Bhutan

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

* The proportion of the population living below the extreme poverty line was approximately 1.5% in 2017.
* In 2012, 2% of the country's workers and their families were living on less than 1.90 US dollars per person per day.
* The proportion of population living below the national poverty line declined from 23% in 2007 to 12% in 2012.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

* In 2010, 34% of children under age 5 had stunted growth, a decline from 35% in 2008.
* The share of overweight children under age 5 increased from 4.4% in 2008 to 7.6% in 2010.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

* The maternal mortality ratio decreased from 423 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 148 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.
* The mortality rate of children under age 5 fell from 78 per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 31 per 1,000 live births in 2017.
* The risk of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 from one of four main non-communicable diseases (NCDs) - cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease - fell from 31% in 2000 to 23% in 2016.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

* In 2010, 26% of women aged 20 to 24 reported that they were married before their eighteenth birthday.
* The proportion of seats held by women in single or lower houses of parliament increased from 2% in 2000 to 8.5% in 2018.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

* In 2015, 34% of the population used a "safely managed" drinking water service - an improved source located on premises, available when needed and free from contamination.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

* The proportion of the population with access to electricity increased from 35% in 2000 to 100% in 2016.
* In 2016, 52% of the population relied primarily on clean fuels and technology.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

* The annual growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita increased from 5.7% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2016.
* The total unemployment rate increased from 1.9% in 2001 to 2.5% in 2015.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

* In 2016, 98% of the population was in range of at least a second-generation (2G) cellular signal, up from 5.4% in 2005.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

* In 2016, the annual population-weighted average mean concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) was about 35 micrograms per cubic metre. This is above the maximum level for safety set by WHO of 10 micrograms per cubic metre.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

* As of 2015, Bhutan has developed national and local disaster reduction strategies.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

* Land area covered by forest increased from 68% in 2000 to 72% in 2015.
* The average proportion of freshwater key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 34% in 2018.
* The average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 43% in 2018.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

* In 2016, the intentional homicide rate was 1.1 per 100,000 population.
* In 2010, there were about 100% of children under age 5 whose births were registered with a civil authority.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

* In 2016, the inflow of personal remittances was 1.6% of GDP.
* Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services increased from 2.5% in 2006 to 11% in 2016.
* In 2016, fixed-broadband internet penetration reached 2.1% of the population.

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Note (1): This fact sheet was prepared by the UN Statistics Division on selected indicators. More data and information are available in the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Database (http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/).

Note (2): Some Goals may have been omitted from this profile due to a lack of data availability.