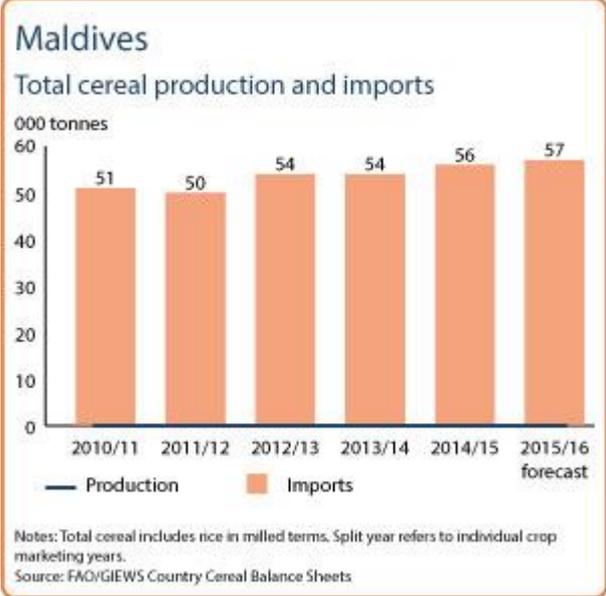




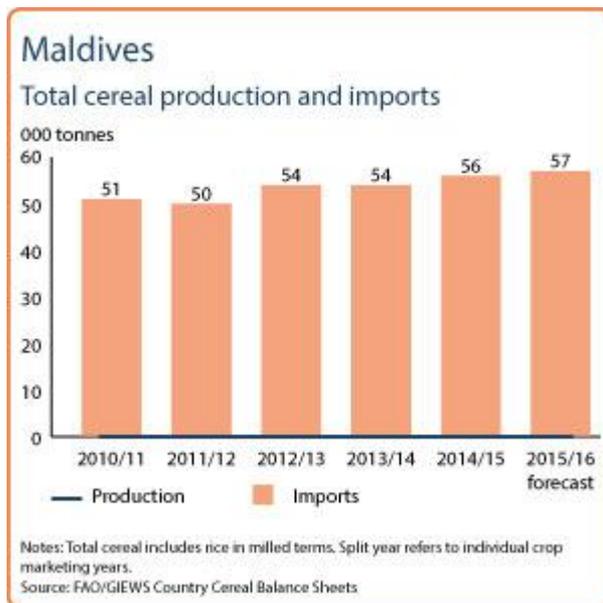
**Reference Date: 15-February-2016**

The entire land area of the country is 300 square km of which some 4 000 hectares are considered arable. Virtually no cereals are produced, therefore, the population, estimated at 363 660 (FAOSTAT, 2015), is heavily dependent on imports to meet the cereal food consumption needs. Cereal imports in the 2015/16 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at 57 300 tonnes (including 26 000 tonnes of rice and about 31 300 tonnes of wheat), some 3 percent above the high level of the previous year, mainly as a result of strong domestic demand. The country has, however, a very productive fishery sector, which provides a good portion of locally-produced food, as well as income, by supplying the tourism industry, with around 1.2 million visitors estimated to have visited the country in 2015. Overall, the food security situation is satisfactory.



