

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) PROGRESS IN MALDIVES

Goals and Targets	Indicators	Baseline 1990	Data	Year	
GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day (MFR 4.3.4)	24	1	2004	
	Proportion of population below MFR 7.5 per day	49	3	2004	
	Proportion of population below MFR 10 per day	59	8	2004	
	Proportion of population below MFR 15 per day	74	21	2004	
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio	NA	1	2004	
	MFR 7.5 per day	NA	2	2004	
	MFR 10 per day	NA	6	2004	
	MFR 15 per day	NA	6	2004	
	1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	NA	14.6	2006	
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	44	54	2006	
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	NA	-	-	
	1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	NA	-	-	
	1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	16	13	2006	
	Own - account workers	13	13	2006	
	Contributing family workers	31	No Data Available	2004	
	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	NA	No Data Available	2004	
	1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	NA	No Data Available	2004	
	GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	90	95.5	2010
		2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	17	92	2010
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men		53	99.3	2006	
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women		51	99.4	2006	
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, men		56	99.2	2006	
NA		NA	NA	2010	
GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	NA	0.91	2010	
	Primary education	NA	1.004	2010	
	Secondary education	NA	1.13	2006	
	Tertiary education	25	38	2006	
	3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	4	6.5	2010	
	3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	NA	NA	NA	
GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate	48	13	2010	
	4.2 Infant mortality rate	34	11	2010	
	4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	NA	97	2010	
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio/ 1000 live births	2	112	2010	
	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	NA	98	2010	
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	NA	35	2009	
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate/1000	15.62	15.62	2010	
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) at least one visit	NA	7	2009	
	at least four visits	NA	85	2009	
5.6 Unmet need for family planning	NA	28	2009		
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	NA	<0.01	2009	
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex	NA	<20	Draft BBS 2008	
	6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	97	97	2009/DHS	
	6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	-	-	-	
	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	37.5	37.5	2009	
	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	0	0	2010	
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	No Data Available	No Data Available	2010	
	6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs	No Data Available	No Data Available	2010	
	6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	15.95	0.02	2010	
	Death rate from TB	0.14	0.14	2010	
	Sputum smear positive-incidence rate	0.19	0.19	2010	
	Sputum smear negative-incidence rate	0.06	0.06	2010	
	Sputum smear positive-prevalence rate	0.07	0.07	2010	
	Sputum smear negative-prevalence rate	156.84	156.84	2010	
	6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	71	71	CCHCD-2007	
	cured rate				

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GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY				
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) CO2 emissions/ 1000 metric ton total \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances CFC HCFC		- 1,034 2.3 0.65 0 61.23	- 2009 2005 2005 2010 2010
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction		3	1995 - 2009
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source Including rain water Excluding rain water	56*	100*	2010
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA NA	47.1# 39.6*	2010 2010

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT				
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Official development assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes			
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	Market access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity Debt sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services 8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	10.76	3.77	2007
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly				
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term				
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries				
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications				
		4	6.29	2009
		2.93	15	2010
		0	154.6	2010
		NA	10.1	2010

Census figures are calculated for Households and not for population

Poverty and Social Statistics Unit, Statistics Division, Department of

* Improved sanitation is considered to be island wide sewerage system.

Improved drinking water is considered to be water from pipe networks

MDG's – an outlook on the progression of Maldives

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) represent a global commitment established at the world summits of the 1990's (The United Nations Millennium Declaration). Responding to the world's main development challenges and to the calls of civil society, the MDG's promote poverty reduction, education, maternal health, gender equality, and aim at combating child mortality, AIDS and other diseases.

Eight broad goals were developed to realize the objectives set for the year 2015 in the Declaration. And a number of indicators were defined to measure the progress.

Goal 1: Maldives have achieved the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in the country in relation to the international poverty line used for assessing progress towards poverty reduction is \$ 1 (PPP).

Goal 2: Maldives has also achieved the goal of achieving universal primary education. Net enrolment ratio for primary level education is at 95% in 2009.

Goal 3: There is gender parity at primary level with net enrolment rate of 95.3% for males and 95.8% for females in 2010. However for lower secondary level female net enrolment is higher at 86.5% than for males at 81.0% and for higher secondary this level is higher for boys with 18.4% than girls with 16.4% net enrolment rate. The share of woman in the labour force is 37% compared to 20% in 1990 (Census 2006). The percentage share of seats held by women in national parliament in 1990 was 4% which increased to 12% in 2005 and again dropped to 6.5 as of February 2009.

Goal 4: Goal to reduce child mortality was achieved in 2005. Under-five mortality was 48 per 1,000 live births in 1990 and it came down to 13 per 1,000 live births in 2010. Infant mortality rate was at 34 per 1,000 live births in 1990 and came down to 11 per 1,000 live births in 2010. Proportion of children immunised against measles is at 98% in 2009.

Goal 5: The reported Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) for 1990 was 2 per 1,000 live births in 2007. This shows that the Goal for improving maternal mortality rate has been achieved already.

Goal 6: The Maldives has a very low prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS. 14 Maldivian cases have been reported after the screening was initiated in 1991 of which 3 are currently living (February 2009). Malaria has been eradicated from the country and the prevalence of TB is very low.

Goal 7: Maldives is among the most vulnerable to climate change. The Maldives has maintained a very good track record in ensuring environmental sustainability. In 1990, more than 79% of the households used firewood for cooking, while this decreased to 13.6% in 2006. Access to improved water sources has increased tremendously when rain water was taken as an improved water source however; this is low when rain water was excluded. Two third of the population still does not have access to improved water source facilities in the Maldives there are no slums and no slum dwellers, however 198 people (June 2010) out of about 7000 tsunami affected people are still living in temporary shelters.

Goal 8: Official Development Assistance (ODA) volumes received in terms of actual disbursements for 2006 was at 62.8 million US\$ and 118.3million US\$ as of 2010 budget. Debt service ratio for 2006 is at 4.12%, this was at 5.6% as of 2010 budget. The World Bank recommendation debt service ratio for less indebted countries is less than 15%.

Five out of eight MDG areas are on track or have been achieved ahead of time. However disturbing gaps remain income inequality and increasingly recognized child poverty and disparities, persistent issues around malnutrition of children, lack of adequate affordable housing, high youth unemployment, challenges to the environment, water and sanitation, issues around child and youth exposure to violence, abuse and neglect including an explosion in drug abuse and sexual violence, and the increasing repression of women and girl children. These trends are undermining the excellent MDG progress made in the country.