Maldives

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

* The proportion of the population living below the extreme poverty line declined from 10% in 2002 to 7.3% in 2009.
* In 2009, 5.6% 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 2002 to 16% in 2009.

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

* The proportion of the population suffering from hunger was 8.5% in 2015.
* In 2009, 20% of children under age 5 had stunted growth.
* The share of overweight children under age 5 increased from 3.9% in 2001 to 6.5% in 2009.

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

* The maternal mortality ratio was 68 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.
* The mortality rate of children under age 5 fell from 44 per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 7.9 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 27% in 2000 to 13% in 2016.

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

* In 2016, 98% of children participated in pre-primary or primary education in the year prior to the official entrance age for primary school, up from 70% in 2000.

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

* In 2009, 3.9% 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 was 5.9% 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 84% in 2000 to 100% in 2016.
* In 2016, 94% 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 1.7% in 2000 to 3.8% in 2016.
* The total unemployment rate increased from 2% in 2000 to 12% in 2010.

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

* In 2016, 100% of the population was in range of at least a second-generation (2G) cellular signal, up from 40% in 2000.

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 7.6 micrograms per cubic metre. This is below 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, 0.05% 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 3.3% in 2015.

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 2013, the intentional homicide rate was 0.75 per 100,000 population.
* In 2009, there were about 93% 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, Maldives does not have national statistical plans that are fully funded.
* In 2016, the inflow of personal remittances was 0.09% of GDP.
* Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services declined from 4% in 2000 to 2.5% in 2016.
* In 2016, fixed-broadband internet penetration reached 6.9% of the population, up from 0.07% in 2002.

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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.