Reference Date: 31-December-2015

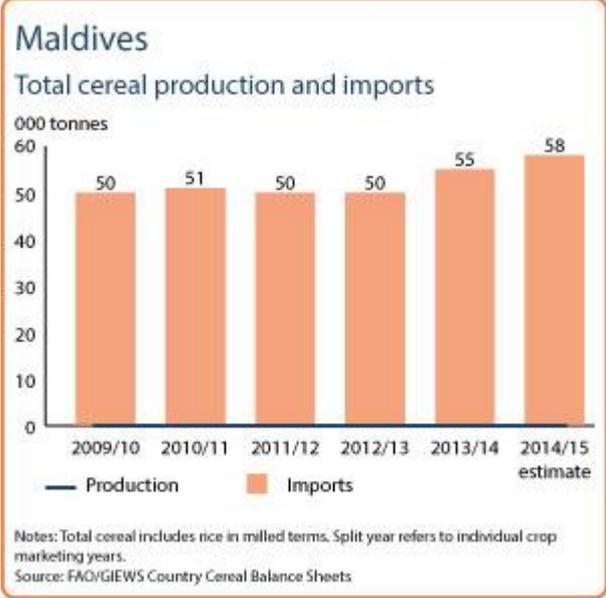
The entire land area of the country is 300 square km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts; only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, therefore, the population, estimated at 363 660 (FAOSTAT, 2015), is heavily dependent on imports to meet their cereal food needs. Cereal imports for the 2015/16 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at 57 300 tonnes (comprising rice about 26 000 and wheat about 31 300 tonnes), some 3 percent above the high level of the previous year, mainly as a result of strong domestic demand. The Maldives has, however, a very productive fisheries sector, which provides a good portion of locally-produced food, as well as income, by supplying the tourism industry which is estimated to have received around 1.4 million visitors in 2015. Overall, the food security situation is satisfactory.





**Reference Date: 11-May-2015**

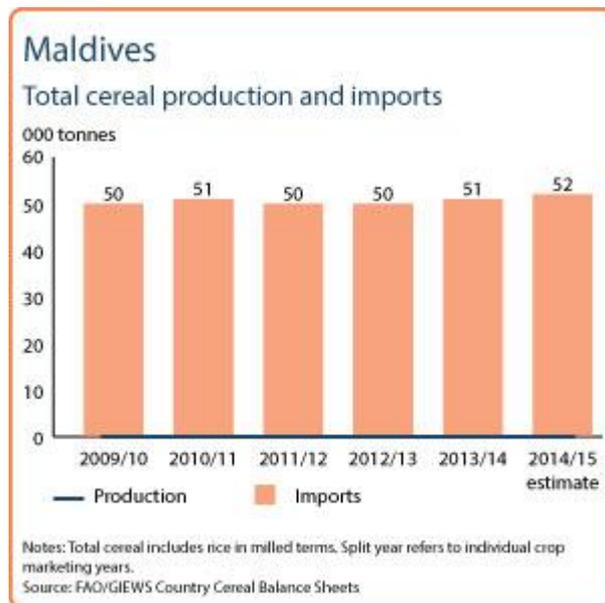
The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts; only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, therefore, the population, estimated at 352 000 (FAOSTAT, 2014), is heavily dependent on imported food. Cereal imports for the 2014/15 marketing year (January/December) are set at 57 600 tonnes (comprising rice about 27 000 and wheat about 30 600 tonnes), some 5 percent above the high level of the previous year, mainly as a result of strong domestic demand. The Maldives has, however, a very productive fisheries sector, which provides a good portion of locally-produced food, as well as income, by supplying the tourism industry which received more than 1.2 million visitors in 2014. Overall, food security is satisfactory.



Reference Date: 13-March-2015

The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts; only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, therefore, the population, estimated at 352 000 (FAOSTAT, 2014), is heavily dependent on imported food.

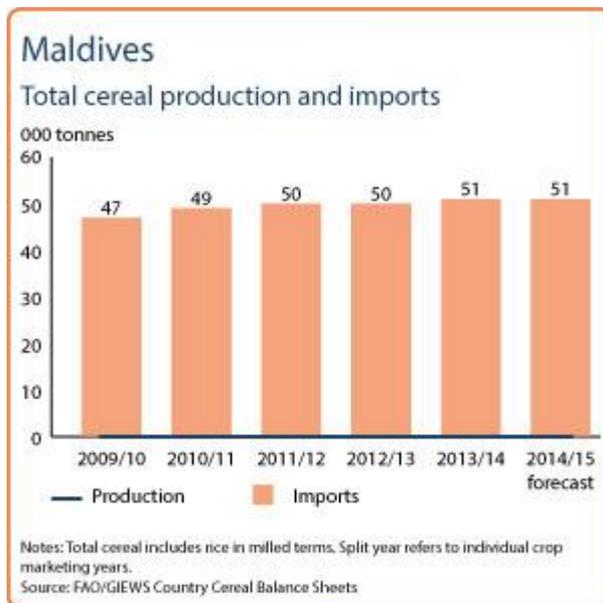
Cereal imports for the 2014/15 marketing year (January/December) are estimated at 51 600 tonnes (comprising rice about 21 000 and wheat about 30 600 tonnes), similar to the above-average level of the previous year. The Maldives has, however, a very productive fisheries sector, which provides a good portion of locally-produced food, as well as income, by supplying the tourism industry which received more than 1.2 million visitors in 2014. Overall, food security is satisfactory.



