



REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES



Millennium Development Goals STATUS OF MDGs 2006

Presentation Outline

- Status of 8 MDGs
- Challenges
- Localization of MDGs



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger



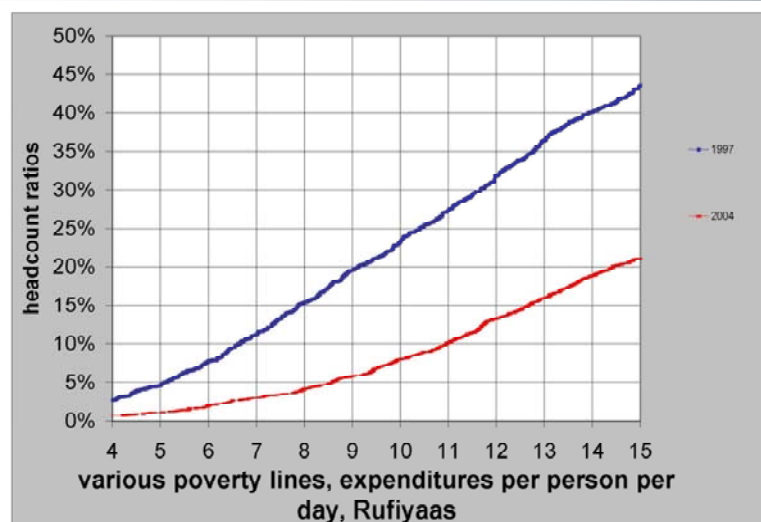
- **TARGET 1:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Maldives has **ALREADY ACHIEVED** Target 1

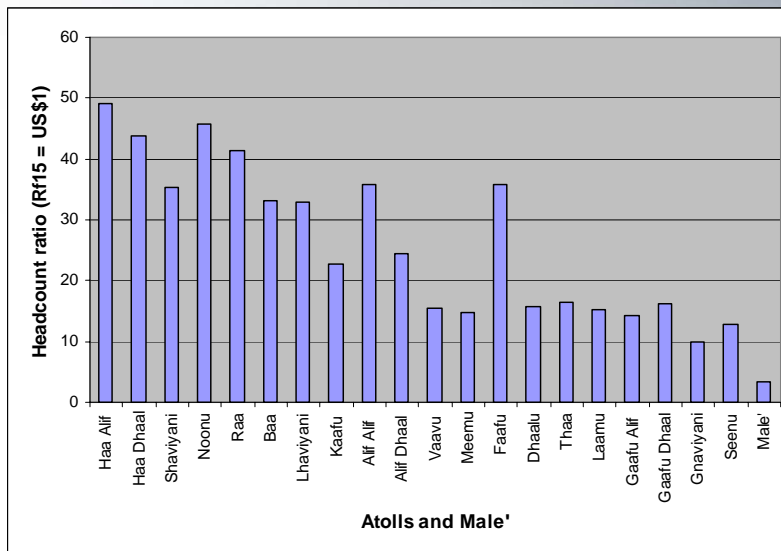
Evidence from VPA1, HIES, VPA2 and TIA results



