Papua New Guinea

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

* The proportion of the population living below the extreme poverty line was approximately 38% in 2009.
* In 2010, 41% of the country's workers and their families were living on less than 1.90 US dollars per person per day.

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

* In 2010, 50% of children under age 5 had stunted growth, up from 44% in 2005.
* The share of overweight children under age 5 increased from 3.4% in 2005 to 14% in 2010.

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

* The maternal mortality ratio decreased from 342 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 215 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 53 per 1,000 live births in 2017.
* In 2016, there were about 37 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 - was 30% in 2016.

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

* In 2006, 21% 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 0% in 2018.

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

* The proportion of the population with access to electricity was 23% in 2016.
* In 2016, 13% 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 was 0.45% in 2016.
* The total unemployment rate was 2.9% in 2000.

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

* In 2015, 89% 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 11 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 2013, Papua New Guinea has developed national and local disaster reduction strategies.

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

* In 2017, 0.19% 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 74% in 2015.
* The average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 7.3% in 2018.

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

* In 2016, the inflow of personal remittances was 0.01% of GDP.
* Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services was 7.7% in 2016.
* In 2016, fixed-broadband internet penetration reached 0.21% 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.