Reference Date: 31-October-2014

The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts; only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, therefore, the population, estimated at 352 000 (FAOSTAT, 2014), is heavily dependent on imported food.

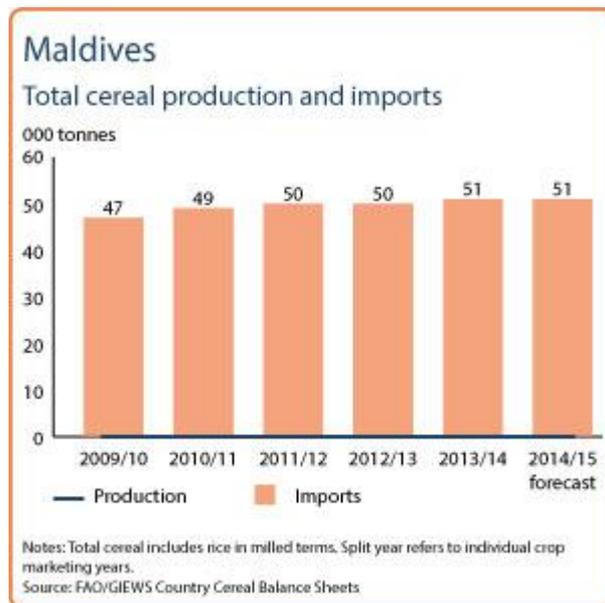
Cereal imports for the 2014/15 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at 51 600 tonnes (comprising rice about 21 000 and maize about 30 600 tonnes), similar to the above-average level of the previous year. The Maldives has, however, a very productive fisheries sector, which provides a good portion of locally-produced food, as well as income, by supplying the tourism industry which receives more than 1 million visitors annually. Overall, food security is satisfactory.



Reference Date: 07-August-2014

The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts; only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, therefore, the population, estimated at 352 000 (FAOSTAT, 2014), is heavily dependent on imported food.

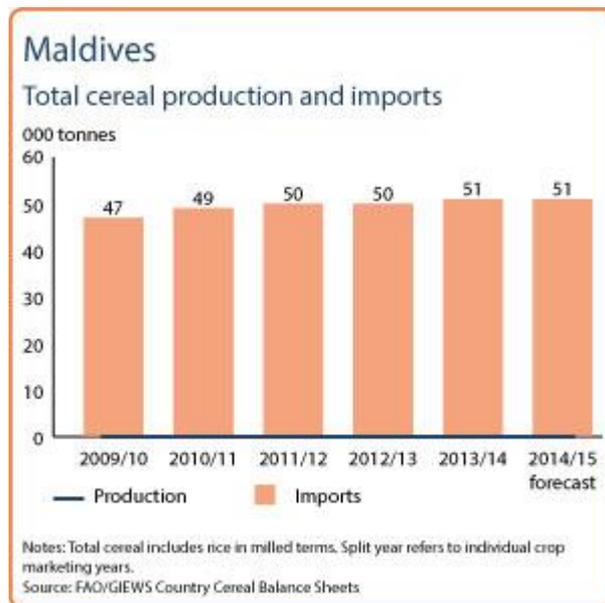
Cereal imports for the 2014/15 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at 50 500 tonnes (comprising rice about 21 000 and maize about 29 500 tonnes), similar to the above-average level of the previous year. The Maldives has, however, a very productive fisheries sector which provides a good source of food locally, as well as income by supplying the tourism industry which amounts for more than 1 million visitors annually. The main issue in the Maldives within the agriculture sector is to develop better linkages to the tourism industry for the marketing of local agriculture products in order to enhance the livelihoods of farmers and better ensure their food security. The depletion of the freshwater aquifers, with implications for irrigation as well as drinking purposes, is a big challenge. Overall, food security is satisfactory.



