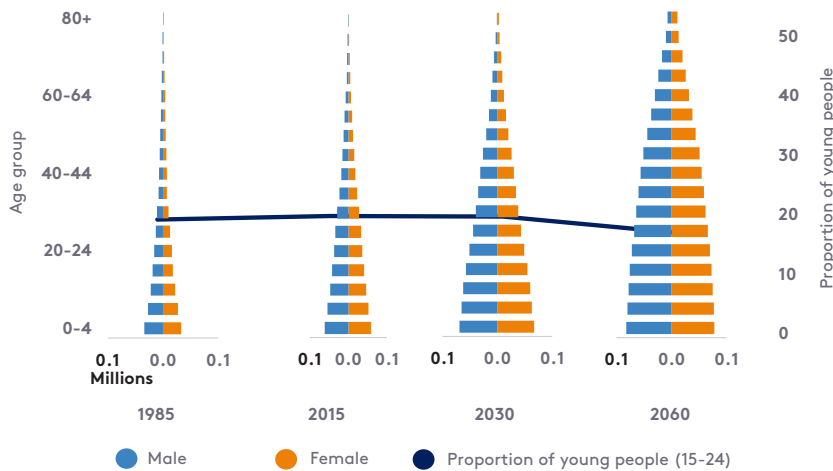
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **61.2**

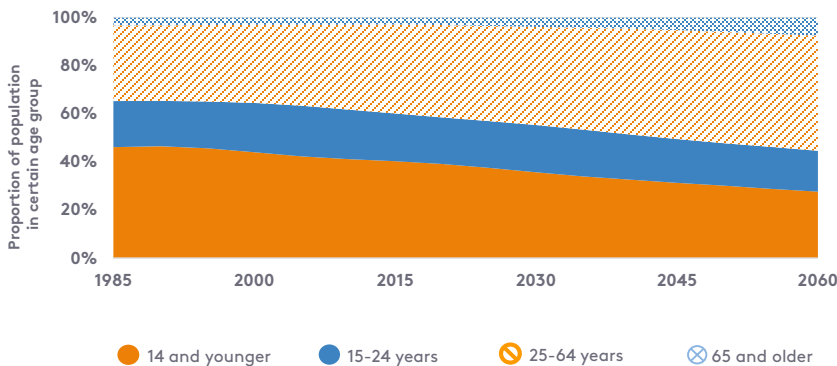
Vulnerable employment* (female): **87.8**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



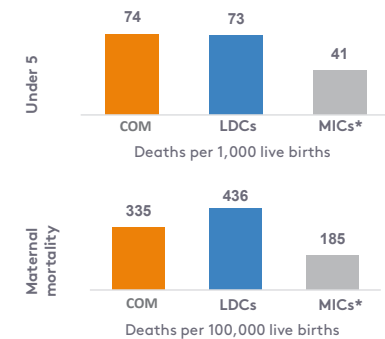
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
0.8 million	1.1 million	37.2%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.6 children/woman	49.4% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
31.2% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

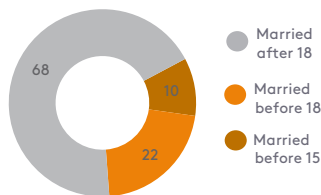


Life expectancy at birth: **62.8**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



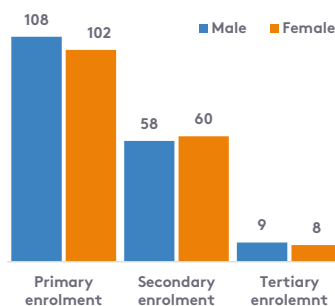
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **31.6**

Adolescent birth rate*: **71**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **2.8**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

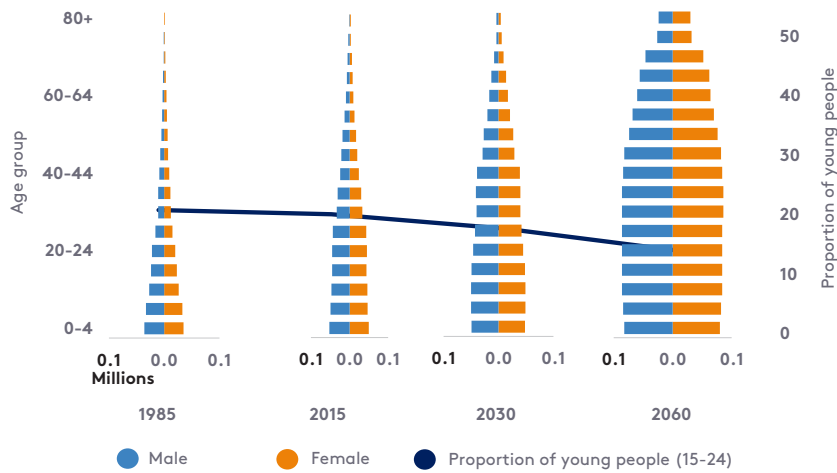
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **83.8**

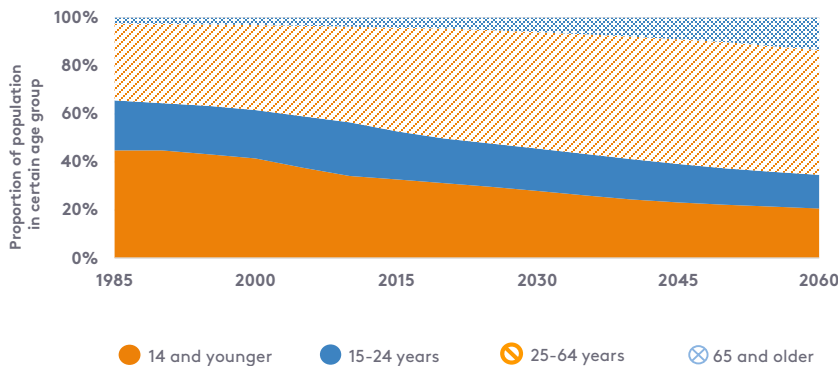
Vulnerable employment* (female): **89.5**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



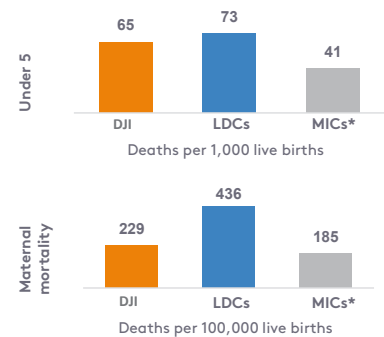
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
0.9 million	1.1 million	18.7%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
3.3 children/woman	54.0% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
42.3% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

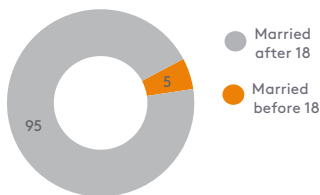


Life expectancy at birth: **61.6**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



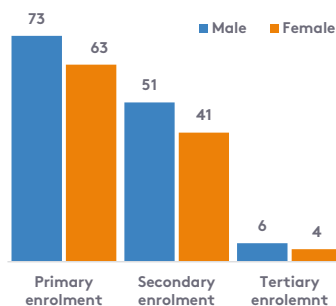
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **5.4**

Adolescent birth rate*: **20.6**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **3.8**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

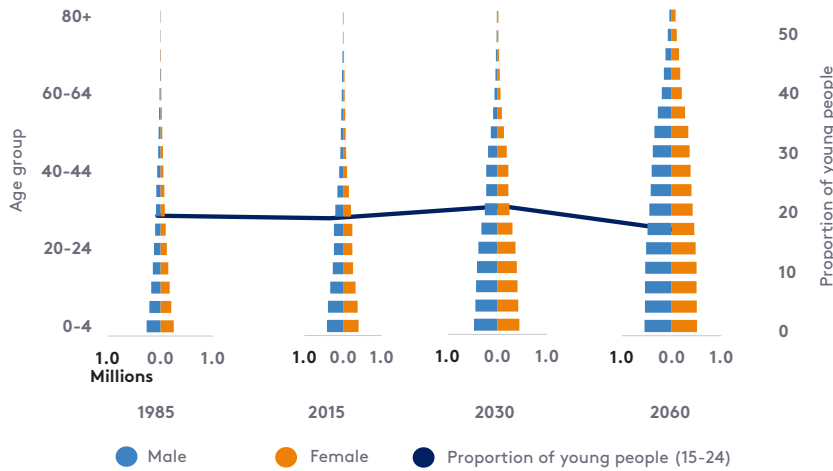
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): No data

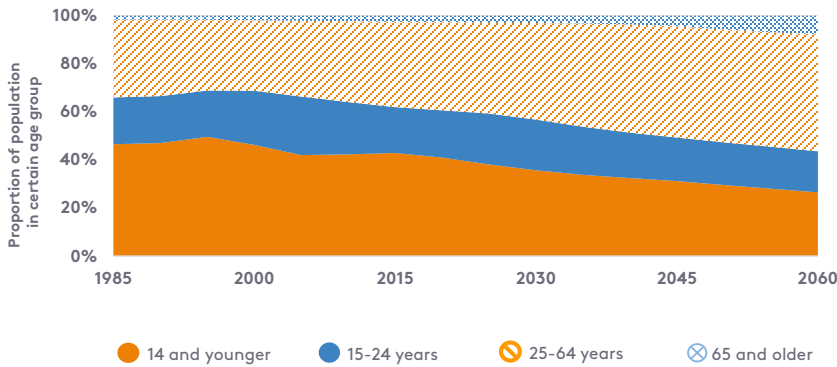
Vulnerable employment* (female): No data

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



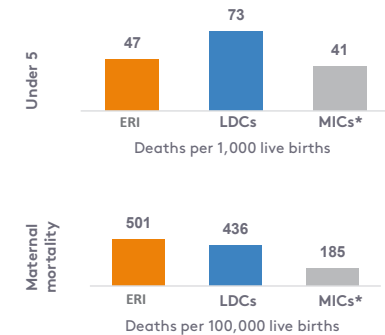
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
5.2 million	7.3 million	39. %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.4 children/woman	48.7% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
31.5% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

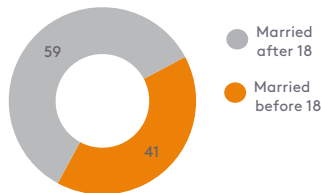


Life expectancy at birth: **63.1**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



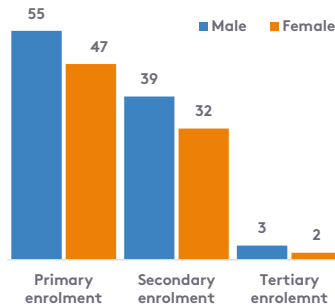
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **40.7**

Adolescent birth rate*: **85**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **3.4**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

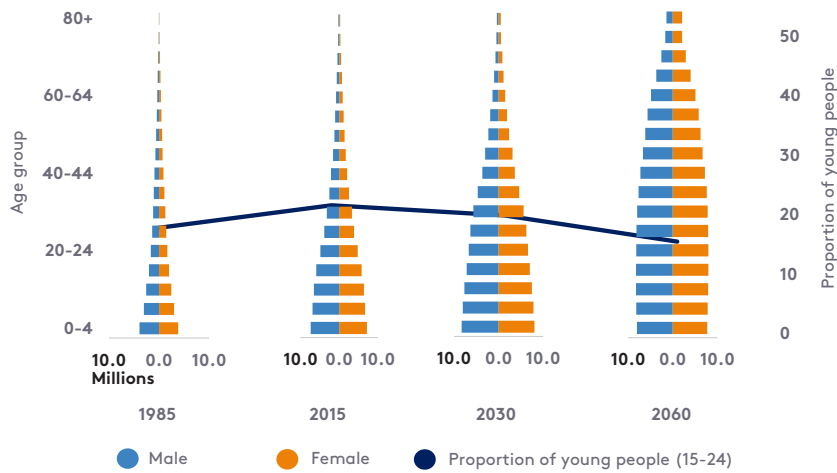
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **55.3**

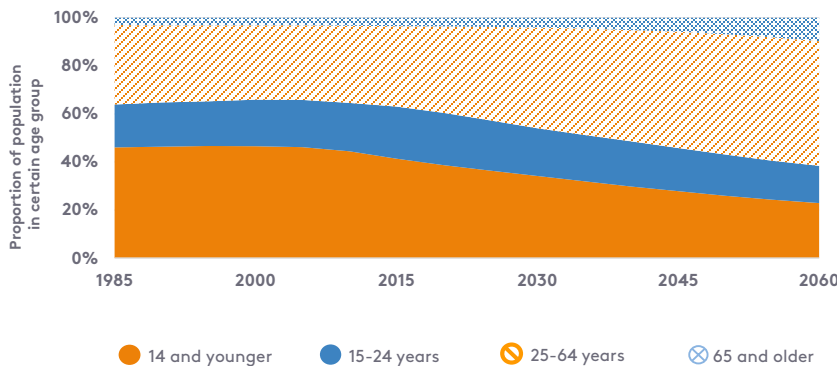
Vulnerable employment* (female): **66.4**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



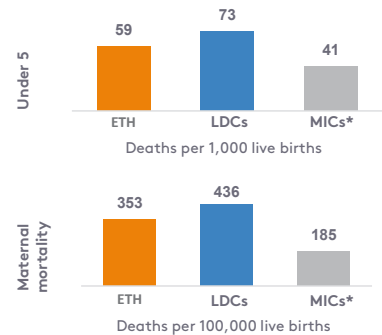
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
99.4 million	138.3million	39.1%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.5 children/woman	48.4% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
58.3% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

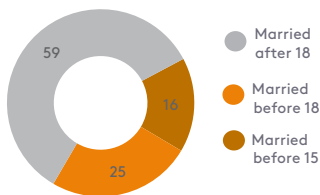


Life expectancy at birth: **63.1**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



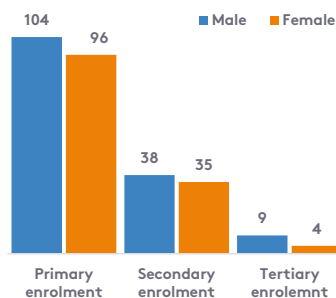
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **41.2**

Adolescent birth rate*: **71.2**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

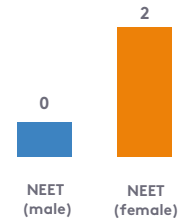


Mean years of schooling*: **2.4**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

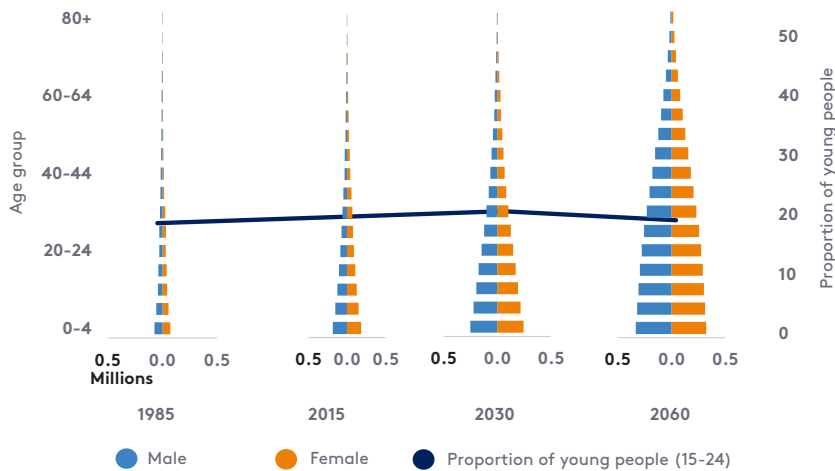


Vulnerable employment* (male): **87.1**

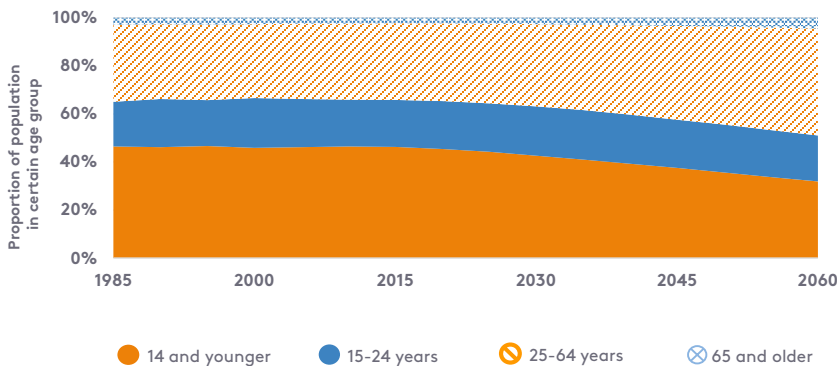
Vulnerable employment* (female): **91.5**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



