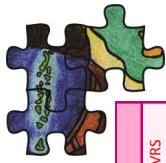


MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) PROGRESS IN MALDIVES

Goals and Targets	Indicators	Baseline 1990	Data	Year
<b>GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER</b>				
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day (MRF 4.34) Proportion of population below MRF 7.5 per day Proportion of population below MRF 10 per day Proportion of population below MRF 15 per day	24 49 59 74	1 3 8 21	2004 2004 2004 2004
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.2. Poverty gap ratio MRF 7.5 per day MRF 10 per day MRF 15 per day 1.3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption 1.4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5. Employment-to-population ratio 1.6. Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.7. Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment Own - account workers Contributing family workers	NA NA NA NA 44 NA	1 2 6 6 14.6 46 —	2004 2004 2004 2004 2006 HIES 2009/10
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	17 2 31	17 2 31	HIES 2009/10 HIES 2009/10 2004
<b>GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION</b>				
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 2.2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, men	90 17 53 51 56	95.5 116 99.3 99.4 99.2	2011 2011 2006 2006 2006
<b>GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN</b>				
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 Primary education Secondary education Tertiary education 3.2. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	NA NA NA NA 25 4	0.93 0.95 1.29 38 6.5	2011 2011 2011 2006 2010
<b>GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</b>				
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1. Under-five mortality rate 4.2. Infant mortality rate 4.3. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	48 34 NA	11 9 96	2011 VRS 2011 VRS 2011 VRS





# MDG Progress in Maldives

GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH					
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio/ 00000 live births	2	56	2011 VRS	
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	NA	99	2011 VRS	
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	NA	21.4***	2011 CCHDC	
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate/1000		15.30	2011 VRS	
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) at least one visit	NA	87	2009	
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning at least four visits	NA	85	2009	
	at least four visits	NA	28	2009	
	Unmet need for family planning				
<b>GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV / AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES</b>					
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		<0.01	2009	
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	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	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	2009	
	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria		0	2010	
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		
	6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs		No Data Available		
	6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis				
	Death rate from TB	15.95	0.003	2011 CCHDC	
	Sputum smear positive-incidence rate		0.14	2011 CCHDC	
Sputum smear negative-incidence rate		0.12	2011 CCHDC		
Sputum smear positive-prevalence rate		0.04	2011 CCHDC		
Sputum smear negative-prevalence rate		0.048	2011 CCHDC		
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course		79.55 revised	31.25	2011 CCHDC	
	detected	NA	89	2011 CCHDC	
	cured rate		47.9	2011 CCHDC	

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		-	-	
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)				
	CO2 emissions/1000 metric ton		1.326	2009	
	CO2 emissions per capita		4.22	2009	
	total \$1 GDP (PPP)		0.57	2009	
	7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances				
CFC		0	2010		
HFC		68.81	2011		
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	NA	100	2011	
	Excluding rain water	NA	40 #	2011	
	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	34.6* (2006)	51*	2011	
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums		-	-	

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.				
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	Official development assistance (ODA)				
Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income				
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries	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)				
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	8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied				
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)	8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes				
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	8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	10.76	3.77		2007
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	<u>Market access</u>				
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	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				
	<u>Debt sustainability</u>				
	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		4	6.29	2009
	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis				
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population		2.93	7.4	2011
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population		0	163.1	2011
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population		NA	23.7	2011

Census figures are calculated for Households and not for population

# Improved drinking water is considered to be water from pipe networks

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

\*\* Refers to provision of rainwater harvesting tanks to all the households through out the country.

\*\*\* 5.3 contraceptive user rate

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