**Reference Date: 21-May-2014**

The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts; only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, therefore the population, estimated at 352 000 (FAOSTAT, 2014), is heavily dependent on imported food.

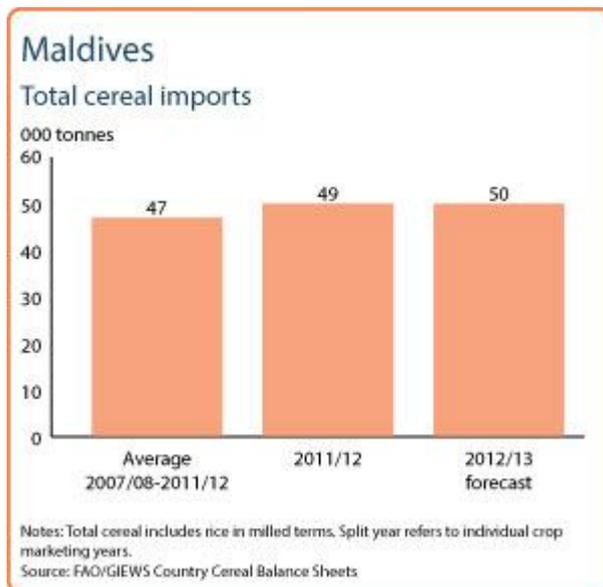
Cereal imports for the 2013/14 marketing year (January/December) are estimated at 51 100 tonnes (comprising rice about 21 000 and maize about 31 100 tonnes), slightly higher than the above-average level of the previous year. Similar cereal import volumes are forecast for the 2014/15 marketing year. The Maldives has, however, a very productive fisheries sector which provides a good source of food locally, as well as of income by supplying to the tourism industry which amounts for more than 1 million visitors annually. The main issue in the Maldives within the agriculture sector is to develop better linkages to the tourism industry for the marketing of local agriculture products in order to enhance the livelihoods of farmers and better ensure their food security. The depletion of the freshwater aquifers, with implications for irrigation as well as drinking purposes, is a big challenge. Overall food security is satisfactory.



### Reference Date: 16-December-2013

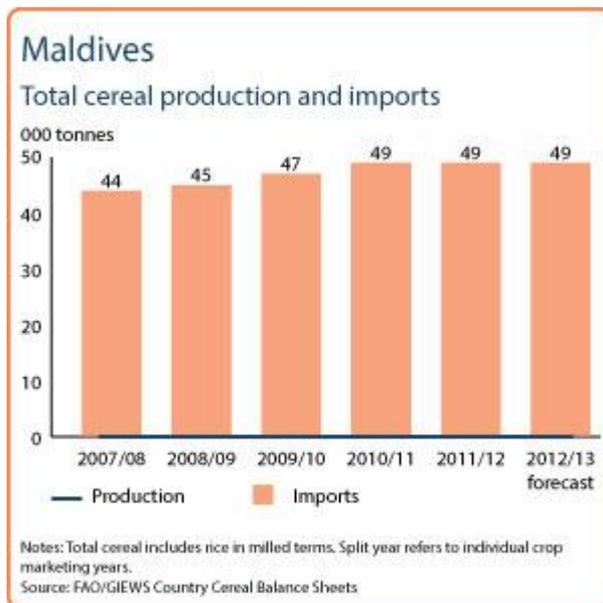
The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts; only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, therefore the population, estimated at 329 000 (FAOSTAT, 2013), is heavily dependent on imported food.