Headcount ratio



Challenge 1 – Regional Disparity



Challenge 2 – High vulnerability



Percentage of households with less than Rf. 15 per person per day, Atolls

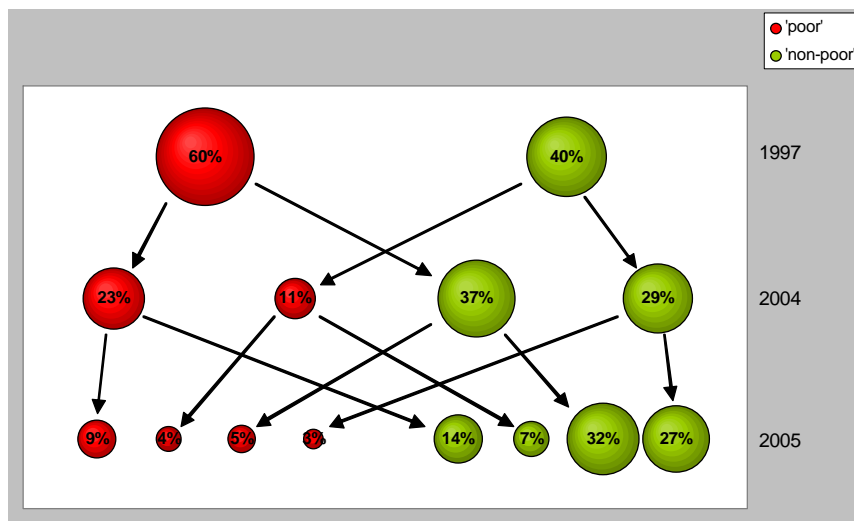


Figure 1.3: Income Poverty Dynamics 1997, 2004 and 2005

Outlook & Recommendations



- New tourism jobs could eradicate extreme poverty
- Economically inactive youth
- Island level targeted poverty reduction – (200)
- Social safety nets to cover the most vulnerable



Hunger target



- **TARGET 2:** Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
 - Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years
 - Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

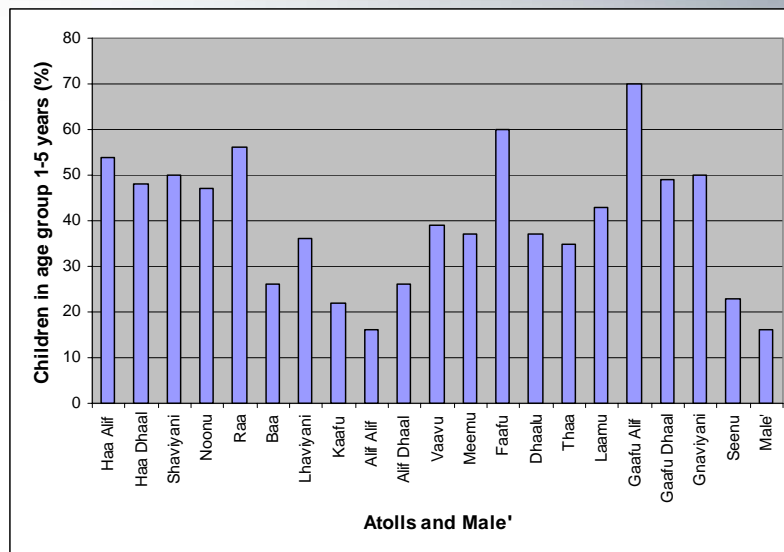


Status



**MORE THAN A QUARTER
OF THE CHILDREN
ARE STILL MALNOURISHED**

Challenge: Scale of problem



Outlook & Recommendations



- Change dietary habits
- Full census of all children under five to determine nutrition status

MDG 2: Universal primary education



TARGET 3: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Target ACHIEVED since 2002

Evidence based on net enrolment ratio - MoE



Net Enrolment Status



	1990	2000	2002
Both sexes	86.71	98.9	100.0
Boys	86.81	98.6	100.0
Girls	86.71	99.2	100.0



Challenges



- Lack of trained and qualified teachers in the islands.
- Shift systems in schools due to lack of adequate classroom space.
- Lack of basic infrastructure facilities such as libraries, science laboratories and equipment.
- Children with disabilities are dispersed across 200 islands, which makes provision of primary education to the disabled population difficult and costly.
- Lack of reliable data to ascertain the quality of primary education in Maldives.