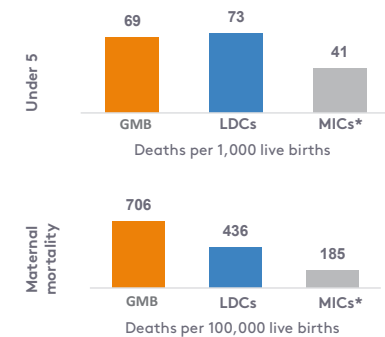
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
2.0 million	3.1 million	56. %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
5.7 children/woman	46.6% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
25.1% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

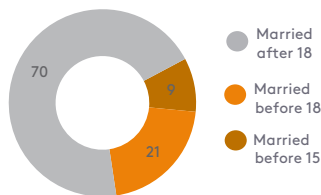


Life expectancy at birth: **59.8**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



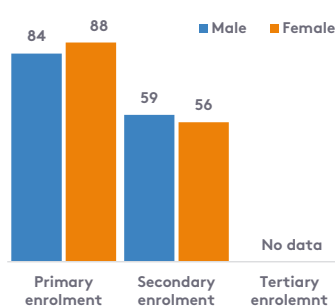
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **30.4**

Adolescent birth rate*: **88**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **2.8**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

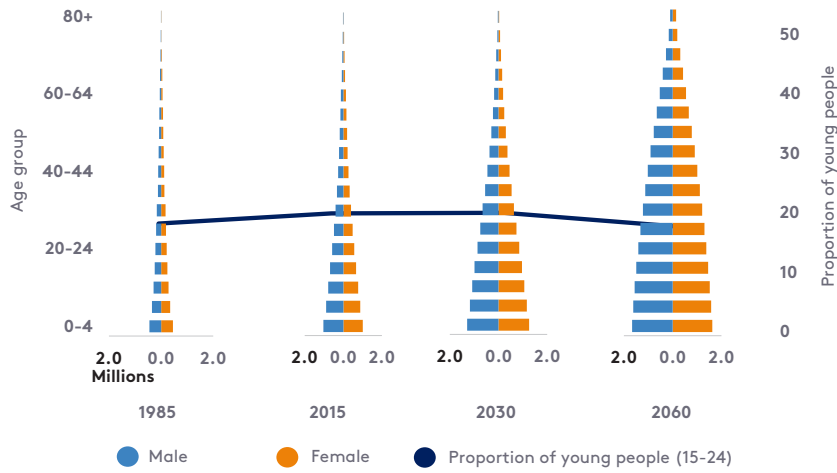
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **54.2**

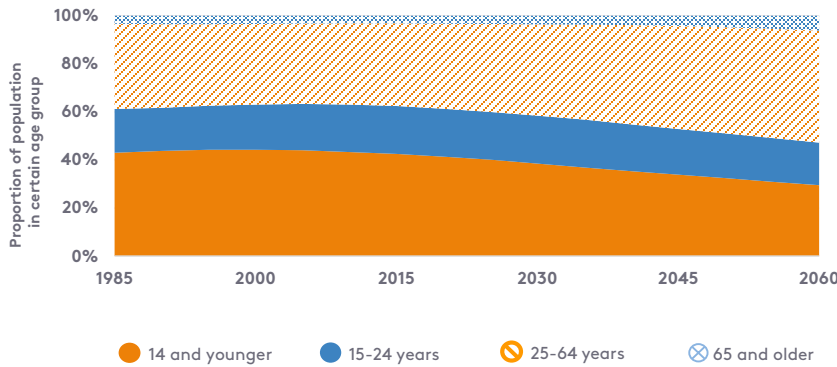
Vulnerable employment* (female): **62.3**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



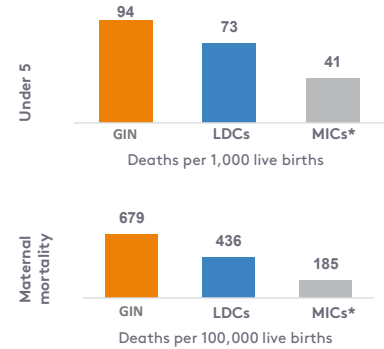
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
12.6 million	18.3 million	44. %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
5.13 children/woman	46.6% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
14.3% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

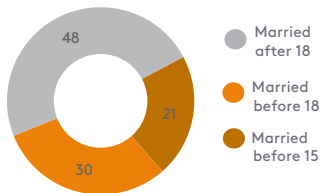


Life expectancy at birth: **58.0**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



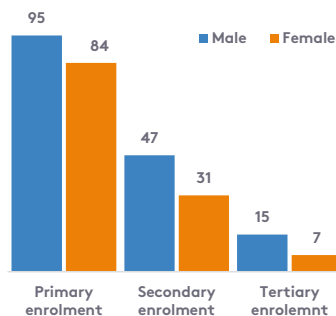
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **51.7**

Adolescent birth rate*: **154**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **1.6**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

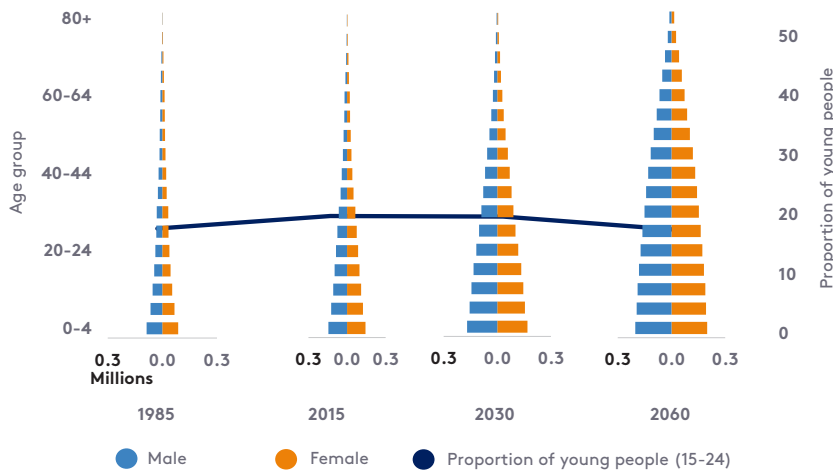
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **61.4**

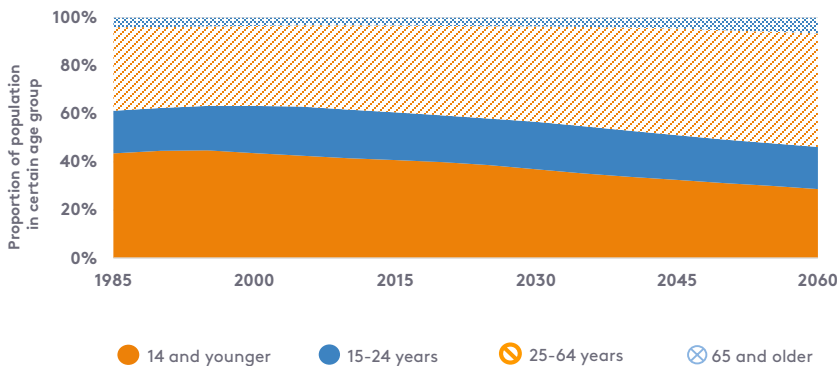
Vulnerable employment* (female): **87.3**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



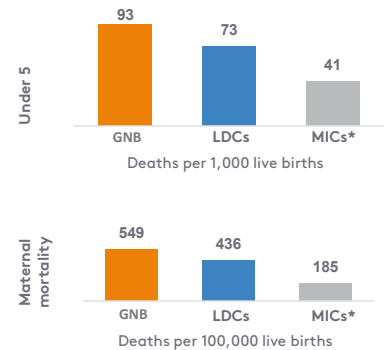
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
1.8 million	2.5 million	37.8%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.9 children/woman	48.2% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
32.7% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

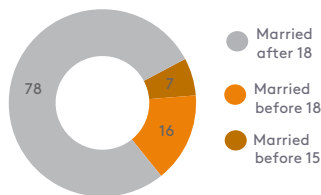


Life expectancy at birth: **54.7**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



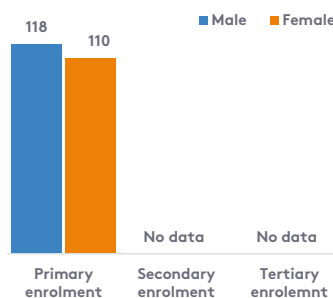
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **22**

Adolescent birth rate*: **136.7**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **2.3**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

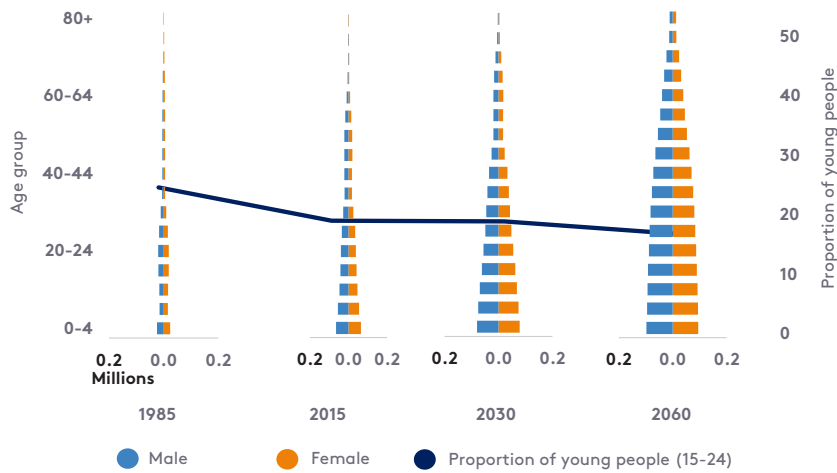
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **93.6**

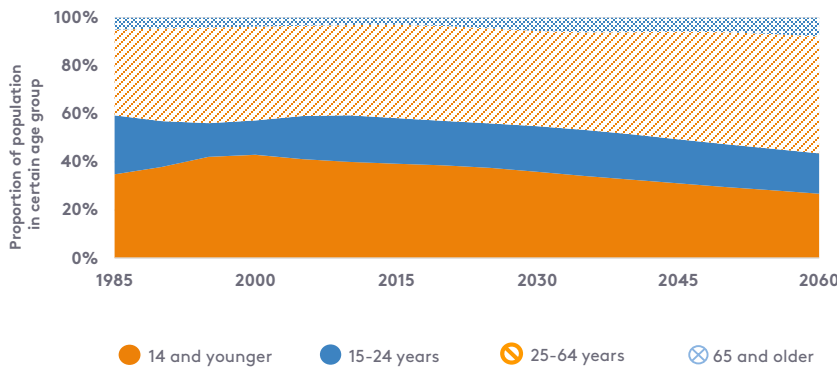
Vulnerable employment* (female): **96.5**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060

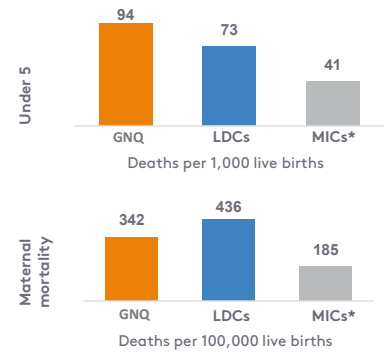


Equatorial Guinea

POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
0.8 million	1.2 million	46. %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.9 children/woman	47.2% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
21.8% of women married or in union		

HEALTH



Life expectancy at birth: **57.1**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18

No data

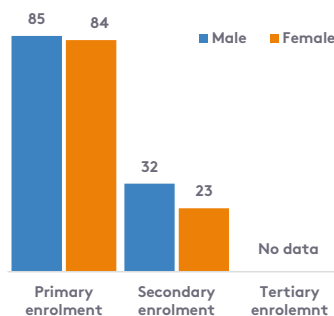
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: No data

Adolescent birth rate*: **177**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **5.4**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

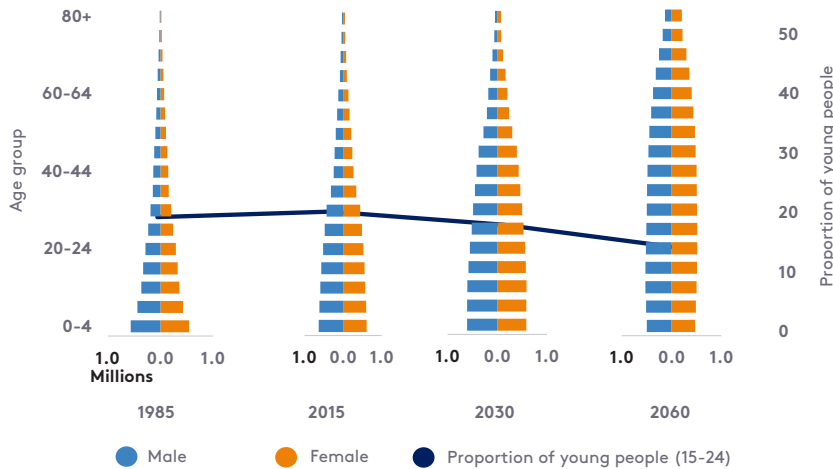
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **35.0**

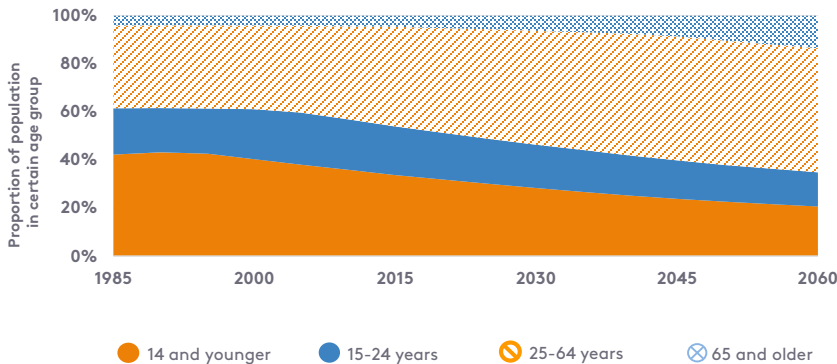
Vulnerable employment* (female): **38.0**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



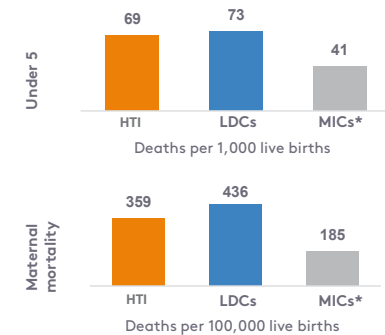
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
10.7 million	12.6 million	17.4%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
3.13 children/woman	52.7% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
47.5% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

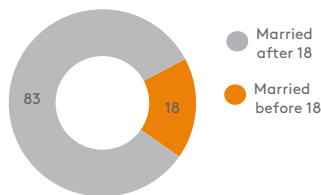


Life expectancy at birth: **62.3**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



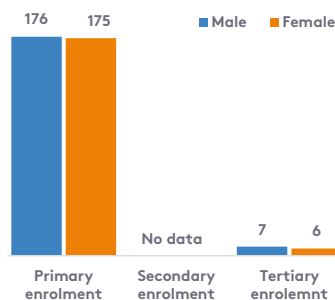
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **17.5**

Adolescent birth rate*: **65**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **4.9**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

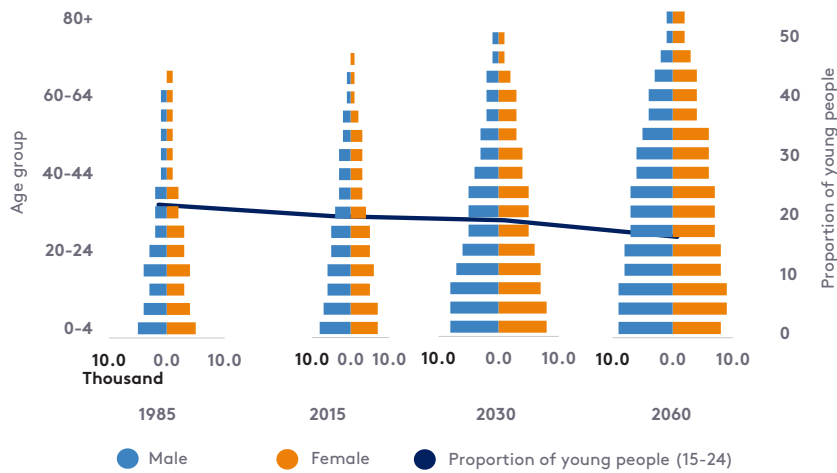
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **40.9**

