Kiribati

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

* The proportion of the population living below the extreme poverty line was approximately 13% in 2006.
* The proportion of population living below the national poverty line was 22% in 2006.

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

* The proportion of the population suffering from hunger was 3.3% in 2015.

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

* The maternal mortality ratio decreased from 166 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 90 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.
* The mortality rate of children under age 5 fell from 71 per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 55 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 - was 28% in 2016.

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

* In 2009, 20% 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 4.9% in 2000 to 6.5% in 2018.

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

* The proportion of the population with access to electricity increased from 52% in 2000 to 85% in 2016.
* In 2016, 6% 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 declined from 10% in 2000 to 2.4% in 2016.
* The total unemployment rate increased from 15% in 2005 to 31% in 2010.

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

* In 2015, 70% of the population was in range of at least a second-generation (2G) cellular signal.

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 10 micrograms per cubic metre. This is above the maximum level for safety set by WHO of 10 micrograms per cubic metre.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

* In 2017, 12% of the marine environment under national jurisdiction (up to 200 nautical miles from shore) was under protection.

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 was 15% in 2015.
* The average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 53% 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 2012, the intentional homicide rate was 7.5 per 100,000 population.
* In 2009, there were about 94% 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 9.6% of GDP, down from 12% in 2006.
* In 2016, fixed-broadband internet penetration reached 0.06% of the population.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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.