MDG 3: Promote gender equality & empower women



GOAL will **BE** be achieved but with lag effect

Specific targeted interventions are needed to achieve this goal



Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education



TARGET 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

- **NET ENROLMENT OF GIRLS IS HIGHER THAN BOYS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION**



Female to male ratio in tertiary qualifications



Table 3.1: Women and men with tertiary education qualifications

	1990		1995		2000		2006	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
University degrees	177	42	210	53	556	209	1498	874

Source: Census 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2006 (MPND)



Share of female employment



- PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN PAYING JOBS IS INCREASING

1990		1995		2000		2006	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
20%	80%	28%	72%	34%	66%	37%	63%

BUT

- men continue to have much higher presence in the labor force relative to women



Women in parliament



- 2 out of 48 seats in 1990
- 6 out of 50 seats in 2005
- An increase of 8 percentage points from 4% to 12%
- Appointment of female judges is a significant policy change



Men dominate decision making



Table 3.4: Number of men and women employed in executive level posts

Level	Men	Women	Percentage (W)
Minister	34	4	10.5
State Minister	13	1	0.07
Deputy Minister	36	9	20.0
Executive Director	42	4	8.7
Atoll Chief	19	0	0.0
Deputy Executive Director	2	0	0.0
Assistant Executive Director	13	4	23.5
Director General	49	9	15.5
Deputy Director General	20	2	9.0
Assistant Director General	70	9	11.4
Director	188	52	21.6
Deputy Director	231	95	29.1

Source: Ministry of Information and Arts (www.maldivesinfo.gov.mv/veringelistu)

Challenges



- Lack of access to secondary education in home island and the difficulties faced by students who live away from home.
- A significant gender gap prevalent in tertiary education.
- High direct and indirect opportunity cost of female LFPR resulting in significant gender gaps in the labour force of 1 female to every 2 males.
- Lack of proper grievance redressal mechanisms for women for grievances such as obtaining monthly child support payments, domestic violence and divorce procedures.
- Poor economic opportunities for women.
- Extremely low participation of women in political development of Maldives.



Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

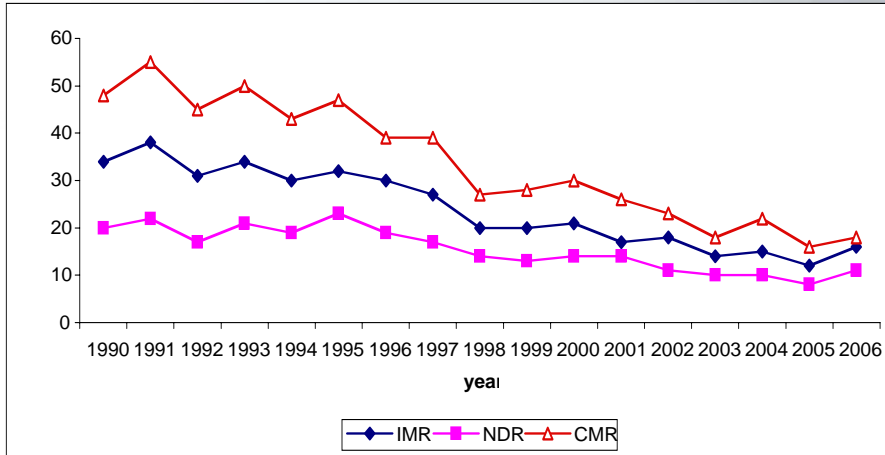


Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality.

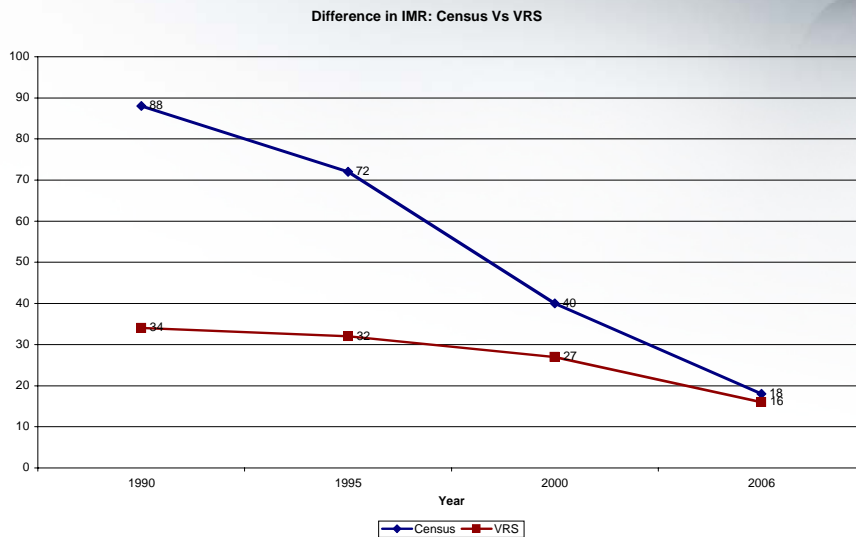
1990:	48 per 1000 live births
2006:	18 per 1000 live births
Target:	16 per 1000 live births (ON TRACK)

