

to the ECOSOC resolution, the EGM reviewed the development progress of Maldives and Samoa in conjunction with the 2009 triennial review of the list of least developed countries.

Maldives has recovered strongly from the tsunami disaster and now has the second highest GNI per capita and the fourth highest HAI score among the reference group composed of 60 least developed and low income developing countries. Compared to the review in 2006, Maldives' GNI per capita increased from \$2,320 to \$2,940 while its HAI value further improved in relation to the graduation threshold. Looking at the larger group of 130 developing countries, Maldives now ranks number 39, up from number 52 in 2006. Economic vulnerability however remains high and became more acute over the period. The country's EVI is estimated at 58 at the 2009 review (51 in the 2006 review), compared to a graduation threshold of 38 (also in 2006). The