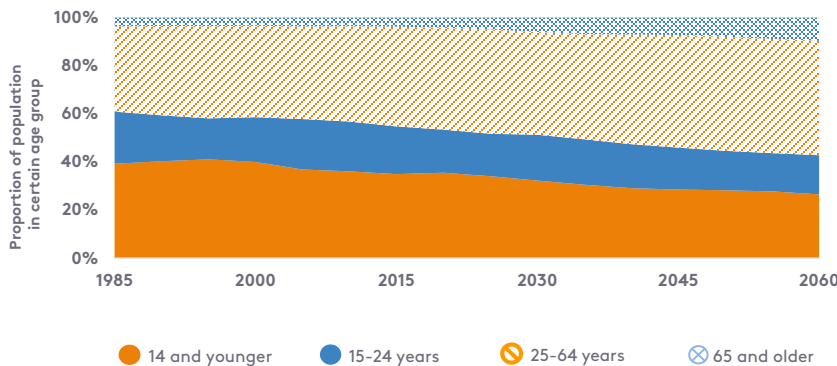
Vulnerable employment* (female): **43.0**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



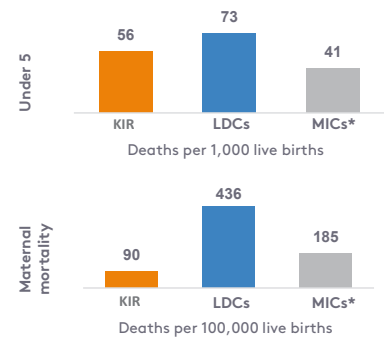
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
0.1 million	0.1 million	26.8%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
3.7 children/woman	51.4% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
40.8% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

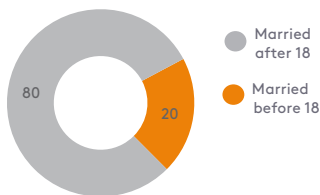


Life expectancy at birth: **65.7**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



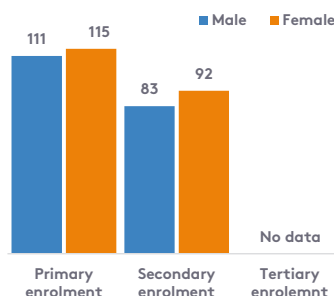
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **20.3**

Adolescent birth rate*: **49**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **7.8**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

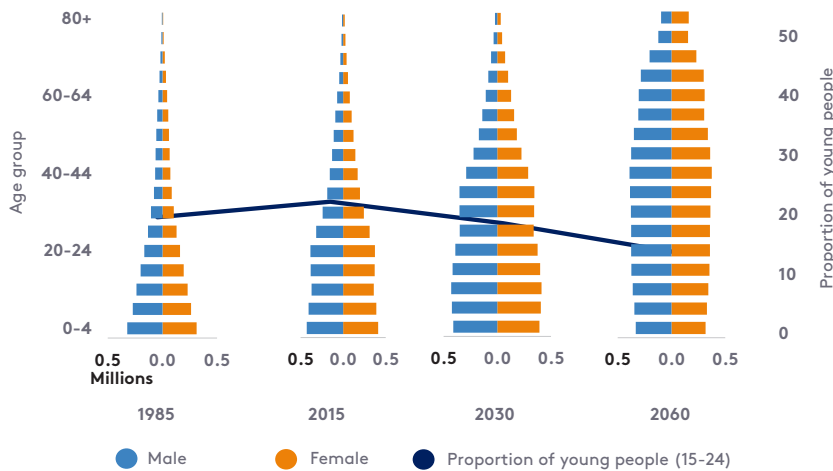
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): No data

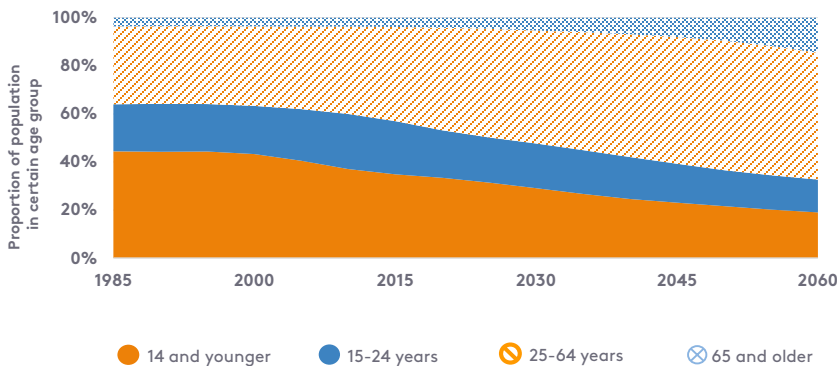
Vulnerable employment* (female): No data

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



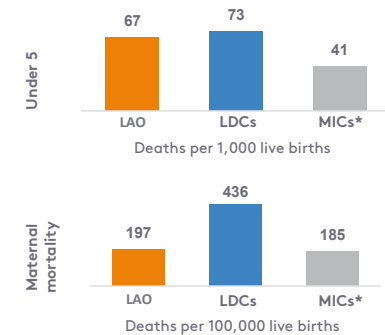
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
6.8 million	8.5 million	24.8%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
3.1 children/woman	53.0% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
64.7% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

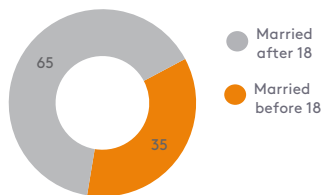


Life expectancy at birth: **65.5**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



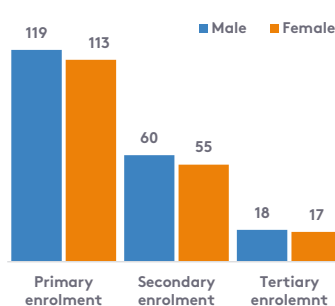
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **35.4**

Adolescent birth rate*: **94**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **4.6**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

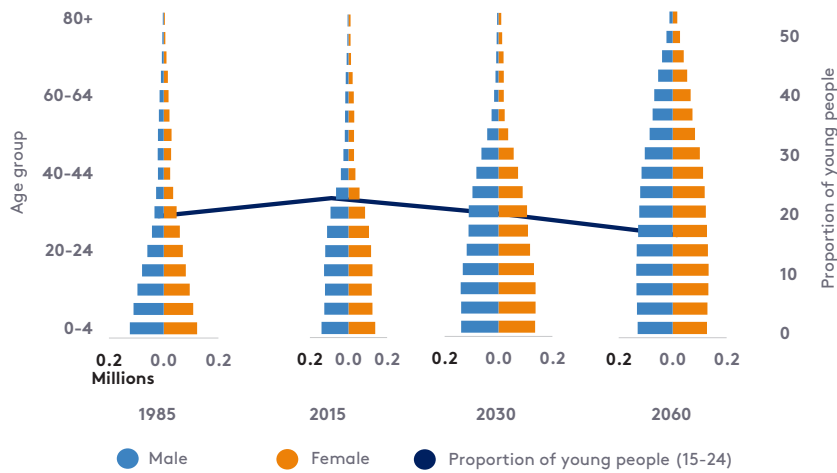
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **80.1**

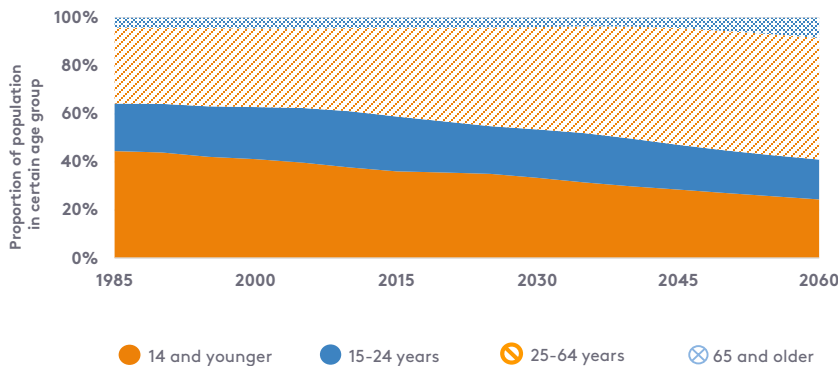
Vulnerable employment* (female): **91.5**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



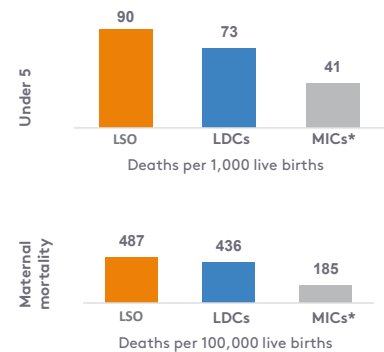
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
2.1 million	2.5 million	16.4%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
3.2 children/woman	51.4% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
75.5% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

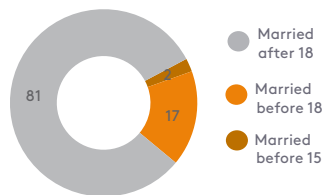


Life expectancy at birth: **49.5**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



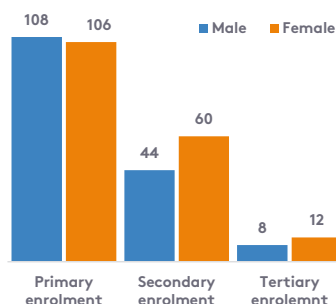
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **18.8**

Adolescent birth rate*: **94**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **5.9**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

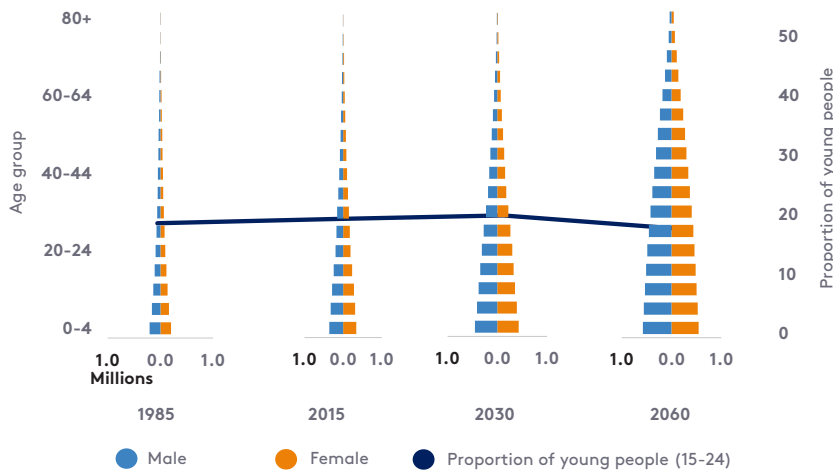
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **73.4**

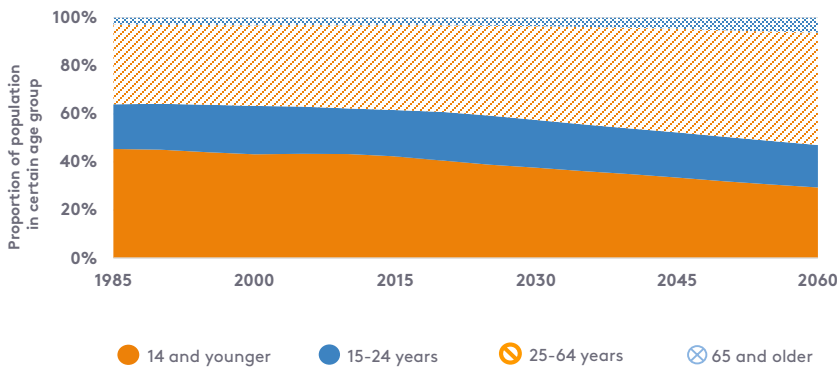
Vulnerable employment* (female): **70.7**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



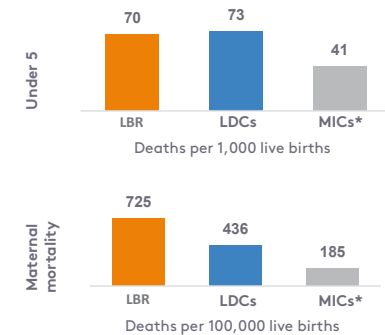
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
4.5 million	6.4 million	42.4%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.8 children/woman	47.4% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
37.7% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

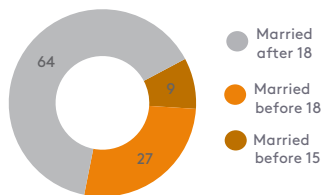


Life expectancy at birth: **60.3**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



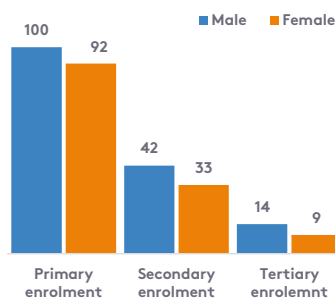
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **35.9**

Adolescent birth rate*: **147**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

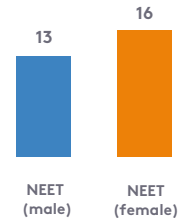


Mean years of schooling*: **3.9**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

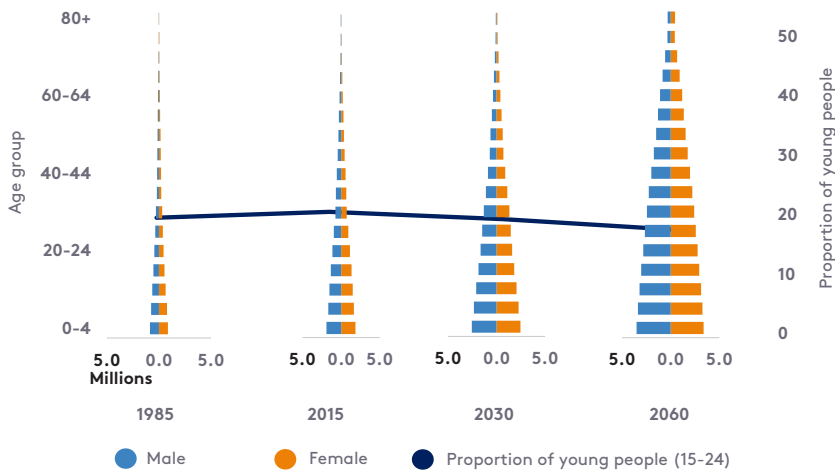


Vulnerable employment* (male): **66.6**

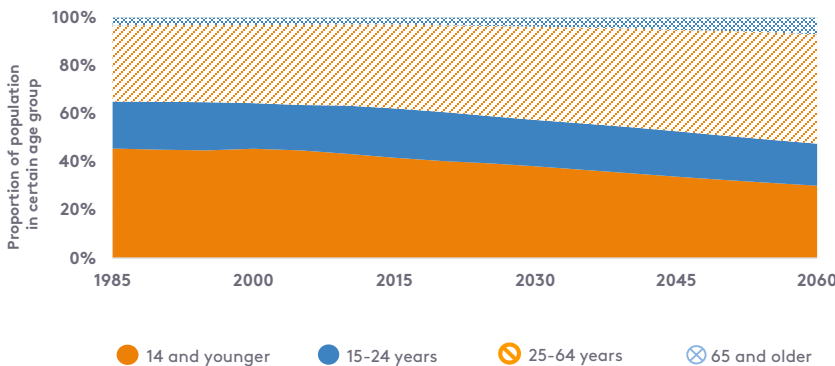
Vulnerable employment* (female): **87.5**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



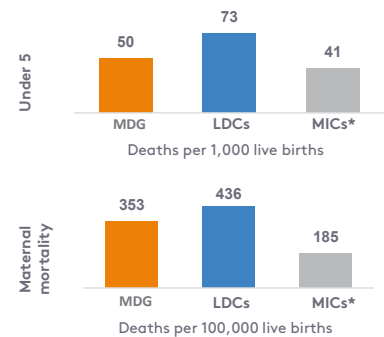
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
24.2 million	36.0 million	48. %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.5 children/woman	48.3% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
56.9% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

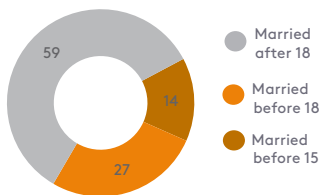


Life expectancy at birth: **64.5**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



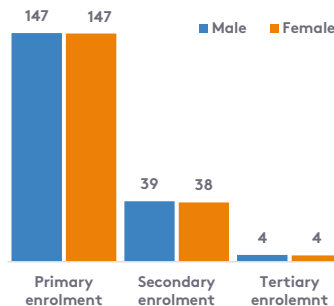
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **41.2**

Adolescent birth rate*: **147**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

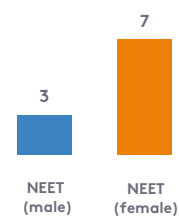


Mean years of schooling*: **5.2**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