Cereal import requirements in 2013 are forecast at above-average level of about 49 600 tonnes, consisting mainly of wheat and rice. The Maldives has, however, very productive fisheries sector which provides a good source of food locally and income by supplying to the tourism industry which caters for some 1 million tourists annually. The main issue in the Maldives within the agriculture sector is to develop better linkages to the tourism industry for the marketing of local agriculture products in order to enhance the livelihoods of farmers and better ensure their food security. The biggest challenge for agriculture is depletion of the freshwater aquifers with implications for irrigation as well as drinking purposes. Overall food security is satisfactory.



Reference Date: 23-January-2013

The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts and only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, therefore the population, estimated at 324 000 (FAOSTAT, 2012), is heavily dependent on imported food. Cereal import requirements in 2013 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at normal level of about 48 500 tonnes, consisting mainly of wheat and rice. The Maldives has, however, very productive fisheries sector which provides a good source of food locally and income by supplying to the tourism industry which caters for almost 1 million tourists annually. The main issue in the Maldives within the agriculture sector is to develop better linkages to the tourism industry for the marketing of local agriculture produce in order to enhance the livelihoods of the farmers and better ensure their food security. The largest danger facing farmers is depletion of the freshwater aquifers used for irrigation as well as drinking purposes. Overall food security is satisfactory.



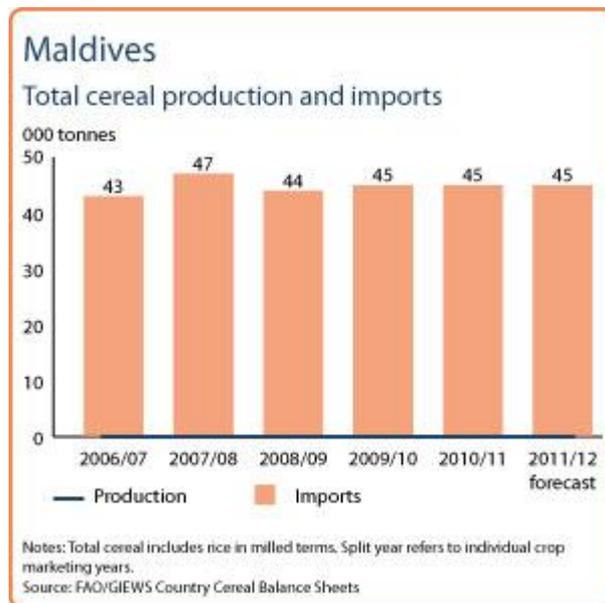
**Reference Date: 13-February-2012**

The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts and only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, hence the population of 314 000 is heavily dependent on imported food stuffs. Current imports of wheat and rice are steady at about 45 000 tonnes per annum.

The Maldives has, however, very productive fisheries sector which provides a good source of food locally and income by supplying to the tourism industry which caters for some 700 000 tourists annually.

The main issue in the Maldives within the agriculture sector is to develop better linkages to the tourism industry for the marketing of agriculture produce in order to enhance the livelihoods of the farmers and better ensure their food security. The largest danger facing farmers is depletion of the freshwater aquifers used for irrigation as well as drinking purposes.

Overall food security is satisfactory.