in 2005 it was 16 per 1000 live births

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality



Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality



Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health



Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

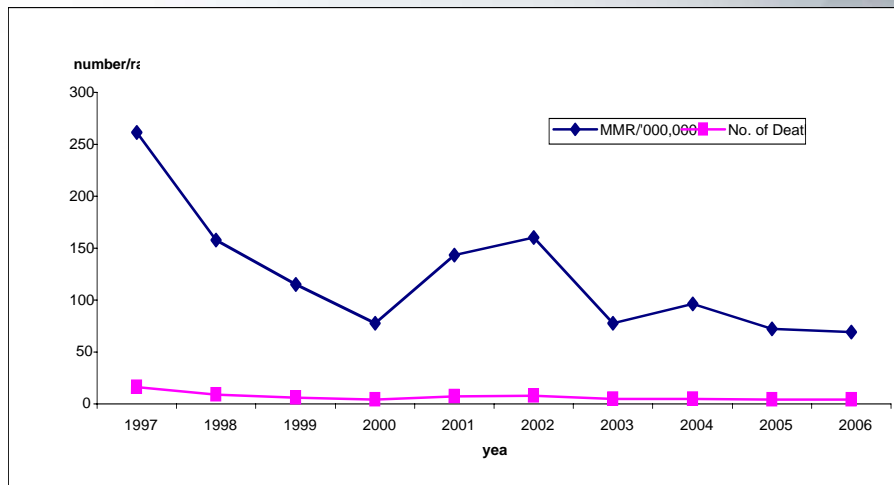
1990: approx 500 per 100,000 live births

1997: 258 per 100,000 live births

2006: 69 per 100,000 live births
(ON TRACK)

Target: 64.5 per 100,000 live births

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health



Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health



Delivery conducted by	Live births		Still births		Total births (LB+SB)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
DOCTOR	3590	61.61	31	52.54	3621	61.52
NURSES (STAFF N+ NURSES)	1900	32.61	25	42.37	1925	32.70
HEALTH WORKER	64	1.10	1	1.70	65	1.10
TBA	255	4.38	2	3.39	257	4.37
OTHER	1	0.02	0	0.0	1	0.02
NOT STATED	17	0.29	0	0.0	17	0.29
TOTAL	5827		59		5886	

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases



Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse the spread of HIV AIDS

- Very low prevalence in the country.
- Slight increase in condom use rate from 6% in 1999 to 9% in 2004.
- 45% of the sexually active unmarried youth did not use condom during intercourse (RH Survey 2004).
- Increase drug use, especially IV drug use coupled with unprotected sex pose high risk
- Increased sex trade and increased expatriate labour force also pose potential for unprotected sex and hence increased incidence.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases



Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

- Maldives is malaria free since 1981 - no indigenous cases found
- Low prevalence of TB and possible threat with link to HIV is also low at present
- High immunization coverage also contributing to low prevalence of many diseases.
- Emerging and re-emerging diseases such as dengue, chikungunya, scrub typhus and other vector or rodent borne diseases pose a challenge.
- Threat of pandemic influenza is a serious concern

Key Messages



- Maldives faring well in health related MDGs and on target.
- Specific interventions are required with sophisticated processes to reduce child and maternal mortality as well as those indicators relating to goal 6.
- Such interventions are only feasible with an integrated approach of service delivery that are not feasible in small dispersed pockets of population.
- Sustenance and further improvement in indicators will be a challenge without focusing on population and development consolidation.