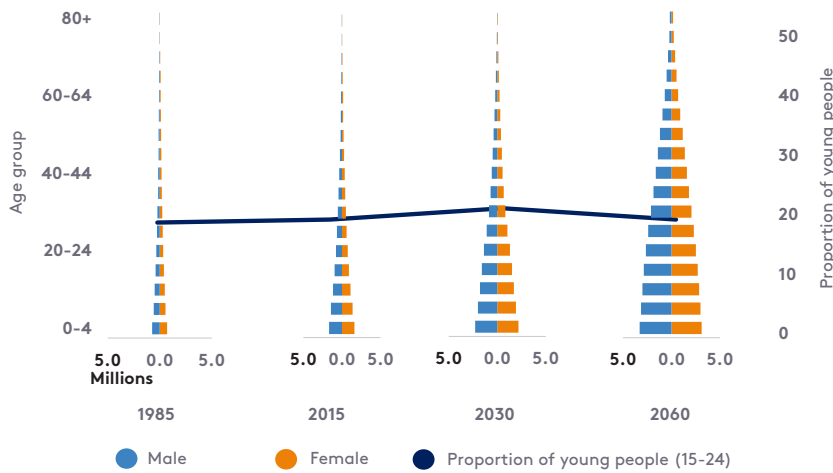


Vulnerable employment* (male): **86.6**

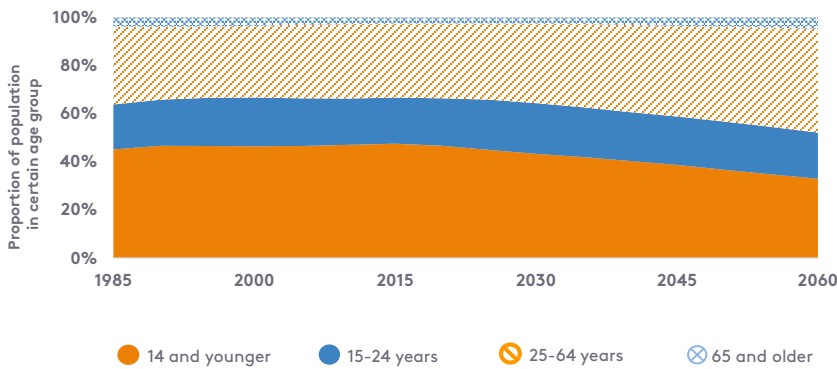
Vulnerable employment* (female): **91.2**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



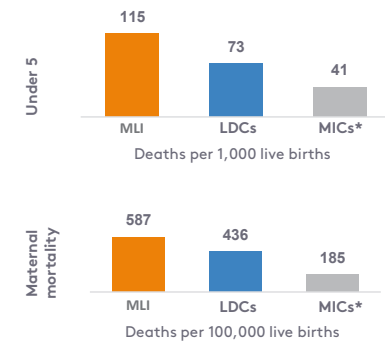
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
17.6 million	27.4 million	55.5%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
6.3 children/woman	44.1% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
29.2% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

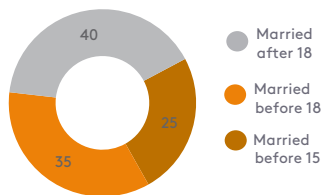


Life expectancy at birth: **57.2**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



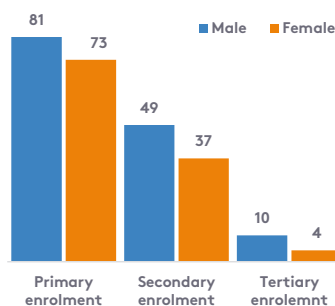
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **59.6**

Adolescent birth rate*: **178**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross enrolment rate by educational level, in %

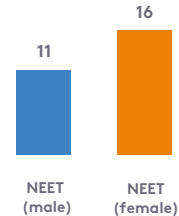


Mean years of schooling*: **2**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

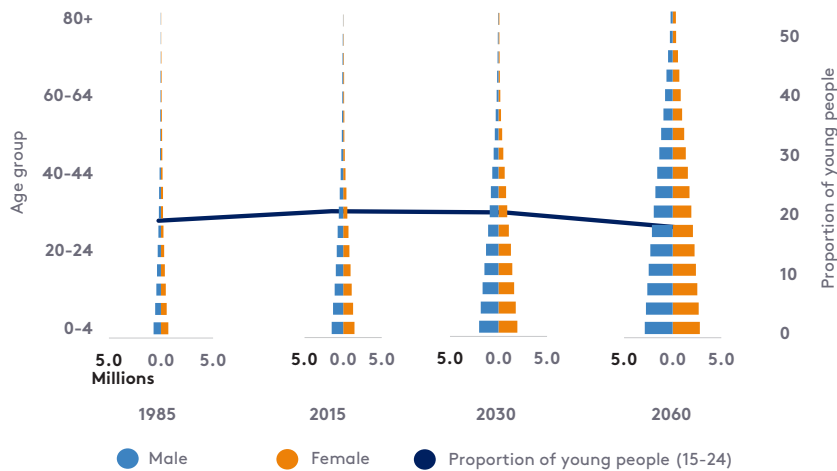


Vulnerable employment* (male): **84.1**

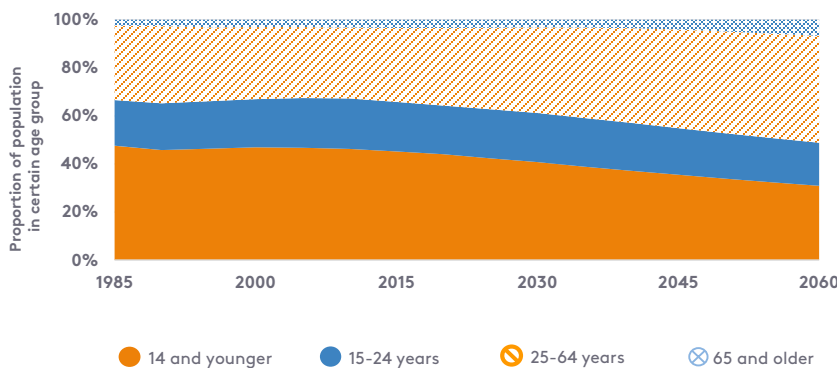
Vulnerable employment* (female): **95.5**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



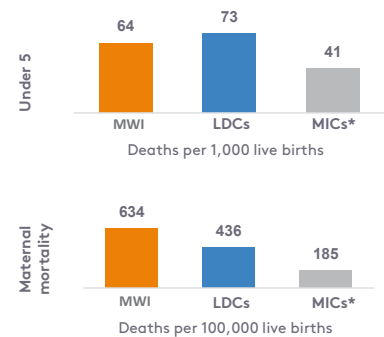
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
17.2 million	26.6 million	54. %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
5.25 children/woman	45.9% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
72.5% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

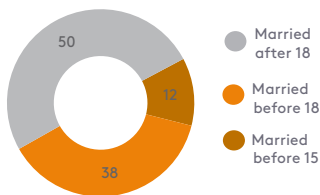


Life expectancy at birth: **61.0**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



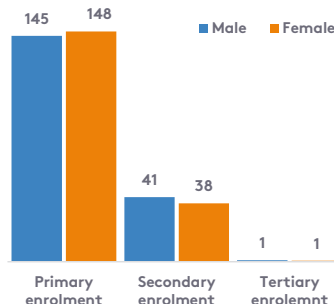
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **49.6**

Adolescent birth rate*: **143**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

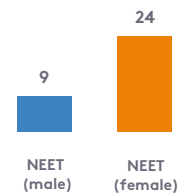


Mean years of schooling*: **4.2**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

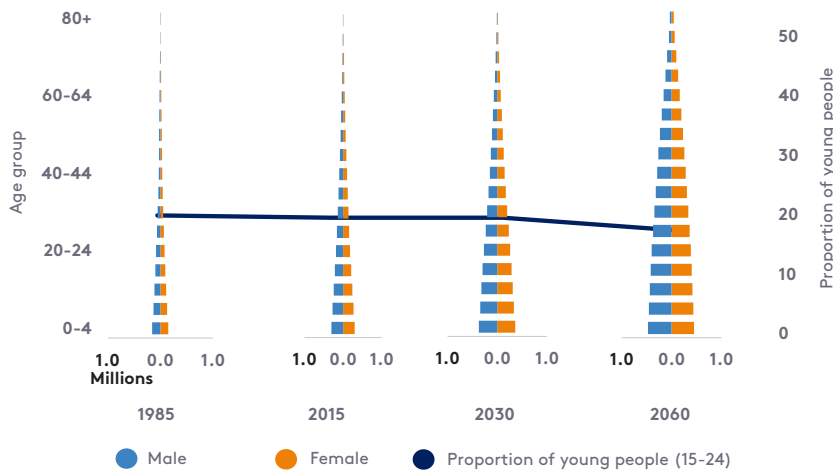


Vulnerable employment* (male): **82.5**

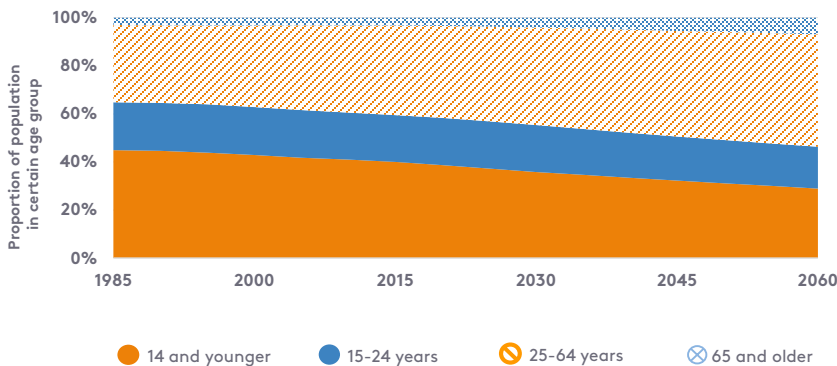
Vulnerable employment* (female): **93.6**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



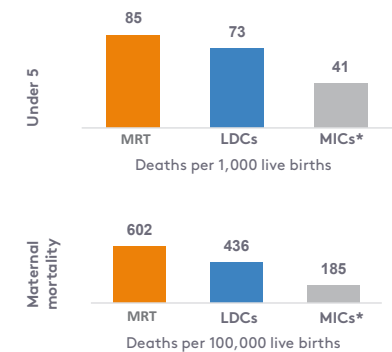
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
4.1 million	5.7 million	39.3%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.6 children/woman	48.7% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
27.8% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

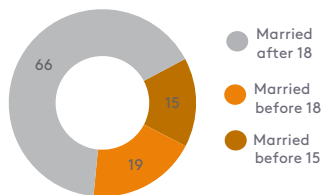


Life expectancy at birth: **62.8**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



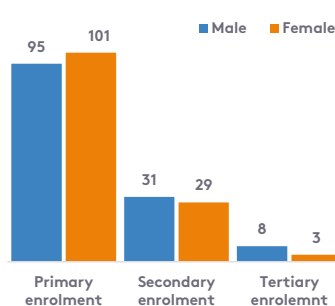
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **34.3**

Adolescent birth rate*: **71**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **3.7**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

No data

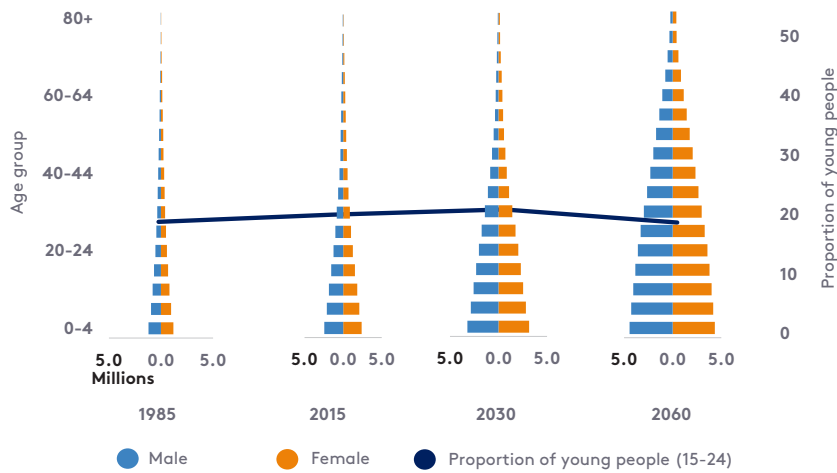
Vulnerable employment* (male): **56.2**

Vulnerable employment* (female): **82.4**

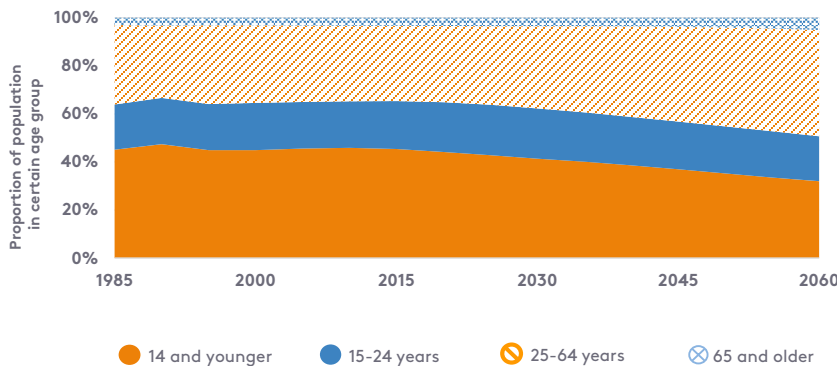
*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

Mozambique

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



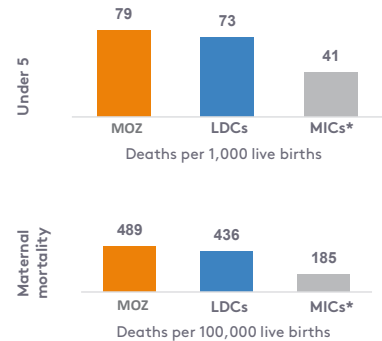
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
28.0 million	41.4 million	48.1%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
5.4 children/woman	45.1% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
35.4% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

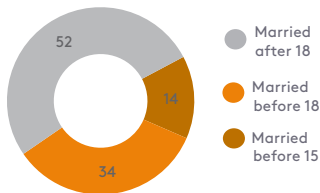


Life expectancy at birth: **54.6**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



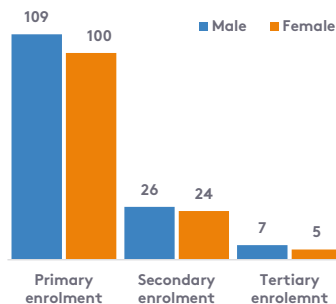
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **48.2**

Adolescent birth rate*: **166**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

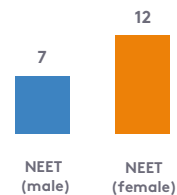


Mean years of schooling*: **3.2**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

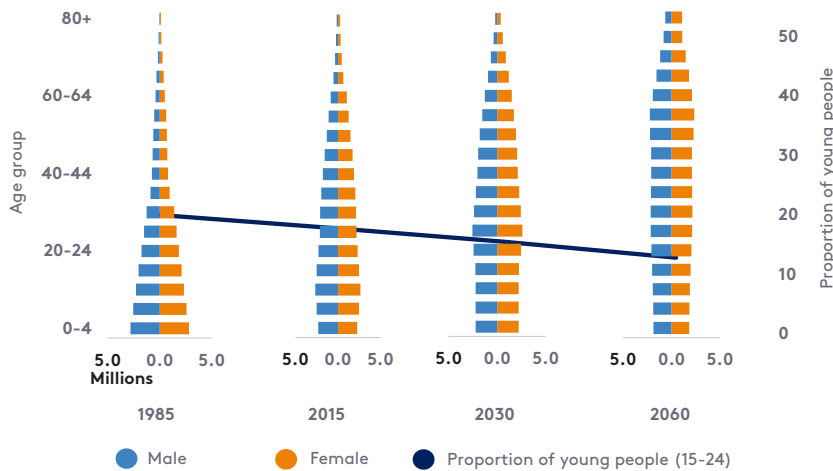


Vulnerable employment* (male): **76.6**

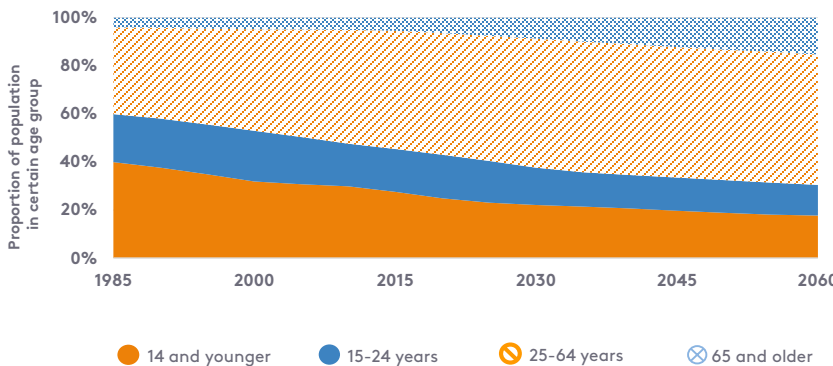
Vulnerable employment* (female): **95.1**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