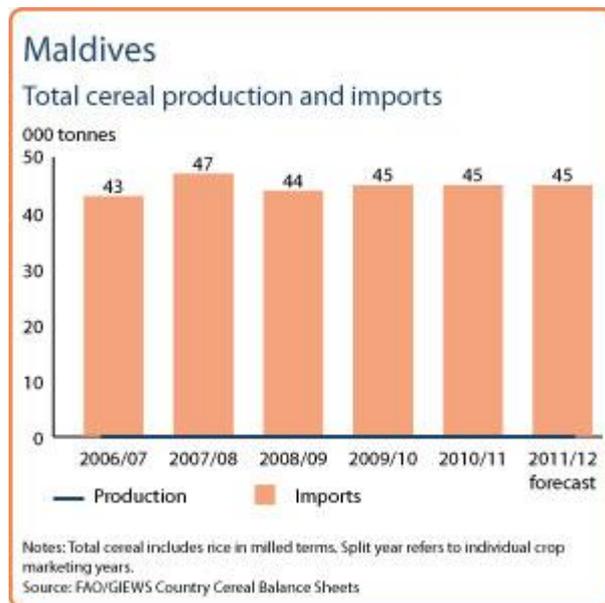
Reference Date: 26-May-2011

The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts and only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, hence the population of 314 000 is heavily dependent on imported food stuffs. Current imports of wheat and rice are steady at about 45 000 tonnes per annum.

The Maldives has, however, very productive fisheries sector which provides a good source of food locally and income by supplying to the tourism industry which caters for some 700 000 tourists annually.

The main issue in the Maldives within the agriculture sector is to develop better linkages to the tourism industry for the marketing of agriculture produce in order to enhance the livelihoods of the farmers and better ensure their food security. The largest danger facing farmers is depletion of the freshwater aquifers used for irrigation as well as drinking purposes.

Overall food security is satisfactory.



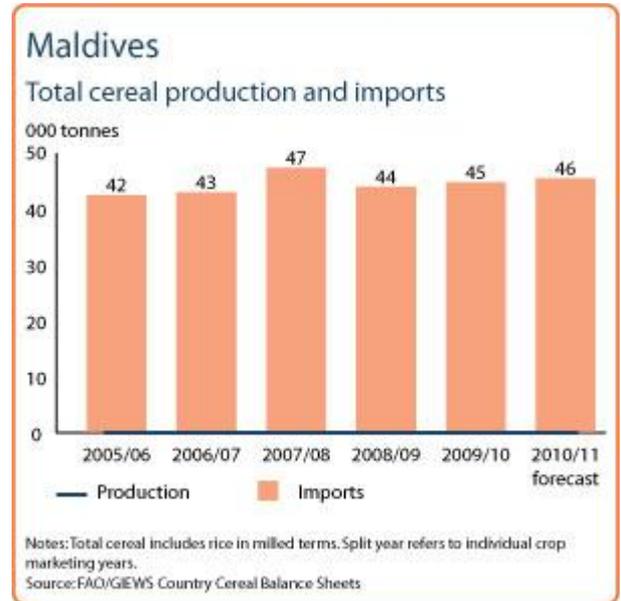
Reference Date: 11-February-2011

The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts and only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, hence the population of 314 000 is heavily dependent on imported food stuffs. Current imports of wheat and rice amount to about 45 000 tonnes per annum.

The Maldives has, however, very productive fisheries sector which provides a good source of food locally and income by supplying to the tourism industry which caters for some 700 000 tourists annually.

The main issue in the Maldives within the agriculture sector is to develop better linkages to the tourism industry for the marketing of agriculture produce in order to enhance the livelihoods of the farmers and better ensure their food security. The largest danger facing farmers is depletion of the freshwater aquifers used for irrigation as well as drinking purposes.

Overall food security is satisfactory.



Reference Date: 03-September-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

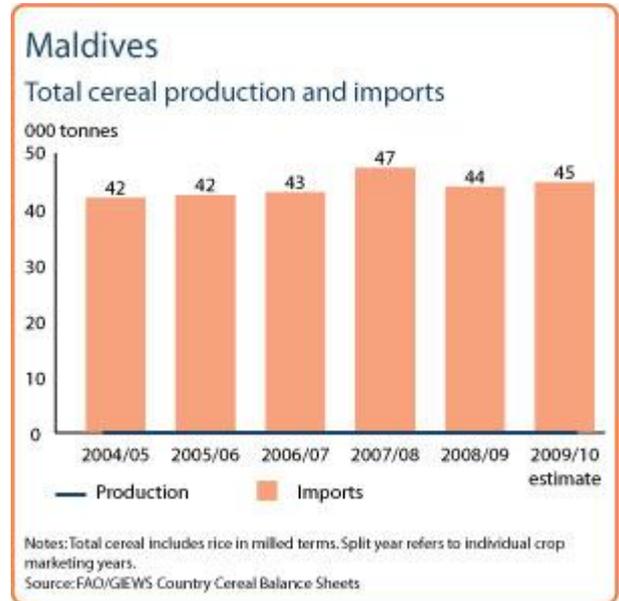
- The country is heavily dependent on imports for food
- Overall food security is satisfactory

