

Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic

2020



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Prepared with the support of the United Nations System in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (the German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation).

Unofficial translation

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List of abbreviations

ACG	-	Arab Coordination Group
ADAPT	-	Advanced Data Planning Tool
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADFD	-	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIIB	-	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AIS	-	Automated Information System
APVE	-	Agency for Primary Vocational Education under the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic
ARIN-AP	-	Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network Asia Pacific
ARIN-WCA	-	Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network West and Central Asia
AUCA	-	American University of Central Asia
AVR	-	Audio-Video Recording
CEACR	-	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
CEC	-	Central Election Commission
CEDAW	-	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CICA	-	Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia
CIF	-	Climate Investment Fund
CIS	-	Commonwealth of Independent States
CITES	-	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CPI	-	Corruption Perception Index
CRM	-	Cash Register Machine
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
CSR	-	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSTO	-	Collective Security Treaty Organization
DALY	-	Disability-Adjusted Life Year
DRCU	-	Disaster Response Coordination Unit
EAEU	-	Eurasian Economic Union
EAG	-	Eurasian Group
EBRD	-	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECOSOC	-	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EDB	-	Eurasian Development Bank
EIB	-	European Investment Bank
EMS	-	Emergency Medical Services
EPI	-	Environmental Performance Index
EPI	-	E-Participation Index
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATF	-	Financial Action Task Force
FMC	-	Family Medicine Center
GCF	-	Green Climate Fund
GCP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GEDP	-	Green Economy Development Program
GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
GHG	-	Greenhouse Gas

GMI	-	Guaranteed Minimum Income
Government	-	Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
GVA	-	Gross Value Added
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HFI	-	Human Freedom Index
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPF	-	High-Level Political Forum
HPP	-	Hydroelectric Power Plant
LAEA	-	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBA	-	Important Bird Areas
ICAO	-	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	-	Information and Consulting Center
ICF	-	International Classification of Functioning
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technologies
IDB	-	Islamic Development Bank
IEA	-	International Energy Agency
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IHME	-	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
IHR	-	International Health Regulations
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
IRP	-	Individual Rehabilitation Plan
ITU	-	International Telecommunication Union
KAE	-	Kyrgyz Academy of Education
KFAED	-	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
KfW	-	German Development Bank
LLC	-	Limited Liability Company
LMIC	-	Lower Middle-Income Countries
LMIS	-	Labor Market Information System
LNOB	-	Leave No One Behind
MAPS	-	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
MCIT	-	Ministry of Culture, Information and Tourism of the Kyrgyz Republic
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MES	-	Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic
MESs	-	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
MFA	-	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic
MHIF	-	Mandatory Health Insurance Fund
MIA	-	Ministry of the Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic
MICS	-	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoF	-	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
MoH	-	Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
Mol	-	Means of Implementation
MPI	-	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MSLR	-	Minimum Subsistence Level for Retirees
MSW	-	Municipal Solid Waste
NAEA	-	National Assessment of Educational Achievements
NAP	-	National Action Plan

NBKR	-	National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic
NCD	-	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDC	-	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NMPI	-	National Multidimensional Poverty Index
NSC	-	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	-	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSCE	-	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PCBs	-	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PF	-	Public Foundation
PHC	-	Primary Health Care
PIN	-	Personal Identification Number
POP	-	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPC	-	Public Preventive Centers
PPPHS	-	Program on the Protection of the Population and Health Systems
Program 2018–2022	-	"Unity, Trust, Creation" Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
PVE	-	Primary Vocational Education
PWD	-	Person (people) with Disability
QCA	-	Quick Comprehensive Assessment
RES	-	Renewable Energy Source
RIA	-	Rapid Integrated Assessment
RPADWU	-	Rural Public Associations of Drinking Water Users
RSMC	-	Republican Scientific and Methodological Center of the Agency for Primary Professional Education under the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic
SAEFP	-	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
SAR	-	Stolen Asset Recovery
SCO	-	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SCR	-	Security Council Resolution
SDF	-	Saudi Development Fund
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SES	-	State Educational Standard
SGP	-	State Guarantees Program
SIVPSD	-	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
SMC	-	State Mortgage Company
SPNA	-	Specially Protected Natural Areas
STEPS	-	STEPwise approach to noncommunicable disease risk factor surveillance
SVE	-	Secondary Vocational Education
TFA	-	Trans-Fatty Acids
Toe	-	tonne of oil equivalent
TPP	-	Thermal Power Plant
UBA	-	Unallocated Bullion Account
UHC	-	Universal Health Coverage
UN ESCAP	-	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UN	-	United Nations
UNCCD	-	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNCRPD –	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNCT –	United Nations Country Team
UNDP –	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP –	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC –	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA –	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR –	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC –	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSD –	United Nations Statistics Division
UPR –	Universal Periodic Review
USA –	United States of America
VAT –	Value Added Tax
VNR –	Voluntary National Review
WBG –	World Bank Group
WEF –	World Economic Forum
WFP –	World Food Program
WHO –	World Health Organization
WMO –	World Meteorological Organization
WTO –	World Trade Organization
WUA –	Water User Association
WWF –	World Wildlife Fund
10YFP –	10-Year Framework of Programs
2040 Strategy –	National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018–2040