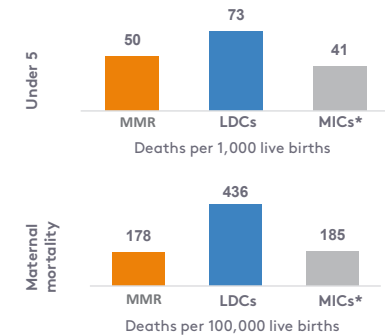
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
53.9 million	60.2 million	11.8 %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
2.25 children/woman	53.6% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
71.1% of women married or in union		

HEALTH



Life expectancy at birth: **65.6**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18

No data

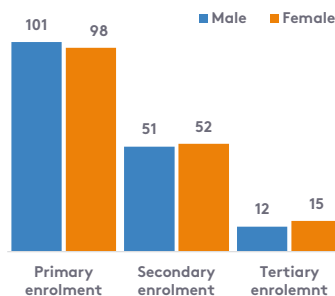
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: No data

Adolescent birth rate*: **16.9**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **4**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

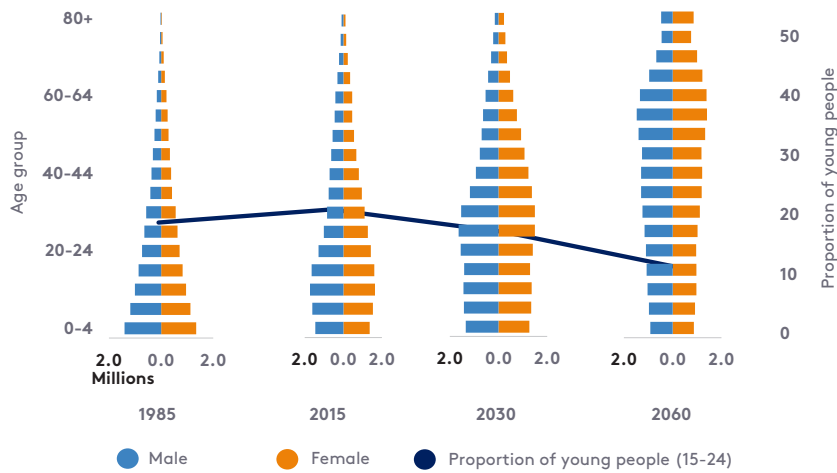
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **86.7**

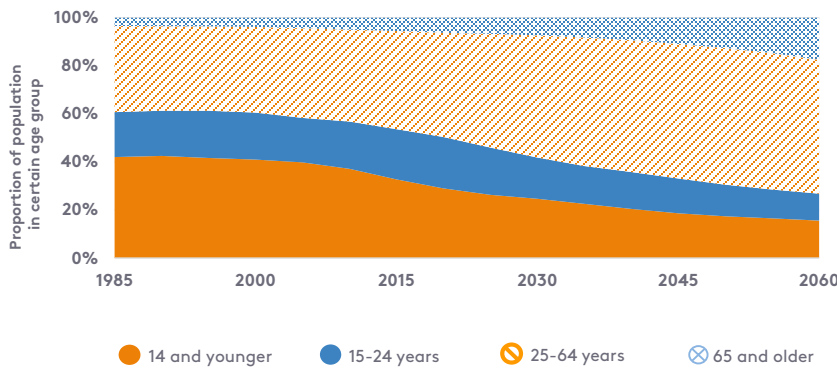
Vulnerable employment* (female): **91.4**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



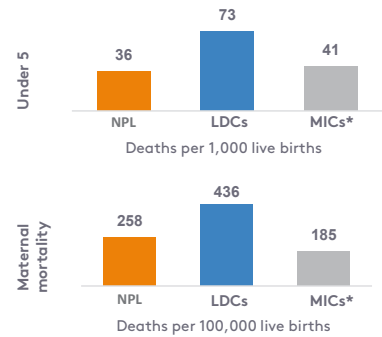
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
28.5 million	33.1 million	16.1%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
2.32 children/woman	53.4% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
62.9% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

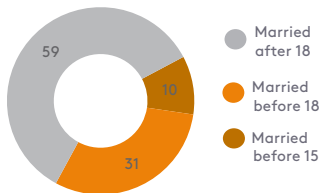


Life expectancy at birth: **69.0**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



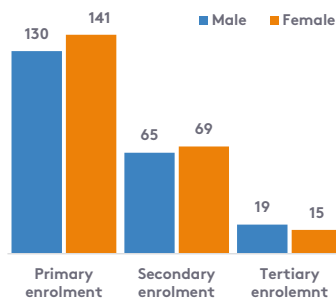
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **40.7**

Adolescent birth rate*: **87**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

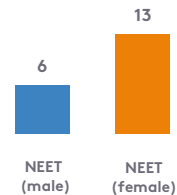


Mean years of schooling*: **3.2**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

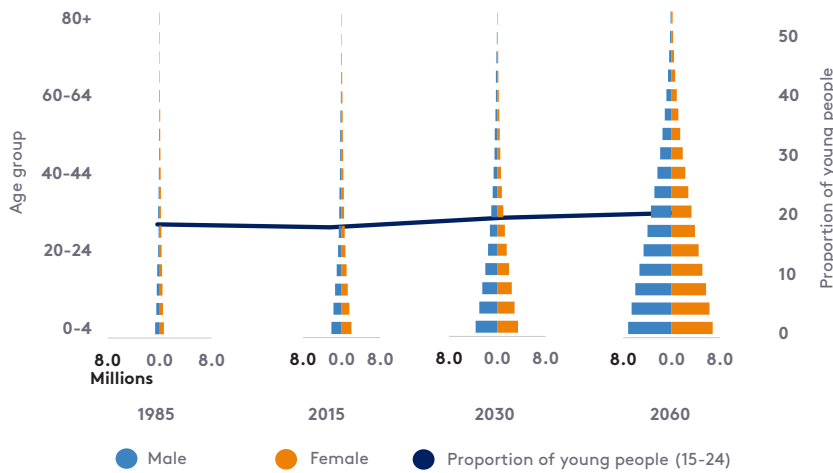


Vulnerable employment* (male): **59.7**

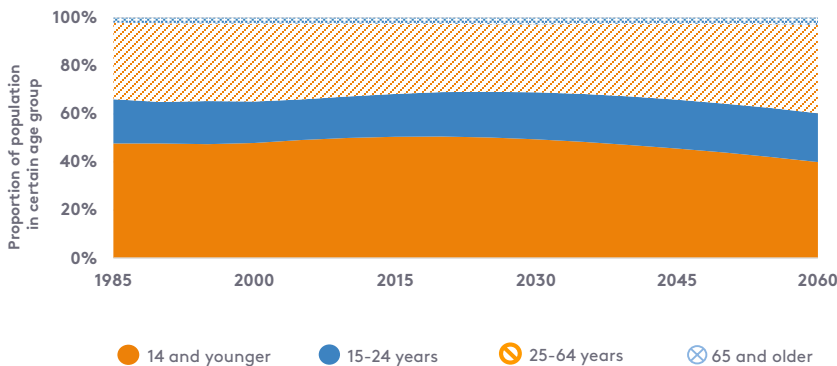
Vulnerable employment* (female): **80.6**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



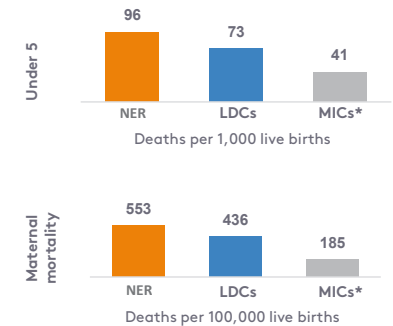
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
19.9 million	36.0 million	80.7%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
7.6 children/woman	41.4% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
29.6% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

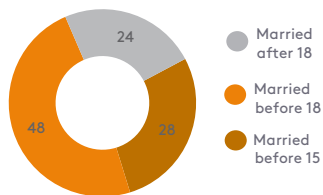


Life expectancy at birth: **60.7**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



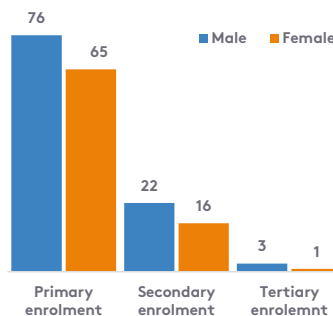
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **76.3**

Adolescent birth rate*: **210**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **1.4**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

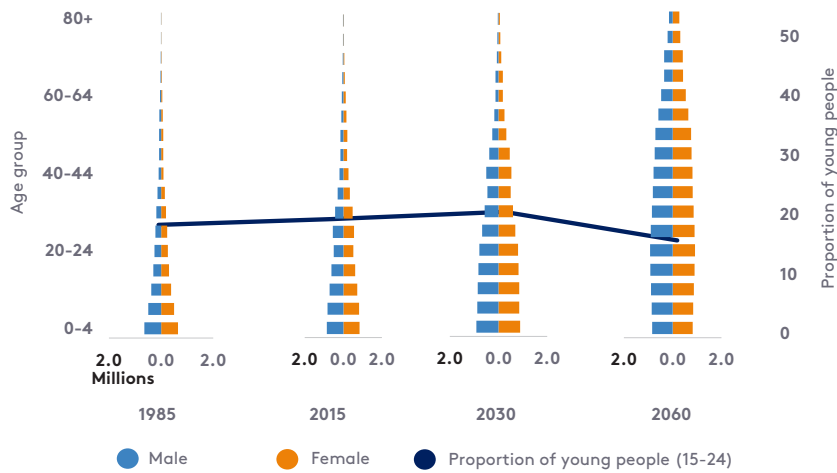
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **92.9**

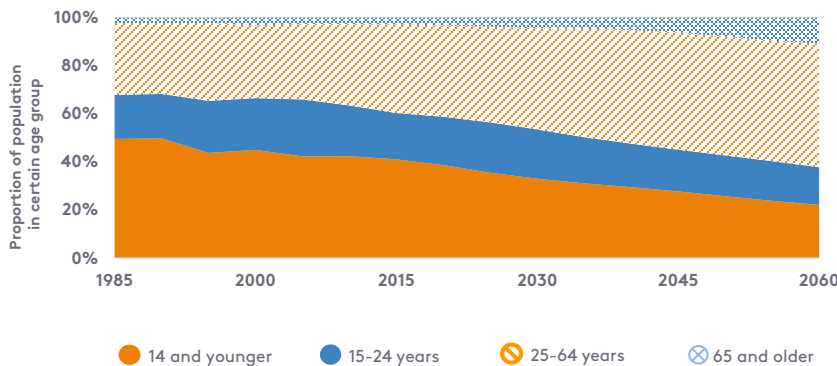
Vulnerable employment* (female): **95.7**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



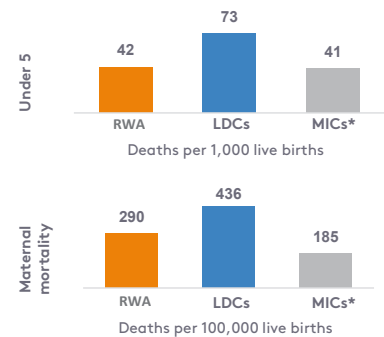
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
11.6 million	15.8 million	36. %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.0 children/woman	49.3% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
64.2% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

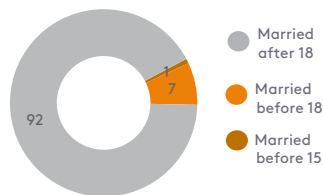


Life expectancy at birth: **63.1**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



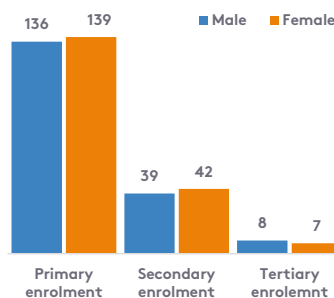
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **8.1**

Adolescent birth rate*: **41**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

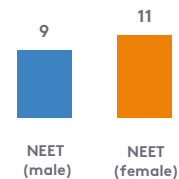


Mean years of schooling*: **3.3**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

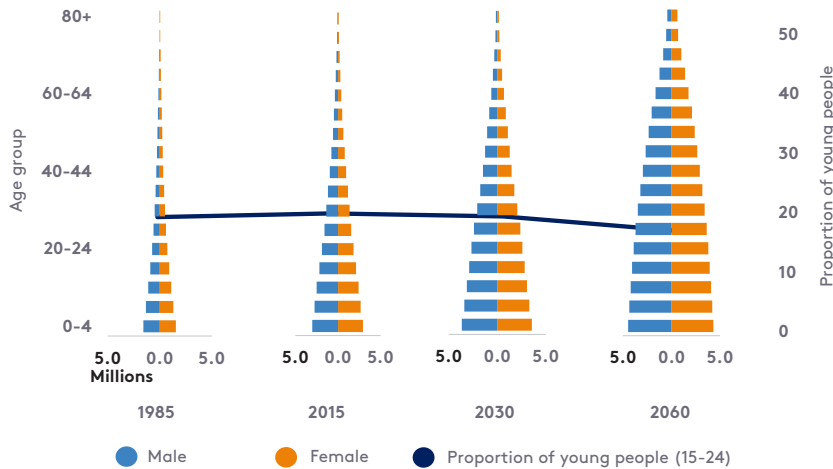


Vulnerable employment* (male): **79.9**

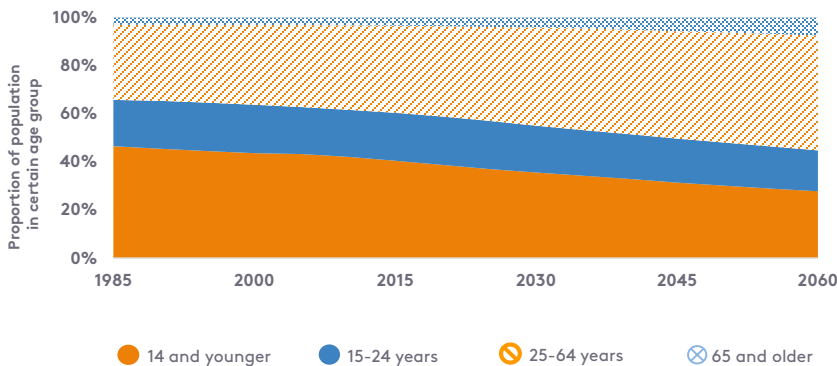
Vulnerable employment* (female): **92.3**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



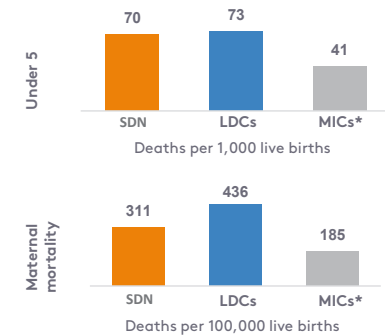
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
40.2 million	56.4 million	40. %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.4 children/woman	48.9% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
29.6% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

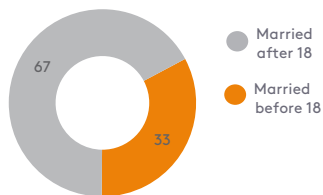


Life expectancy at birth: **63.1**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



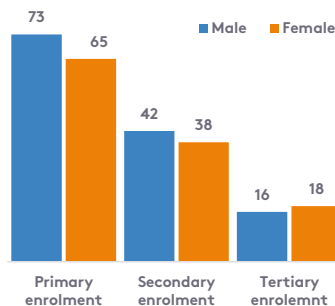
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **32.9**

Adolescent birth rate*: **102**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

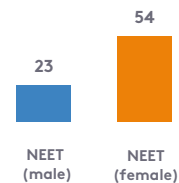


Mean years of schooling*: **3.1**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