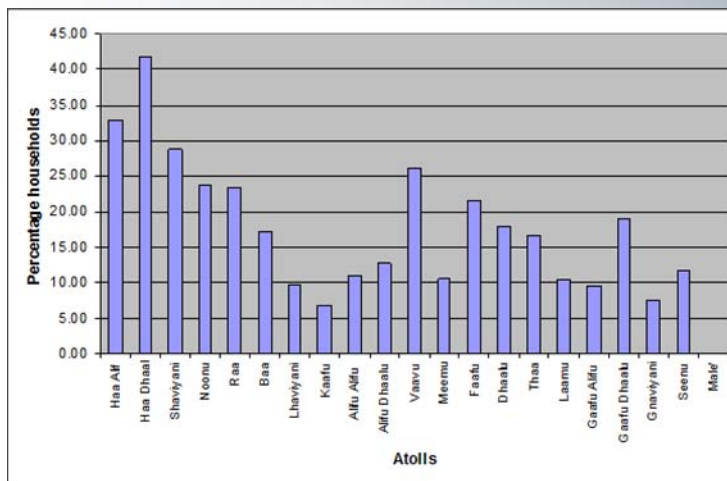
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability



TARGET 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources (G7, T9)



Significant reduction in firewood use

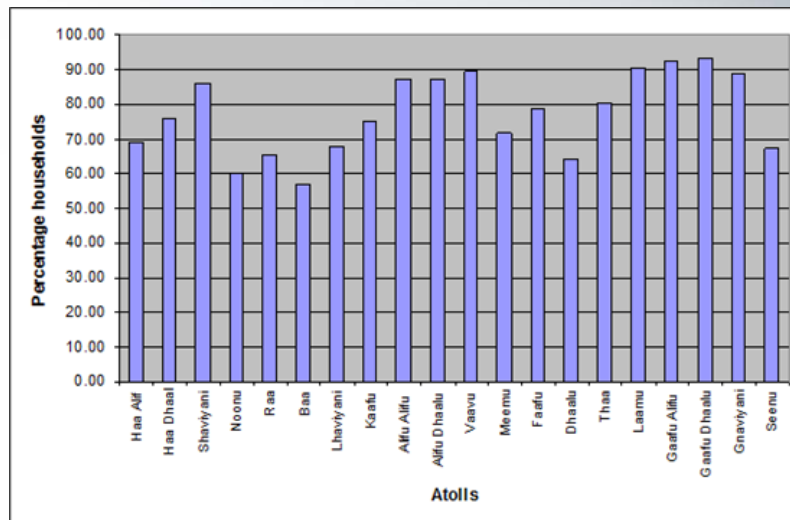


Rainwater for drinking



Atoll	Rainwater	Households	%
Haa Alif	2274	2425	93.8
Haa Dhaal	2917	2988	97.6
Shaviyani	2024	2099	96.4
Noonu	1711	1811	94.5
Raa	2477	2538	97.6
Baa	1444	1552	93.0
Lhaviyani	1404	1449	96.9
Kaafu	1352	1526	88.6
Alifu Alif	741	774	95.7
Alifu Dhaal	1032	1060	97.4
Vaavu	251	260	96.5
Meemu	778	793	98.1
Faafu	547	567	96.5
Dhaalu	744	768	96.9
Thaa	1366	1454	93.9
Laamu	1861	1970	94.5
Gaafu Alif	1445	1472	98.2
Gaafu Dhaal	2107	2145	98.2
Gnaviyani	1301	1332	97.7
Seenu	2713	3075	88.2

Rainwater for cooking



Challenges



Provision of safe water and sanitation services to the atolls remains a key challenge

TWO THIRD OF POPULATION DOES NOT HAVE ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION

- Increasing dependency on imported diesel oil for desalination
- Inadequate monitoring of rainwater quality



Other Environment Challenges



- Climate change
- Safer islands development
- Flooding



Thank YOU!