Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

* In 2017, 37% of the country's workers and their families were living on less than 1.90 US dollars per person per day, down from 51% in 2000.

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

* The proportion of the population suffering from hunger was 24% in 2015.
* In 2017, 34% of children under age 5 had stunted growth, a decline from 45% in 2000.
* The share of overweight children under age 5 increased from 2.2% in 2000 to 4% in 2017.

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

* The maternal mortality ratio decreased from 732 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 436 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.
* The mortality rate of children under age 5 fell from 137 per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 66 per 1,000 live births in 2017.
* In 2016, there were about 54 people in every 100,000 uninfected population that became newly infected with HIV.
* 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 24% in 2000 to 22% in 2016.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

* In 2015, 45% of children participated in pre-primary or primary education in the year prior to the official entrance age for primary school.

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

* In 2017, 40% of women aged 20 to 24 reported that they were married before their eighteenth birthday, down from 50% in 2002.
* The proportion of seats held by women in single or lower houses of parliament increased from 9.3% in 2000 to 22% in 2018.

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

* In 2015, 33% 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 21% in 2000 to 45% in 2016.

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 1.8% in 2000 to 1.3% in 2016.
* The total unemployment rate declined from 6% in 2000 to 5.3% in 2017.

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

* The carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP increased from 0.11 kilograms in 2000 to 0.11 kilograms in 2015.
* In 2015, investment in research and development (R&D) stood at 0.24% of GDP.
* In 2015, 88% of the population was in range of at least a second-generation (2G) cellular signal.

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

* In 2017, 3.8% 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 declined from 29% in 2000 to 27% in 2015.
* The average proportion of freshwater key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 37% in 2018.
* The average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 35% 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 2017, there were about 41% 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

* As of 2017, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) has developed national statistical plans that are fully funded.
* In 2016, the inflow of personal remittances was 4% of GDP, up from 3.9% in 2000.
* Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services declined from 12% in 2000 to 8.6% in 2016.
* In 2016, fixed-broadband internet penetration reached 1.1% 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.