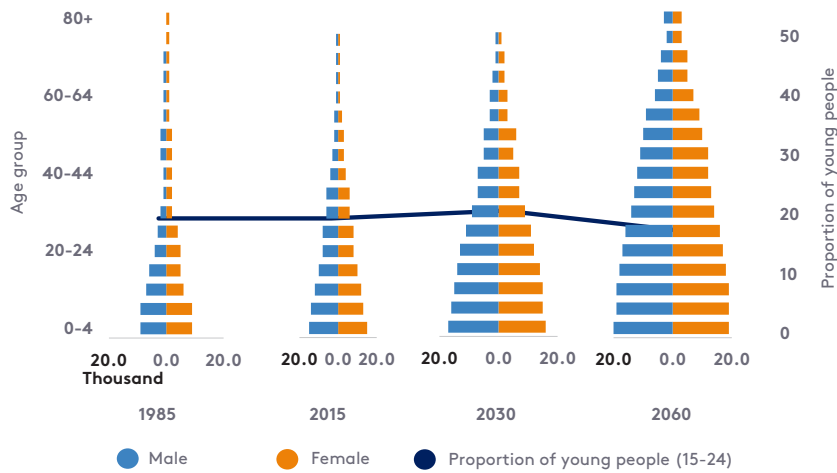


Vulnerable employment* (male): **49.7**

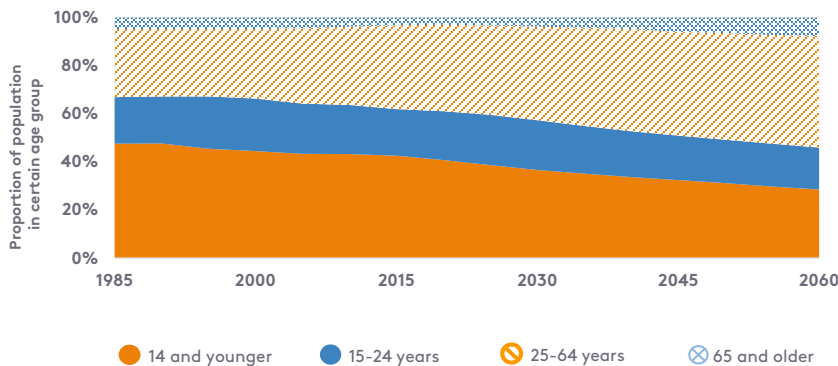
Vulnerable employment* (female): **83.2**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



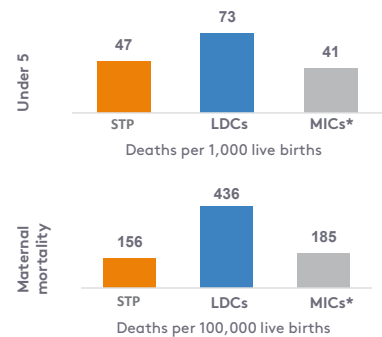
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
0.2 million	0.3 million	34.7%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.6 children/woman	47.6% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
49.2% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

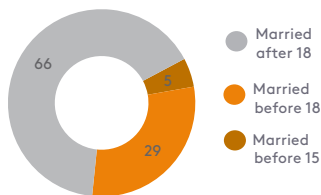


Life expectancy at birth: **66.2**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



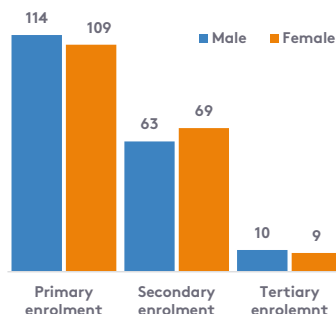
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **34.4**

Adolescent birth rate*: **110**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **4.7**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

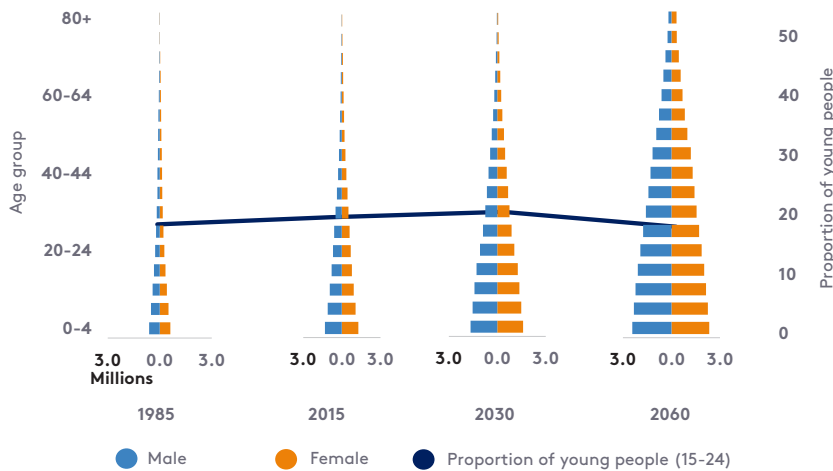
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): No data

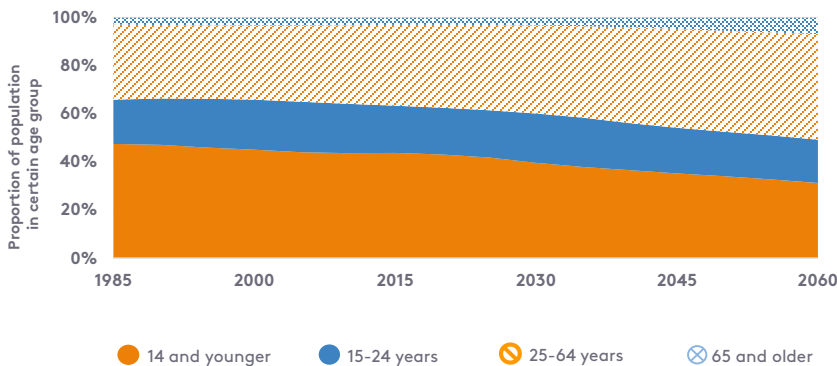
Vulnerable employment* (female): No data

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



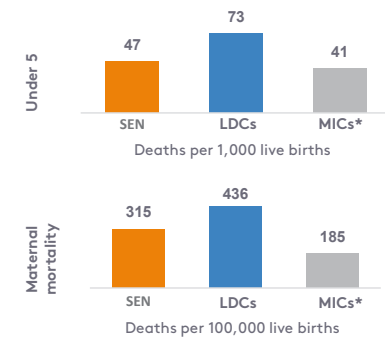
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
15.1 million	22.8 million	50.7%
Total fertility rate: 5.18 children/woman	Women of reproductive age: 47.4% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods: 34.8% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

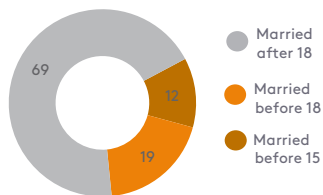


Life expectancy at birth: **65.8**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



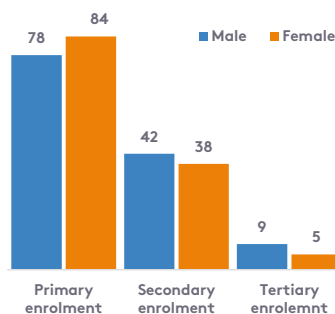
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **31.2**

Adolescent birth rate*: **80**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **4.5**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

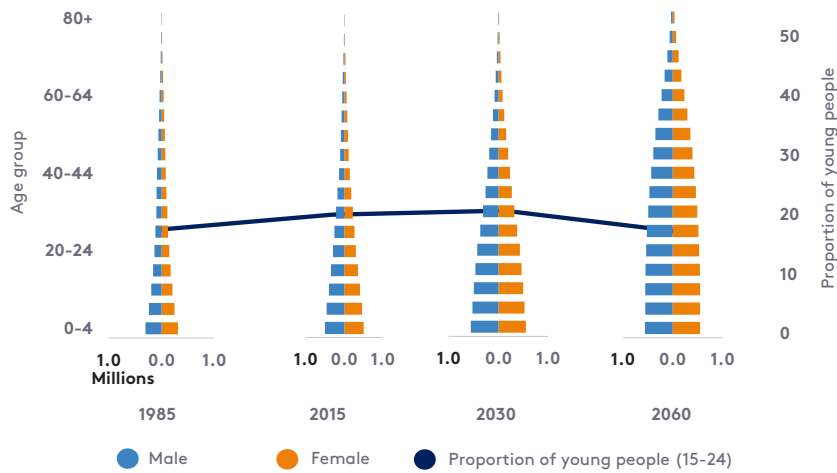
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **67.2**

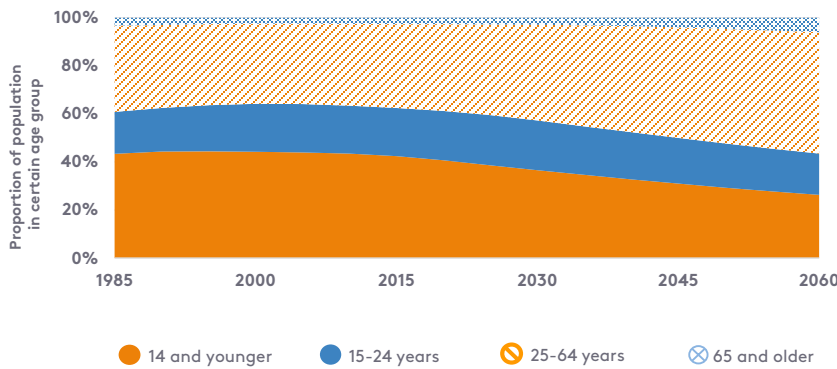
Vulnerable employment* (female): **81.1**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



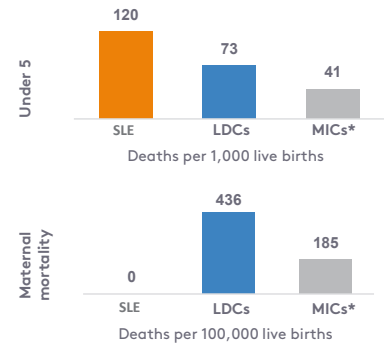
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
6.5 million	8.6 million	33.2%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.7 children/woman	48.4% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
34.4% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

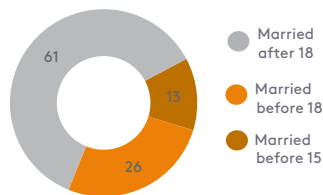


Life expectancy at birth: **50.2**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



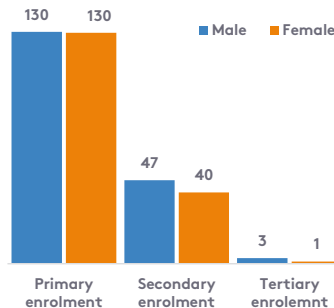
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **38.9**

Adolescent birth rate*: **131**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **2.9**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

No data

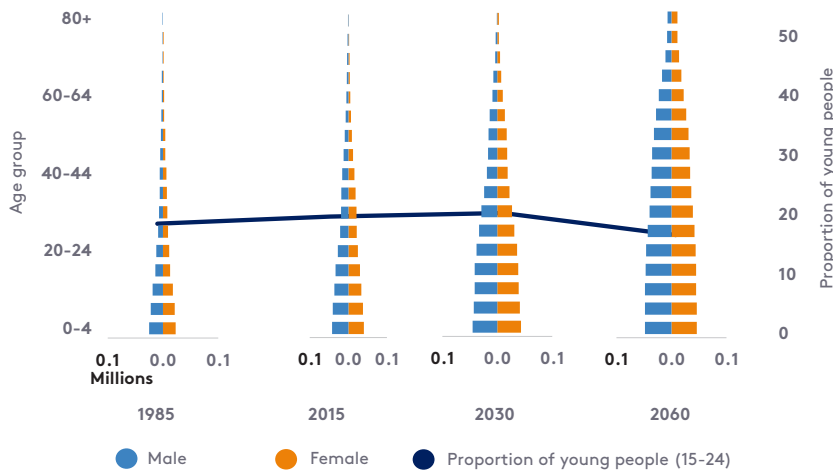
Vulnerable employment* (male): **84.9**

Vulnerable employment* (female): **94.1**

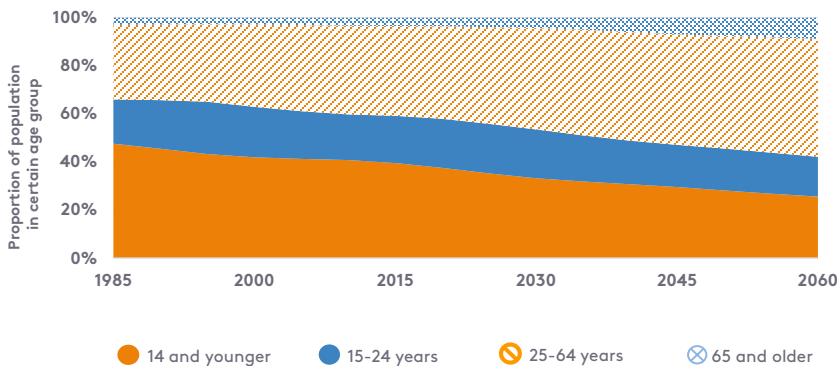
*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

Solomon Islands

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



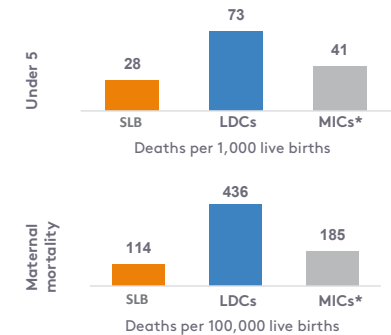
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
0.6 million	0.8 million	29.6%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.0 children/woman	50.3% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
52.6% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

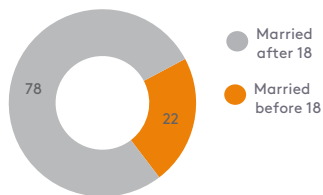


Life expectancy at birth: **67.5**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



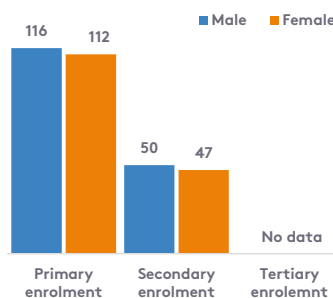
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **22.4**

Adolescent birth rate*: **62**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **4.5**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

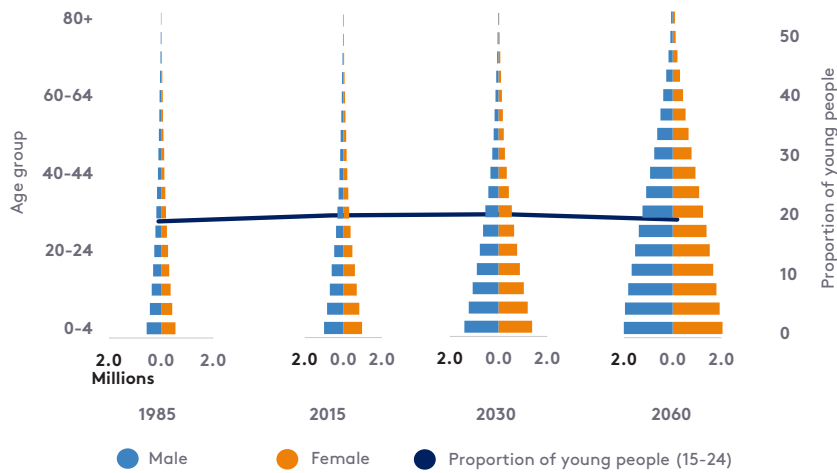
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **72.1**

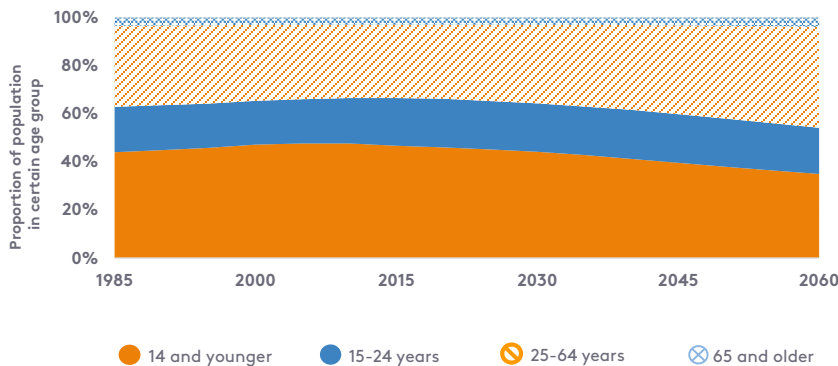
Vulnerable employment* (female): **80.8**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



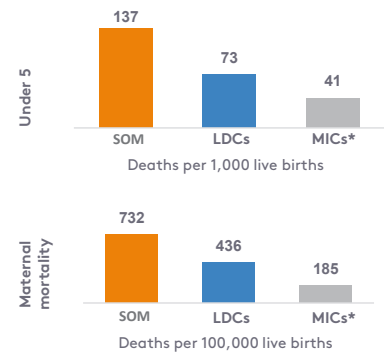
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
10.8 million	16.5 million	52.9%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
6.61 children/woman	44.2% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
11.0% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

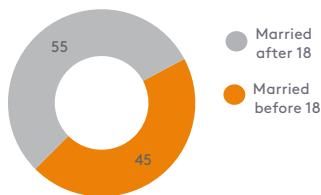


Life expectancy at birth: **54.9**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



