Central Asia

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

* In 2017, 3.1% of the country's workers and their families were living on less than 1.90 US dollars per person per day.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

* The proportion of the population suffering from hunger was 8.3% in 2015.
* In 2017, 12% of children under age 5 had stunted growth.
* The share of overweight children under age 5 increased from 8.9% in 2000 to 11% in 2017.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

* The maternal mortality ratio was 34 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.
* The mortality rate of children under age 5 fell from 63 per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 23 per 1,000 live births in 2017.
* In 2016, there were about 17 people in every 100,000 uninfected population that became newly infected with HIV.
* The risk of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 from one of four main non-communicable diseases (NCDs) - cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease - fell from 33% in 2000 to 26% in 2016.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

* In 2016, 48% of children participated in pre-primary or primary education in the year prior to the official entrance age for primary school.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

* In 2017, 8.7% of women aged 20 to 24 reported that they were married before their eighteenth birthday.
* The proportion of seats held by women in single or lower houses of parliament increased from 7% in 2000 to 21% in 2018.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

* In 2012, 61% of the population used a "safely managed" drinking water service - an improved source located on premises, available when needed and free from contamination.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

* The proportion of the population with access to electricity was 100% in 2016.
* In 2016, 91% of the population relied primarily on clean fuels and technology.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

* The annual growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita declined from 7.1% in 2000 to 1.2% in 2016.
* The total unemployment rate declined from 9.6% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2017.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

* The carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP decreased from 1.1 kilograms in 2000 to 0.56 kilograms in 2015.
* In 2015, investment in research and development (R&D) stood at 0.18% of GDP.
* In 2015, 98% of the population was in range of at least a second-generation (2G) cellular signal, up from 30% in 2000.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

* In 2016, the annual population-weighted average mean concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) was about 22 micrograms per cubic metre. This is above the maximum level for safety set by WHO of 10 micrograms per cubic metre.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

* Land area covered by forest was 3% in 2015.
* The average proportion of freshwater key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 17% in 2018.
* The average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 16% in 2018.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

* In 2017, there were about 96% of children under age 5 whose births were registered with a civil authority.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

* As of 2017, one country in Central Asia has developed national statistical plans that are fully funded.
* In 2016, the inflow of personal remittances was 2.6% of GDP, up from 0.75% in 2003.
* Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services declined from 8.9% in 2000 to 3.1% in 2016.
* In 2016, fixed-broadband internet penetration reached 7.7% of the population, up from 0.03% in 2005.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Note (1): This fact sheet was prepared by the UN Statistics Division on selected indicators. More data and information are available in the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Database (http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/).

Note (2): Some Goals may have been omitted from this profile due to a lack of data availability.