

LLDCs FACTS & FIGURES

Of the total 32 Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs):

16 are located in Africa

10 are located in Asia

4 are located in Europe

2 are located in Latin America

The smallest LLDC is Bhutan (less than one million people) and the largest is Ethiopia (115 million people).

The proportion of people covered by at least one protection benefit in 2020 was significantly lower in LLDCs, with 19.6% compared to the global average of 46.9%.

LLDCs have a higher annual urban population growth than in the world as a whole (2.8% vs. 1.8%), which makes Urbanisation a crucial element of #LLDC3.

54% of the LLDCs is classified as dry land.

The average distance of LLDCs to the seaport is 1370 km. Kazakhstan is located farthest from the sea (3750 km) followed by Afghanistan, Chad, Niger, Zambia, and Zimbabwe with distances from the nearest sea coast in excess of 2,000 Km.

According to the World Bank, LLDCs pay trade costs more than twice that of the transit countries - and these costs have been increasing over time.

The severity of the challenges faced by the LLDCs is further enhanced as 16 of the 32 LLDCs are Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Approximately 40% of the urban population in the LLDCs live in slums – 100 million people.

Almost half – 15 of 35 – of the countries experiencing major food crises are LLDCs.

More than double the number of people in LLDCs are undernourished compared to the rest of the world.

In 2019, four LLDCs had a life expectancy of less than 60 years of age (Lesotho, Central African Republic, Eswatini and Chad) and only eight a life expectancy above the global average (Uzbekistan, Bhutan, Republic of Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of North Macedonia, Paraguay, and Armenia).

The average income per capita in LLDCs is approx \$1,500 USD per year, significantly lower than the global average of approx \$11,000 USD per year.

Five LLDCs accounted for almost half of the total Official Development Assistance receipts by LLDCs in 2019. They were

- Ethiopia (16%)
- Nepal (11%)
- Uganda (10%)
- Bangladesh (7%)
- Kazakhstan (5%)

Together, these five LLDCs received 49% of the total ODA to LLDCs in 2019.

The share of landlocked developing countries in global freight transported by road, air, and rail as of 2019 is:

- Road: 1.3%
- Air: 1.1%
- Rail: 2.1%

Nearly 200,000 km of paved roads and more than 46,000 km of railways need to be constructed in LLDCs to achieve global average of road/rail density.