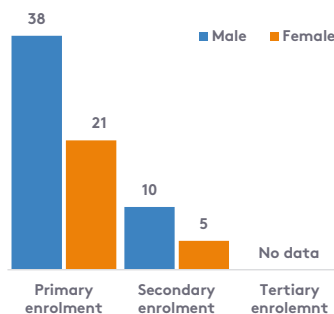
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **45.3**

Adolescent birth rate*: **123**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: No data

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

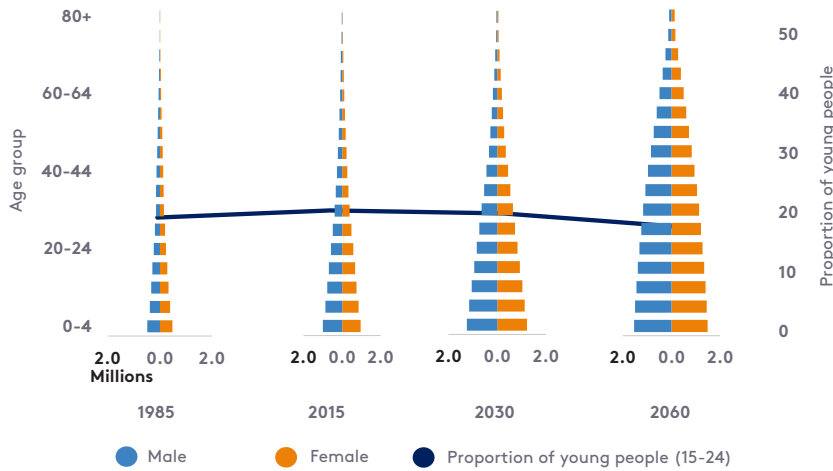
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): **95.3**

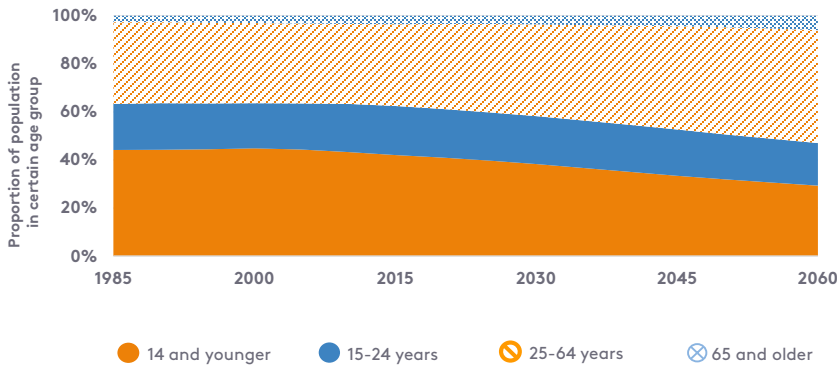
Vulnerable employment* (female): **97.2**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



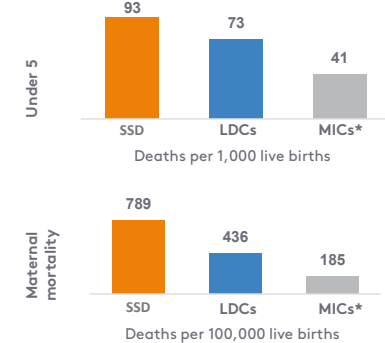
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
12.3 million	17.8 million	44. %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
5.15 children/woman	47.6% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
7.0% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

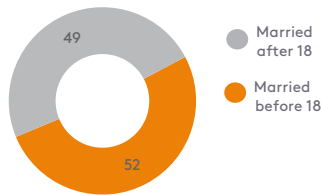


Life expectancy at birth: **55.1**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



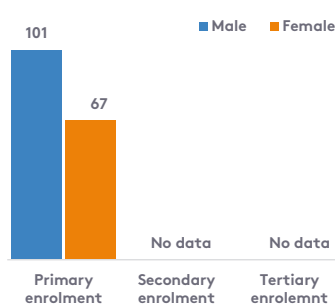
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **51.5**

Adolescent birth rate*: **158**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

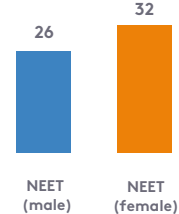


Mean years of schooling*: No data

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

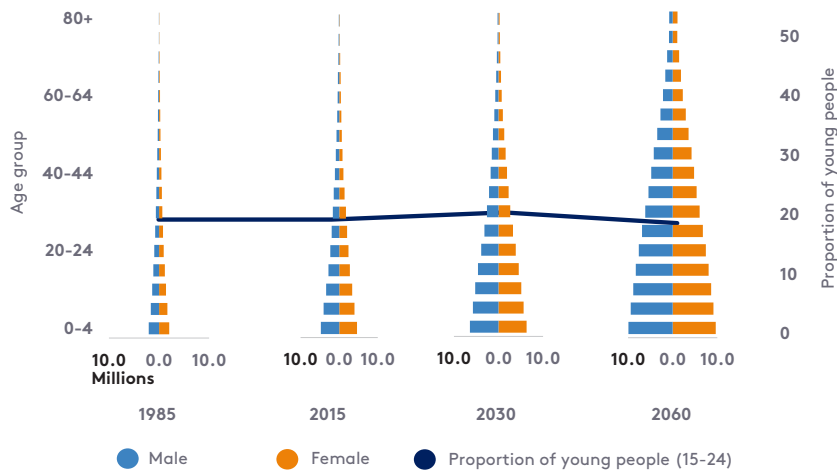


Vulnerable employment* (male): No data

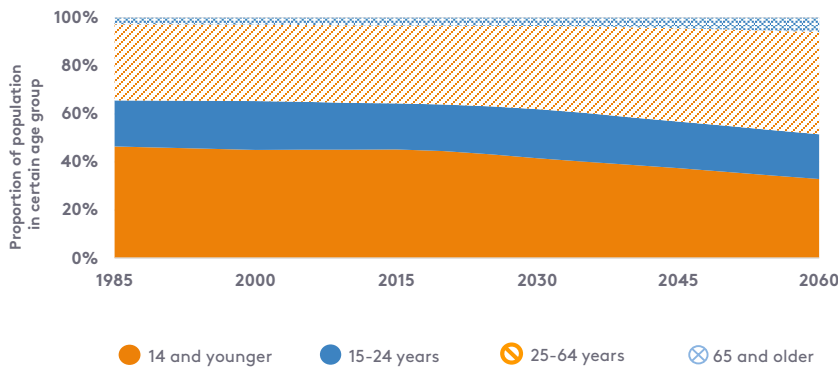
Vulnerable employment* (female): No data

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



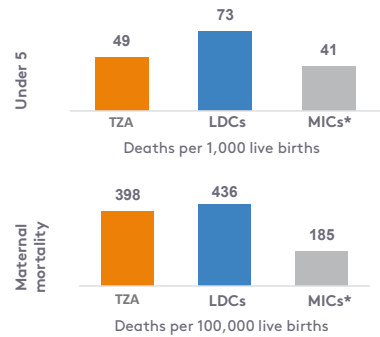
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	53.5 million	Population 2030 (est):	82.9 million	Population increase:	55.1%
Total fertility rate:	5.2 children/woman	Women of reproductive age:	45.8% of female population	Demand satisfied by modern methods:	52.7% of women married or in union

HEALTH

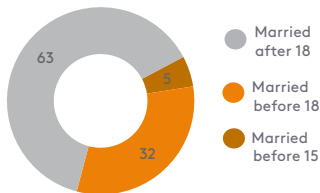


Life expectancy at birth: **64.0**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



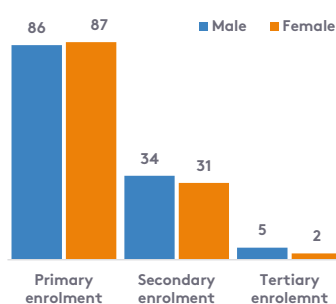
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **36.9**

Adolescent birth rate*: **128**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

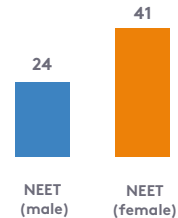


Mean years of schooling*: **5.1**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

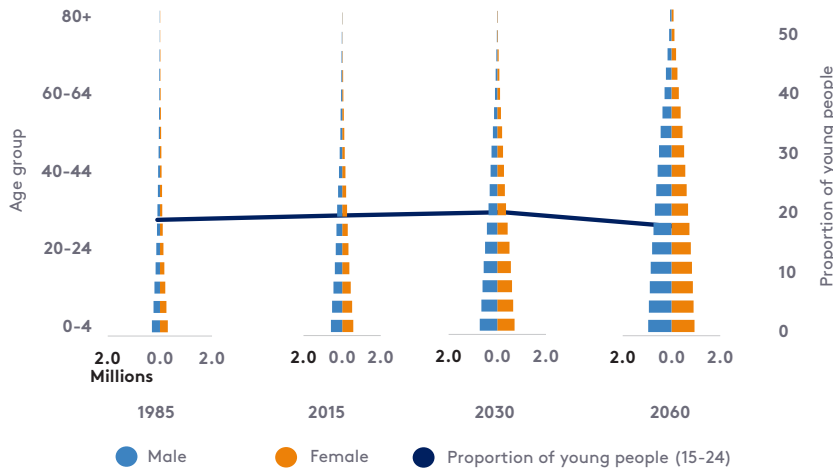


Vulnerable employment* (male): **82.5**

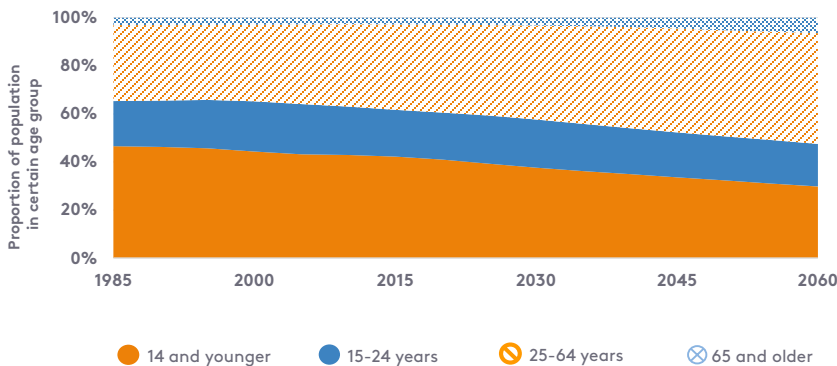
Vulnerable employment* (female): **91.6**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



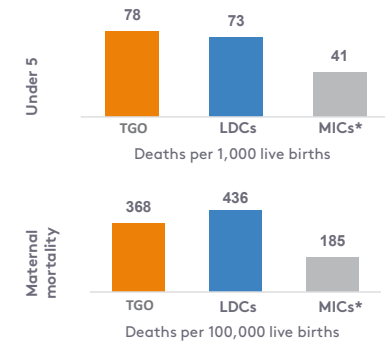
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
7.3 million	10.5 million	43. %
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.6 children/woman	48.3% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
34.1% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

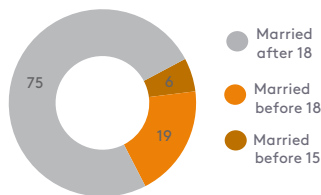


Life expectancy at birth: **59.0**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



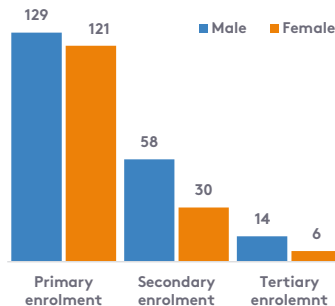
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **25.2**

Adolescent birth rate*: **77**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

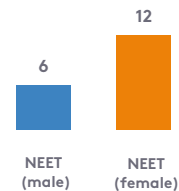


Mean years of schooling*: **5.3**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

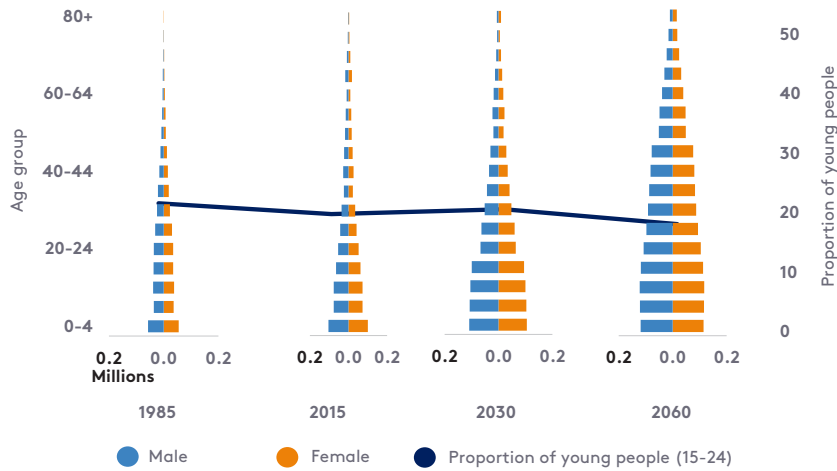


Vulnerable employment* (male): **79.7**

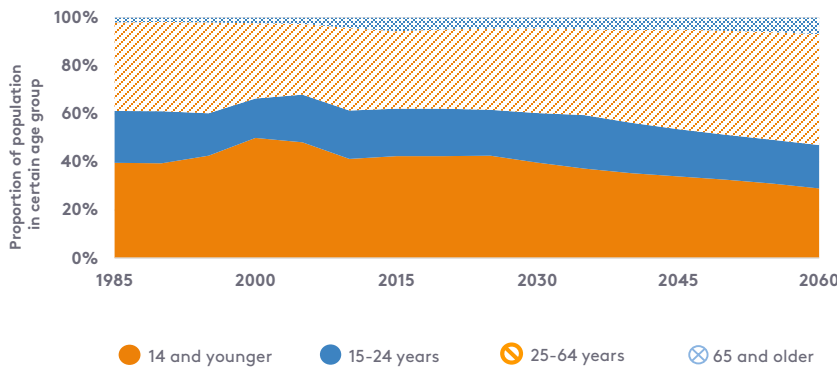
Vulnerable employment* (female): **92.2**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



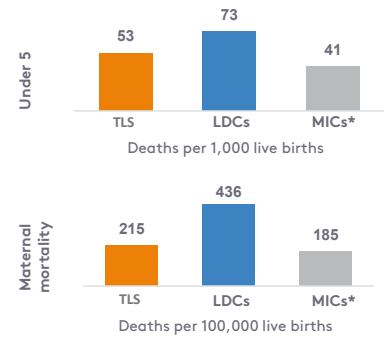
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
1.2 million	1.6 million	33.1%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
5.91 children/woman	44.9% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
47.3% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

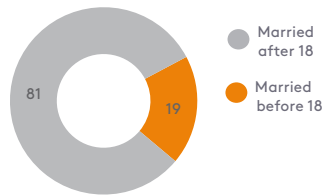


Life expectancy at birth: **67.7**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



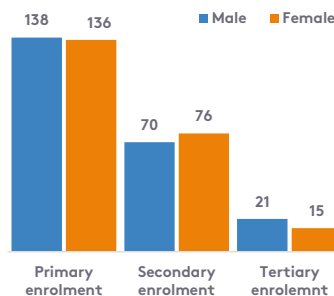
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **18.9**

Adolescent birth rate*: **54**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **4.4**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

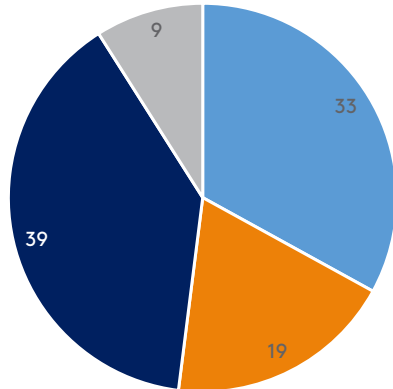
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): No data

Vulnerable employment* (female): No data

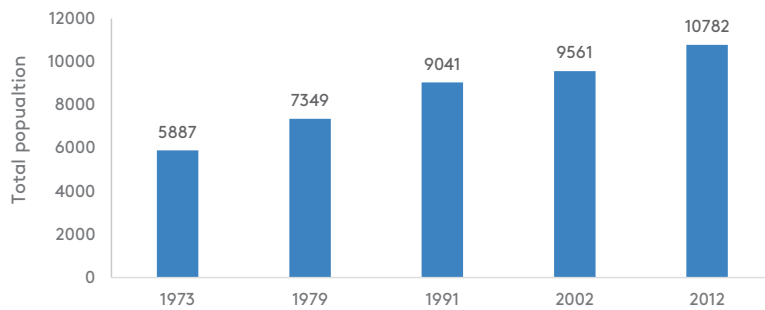
*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

AGE STRUCTURE 2012



● 0-14 ● 15-24 ● 25-59 ● 60+

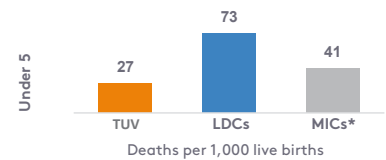
POPULATION CHANGE 1973-2012



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2012:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
11 thousand	12.2 thousand	10.9%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.1 children/women	No data	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
43.7% of women married or in union		

HEALTH



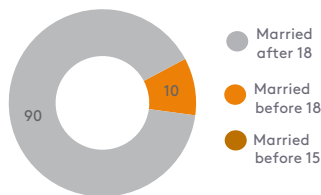
Maternal mortality
From 1990 to 2009, there were 3 reported maternal deaths and 691 births.