The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts and only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, hence the population of 314 000 is heavily dependent on imported food stuffs. Current imports of wheat and rice amount to about 45 000 tonnes per annum.

The Maldives has, however, very productive fisheries sector which provides a good source of food locally and income by supplying to the tourism industry which caters for some 700 000 tourists annually.

The main issue in the Maldives within the agriculture sector is to develop better linkages to the tourism industry for the marketing of agriculture produce in order to enhance the livelihoods of the farmers and better ensure their food security. The largest danger facing farmers is depletion of the freshwater aquifers used for irrigation as well as drinking purposes. (Based on TCA and FAOR Brief).

Overall food security is satisfactory.



Reference Date: 17-March-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The country is heavily dependent on imports for food
- Overall food security is satisfactory
- Depletion of the freshwater for irrigation and for drinking a major challenge

The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts and only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, hence the population of 314 000 is heavily dependent on imported food stuffs. Current imports of wheat and rice amount to about 45 000 tonnes per annum.

The Maldives has, however, very productive fisheries sector which provides a good source of food locally and income by supplying to the tourism industry which caters for some 700 000 tourists annually.

The main issue in the Maldives within the agriculture sector is to develop better linkages to the tourism industry for the marketing of agriculture produce in order to enhance the livelihoods of the farmers and better ensure their food security. The largest danger facing farmers is depletion of the freshwater aquifers used for irrigation as well as drinking purposes. (Based on TCA and FAOR Brief).

Overall food security is satisfactory.

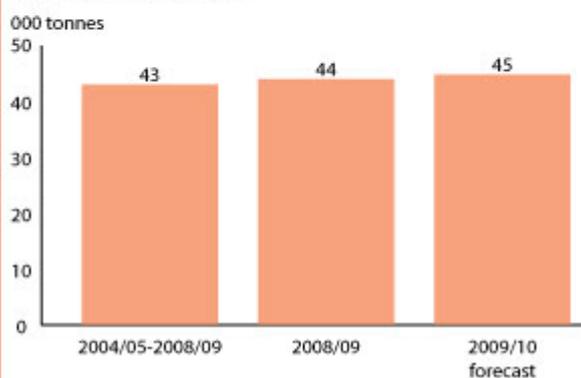
### Maldives

#### Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Total	0	0	0	0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

#### Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 23-October-2009

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The country is heavily dependent on imports for food.
- Overall food security is satisfactory.
- Depletion of the freshwater for irrigation and for drinking a major challenge.

The entire land area of the country is only 300 sq km of which some 9 000 hectares are covered with permanent crops dominated by coconuts and only 3 990 hectares are considered arable. Practically no cereals are produced, hence the population of 314 000 is heavily dependent on imported food stuffs. Current imports of wheat and rice amount to about 44 000 tonnes per annum.

The Maldives has, however, very productive fisheries sector which provides a good source of food locally and income by supplying to the tourism industry which caters for some 700 000 tourists annually.

The main issue in the Maldives within the agriculture sector is to develop better linkages to the tourism industry for the marketing of agriculture produce in order to enhance the livelihoods of the farmers and better ensure their food security. The largest danger facing farmers is depletion of the freshwater aquifers used for irrigation as well as drinking purposes. (Based on *TCA and FAOR Brief*).

Overall food security is satisfactory.