Life expectancy at birth: 66.5 years

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



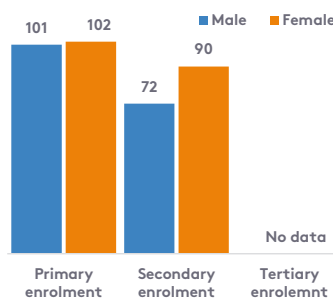
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **9.9**

Adolescent birth rate*: **42**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: No data

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

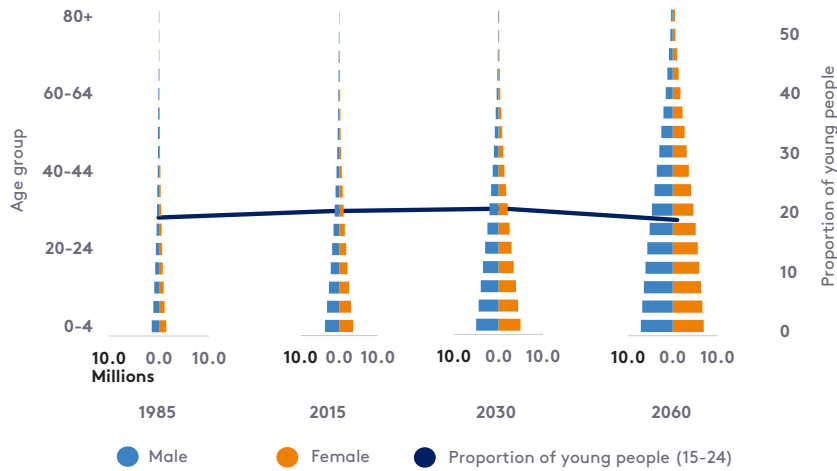
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): No data

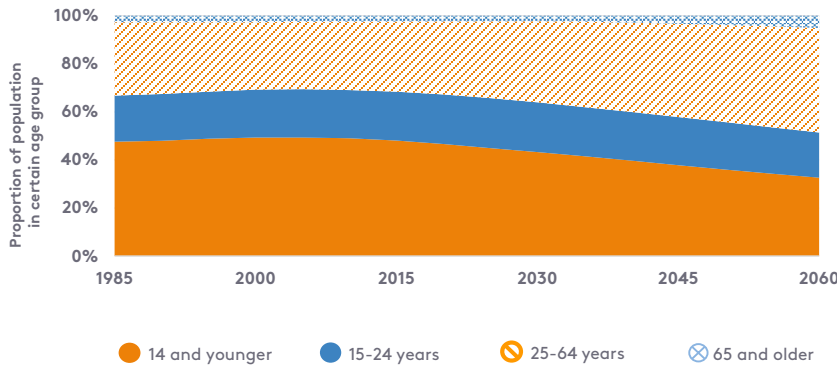
Vulnerable employment* (female): No data

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



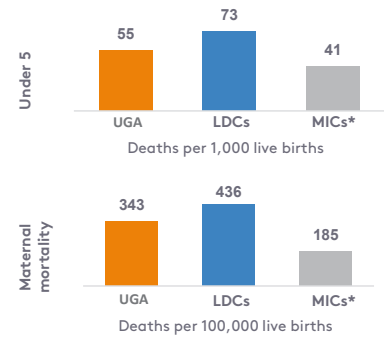
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
39.0 million	61.9 million	58.7%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
5.91 children/woman	44.6% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
43.3% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

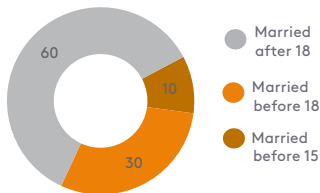


Life expectancy at birth: **57.2**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



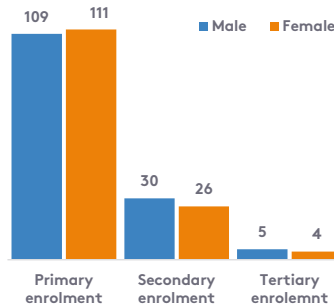
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **39.7**

Adolescent birth rate*: **140**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

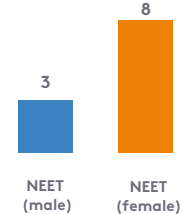


Mean years of schooling*: **5.4**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

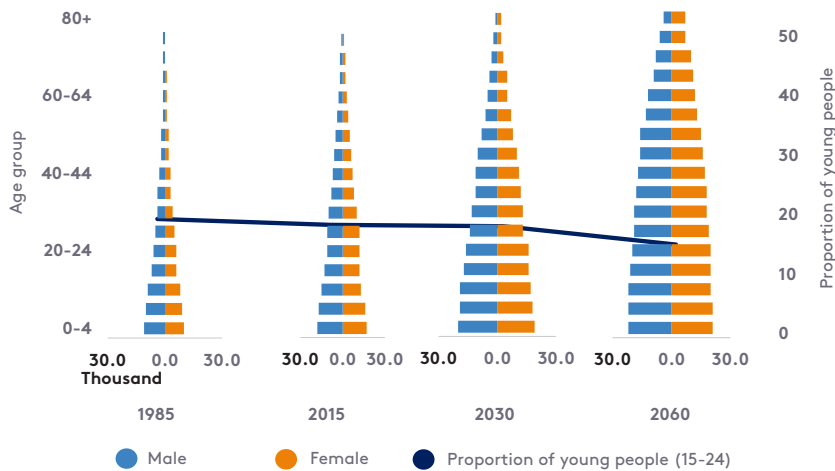


Vulnerable employment* (male): **72.6**

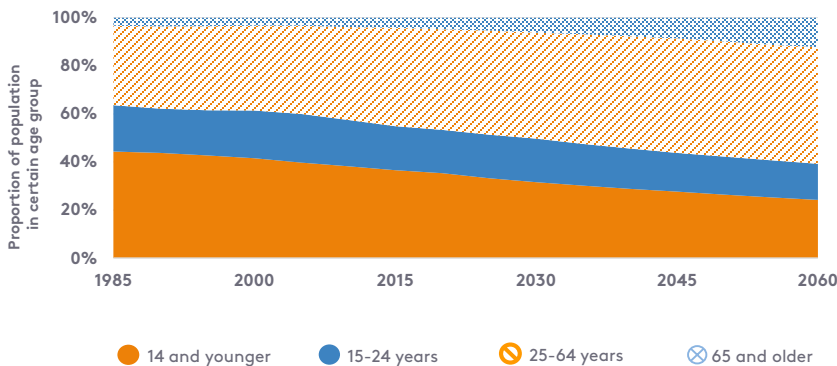
Vulnerable employment* (female): **90.0**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



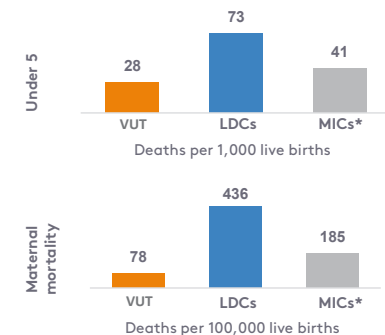
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
0.3 million	0.4 million	33.6%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
3.41 children/woman	50.9% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
52.3% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

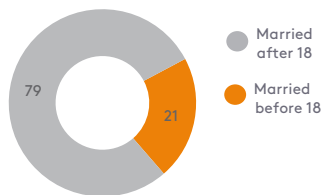


Life expectancy at birth: **71.5**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



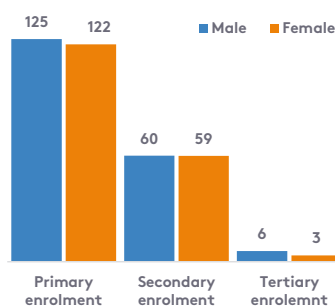
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **21.4**

Adolescent birth rate*: **78**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %



Mean years of schooling*: **9**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

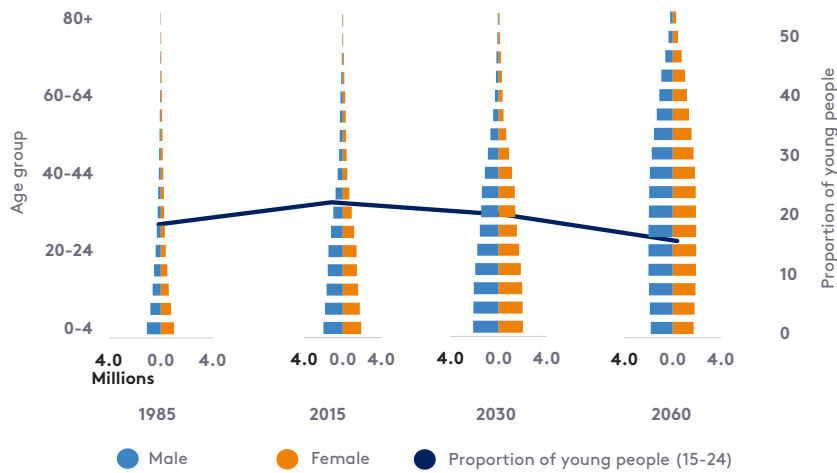
No data

Vulnerable employment* (male): No data

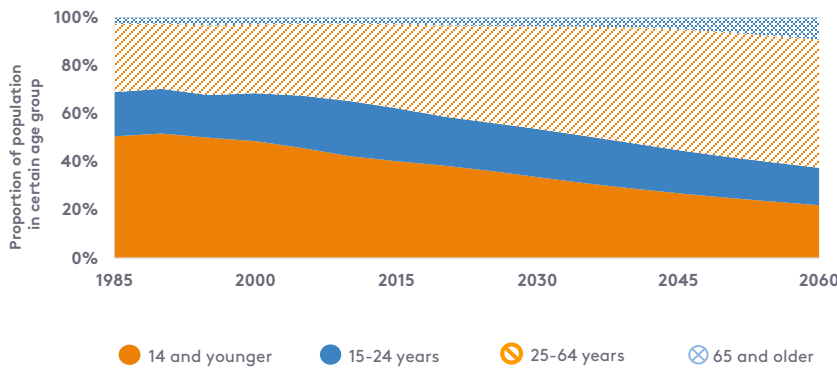
Vulnerable employment* (female): No data

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



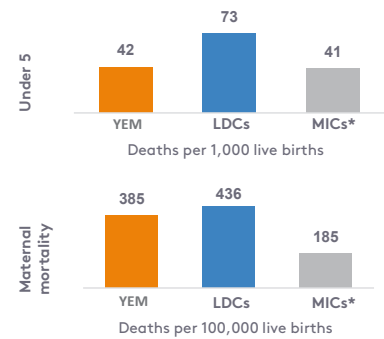
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
26.8 million	36.3 million	35.4%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
4.3 children/woman	50.0% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
42.6% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

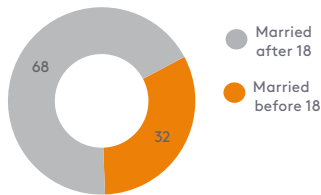


Life expectancy at birth: **63.5**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



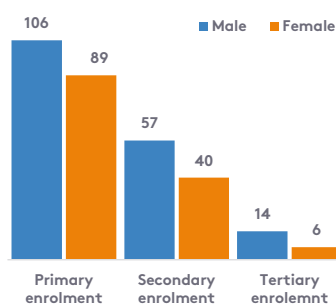
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **32.2**

Adolescent birth rate*: **67**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

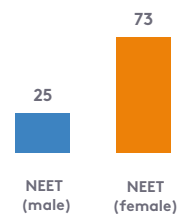


Mean years of schooling*: **2.5**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %

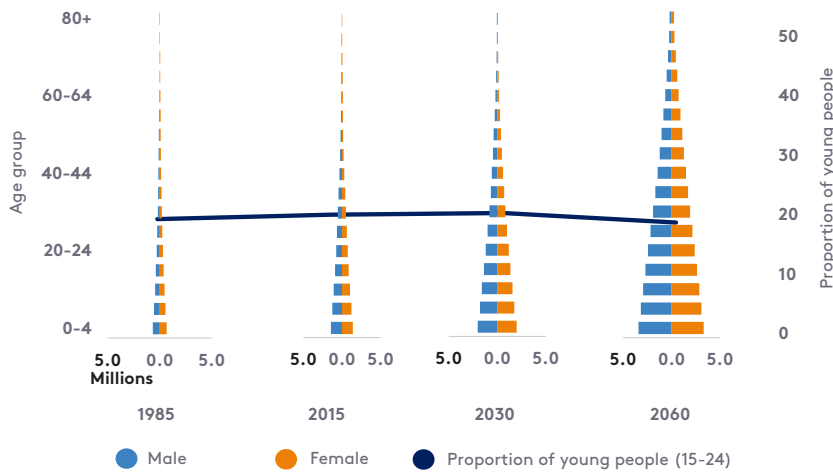


Vulnerable employment* (male): **33.5**

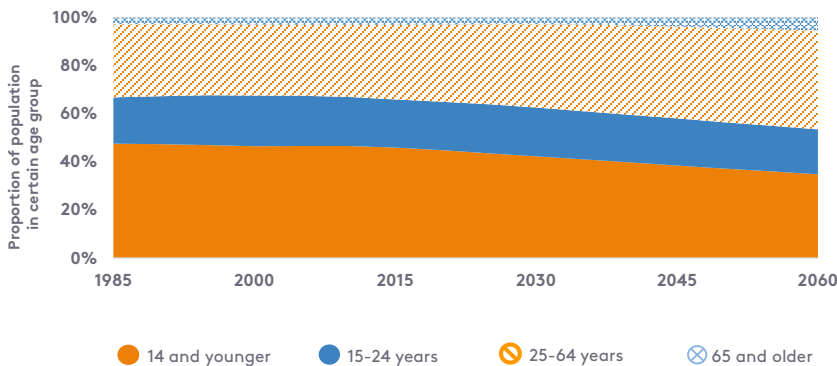
Vulnerable employment* (female): **57.5**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers

POPULATION PYRAMIDS AND YOUNG PEOPLE 1985-2060



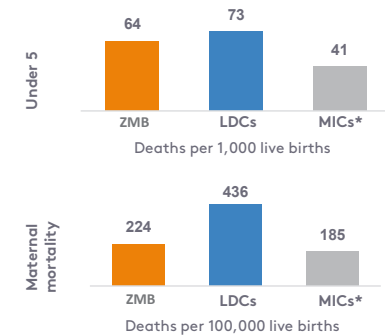
AGE STRUCTURE 1985-2060



POPULATION FACTS

Population 2015:	Population 2030 (est):	Population increase:
16.2 million	25.3 million	56.1%
Total fertility rate:	Women of reproductive age:	
5.4 children/woman	46.0% of female population	
Demand satisfied by modern methods:		
63.6% of women married or in union		

HEALTH

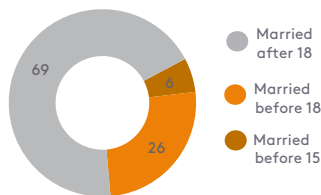


Life expectancy at birth: **58.8**

*MICs
Middle-income countries

EMPOWERMENT

Prevalence of marriage under 18



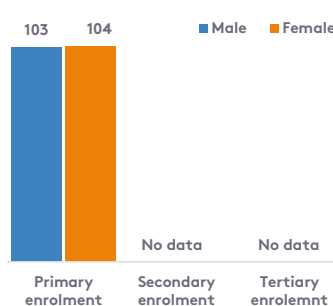
Prevalence of marriage under 18 among women aged 20-24: **31.4**

Adolescent birth rate*: **145**

*Births per 1000 adolescent girls age 15-19

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment rate by educational level, in %

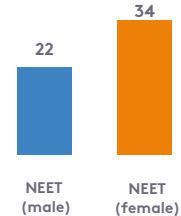


Mean years of schooling*: **6.5**

*Average number of years of education received by people age 25+

EMPLOYMENT

Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET), in %



Vulnerable employment* (male): **68.7**

Vulnerable employment* (female): **87.4**

*Sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers



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