SUMMARY

The Kyrgyz Republic is committed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals have been included in public policies and are reflected in the National Development Strategy (2018–2040) of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the “Unity, Trust, Creation” (2018–2022) Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, based on people-centered approach. The conceptual idea of the 2018–2040 Strategy is to ensure a high quality, decent standard of living for each citizen through the conceptional framework of sustainable economic growth. The Kyrgyz Republic adheres to the global commitment to ‘leave no one behind’, with a special emphasis and focus on prioritizing the most vulnerable groups of the population.

The preparation process of the Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic was a collective multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral endeavor based on partnership with all stakeholders. The Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic reflects an assessment of the basic approaches applicable in the country in terms of achieving the SDGs, evaluating challenges and successes, and identifying areas where further work is needed. The first Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic covers an assessment of 16 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 14 has not been assessed). The Voluntary National Review also includes information related to the COVID-19 situation and measures taken by the country to combat the pandemic.

The implementation of “leave no one behind” commitment in the Kyrgyz Republic has necessitated the prioritization of improving the quality of life and the realization of the fundamental rights of certain groups of society which are least included in the development processes. In working on the implementation of these commitments, particularly in some key areas of sustainable

human development, the country has faced serious structural problems and a lack of resources.

Utilizing a multidimensional approach for the assessment has allowed to consider the complexity involved in addressing the “leave no one behind” principle, including the full spectrum of risks and vulnerabilities. This assessment involved thematic consultations with relevant government agencies, civil society organizations and development partners. The work focused on the intersectionality of the following core elements: discrimination, geography, social-economic status and life-death indicators, and fragility.

The work undertaken and the methodologies used in monitoring the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and evaluating the ‘leave no one behind’ approach has enabled the review process to look beyond national averages and pinpoint the diverse range of specific situations encountered by those groups left furthest behind by the development in the Kyrgyz Republic. It has also helped to understand the intersecting drivers of discrimination, inequalities and exclusion faced by those left furthest behind, and the risks of continued deprivations they face.

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, the Kyrgyz Republic has prioritized a people-centered policy framework. To this end, national plans to ensure guarantees for legal and judicial protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, reduce inequalities, eradicate poverty, mitigate the impacts of climate change, address disaster risk reduction, invest in human development, build skills and knowledge for all segments of society, create productive jobs and healthy lives, and to promote gender equality have been implemented.

The country has virtually eliminated extreme poverty. General education is free, accessible and compulsory. The Kyrgyz Republic has also become one of the first countries in the world to fully resolve

the issue of statelessness. Ending statelessness for concerned individuals benefits the society as a whole, helping to realize the inclusive and transformative nature of the Sustainable Development Goals as a framework to ensure political participation, economic empowerment and social development for all segments of society in the country.

The National Development Strategy (2018–2040) provides an enabling environment for sustainable economic and social development, including favorable conditions for digitalization, entrepreneurship and the application of innovative and environmentally friendly technologies for use by current and future generations. In 2019, the Kyrgyz Republic was ranked highest in Central Asia, and among the highest of lower middle-income countries in the world in terms of Sustainable Development Goal implementation and progress achieved as evaluated against six broad interdependent transformations.

Since the early stages of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals as a framework for transformation, a number of important international agreements have been ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, providing complementary opportunities to accelerate progress across the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index has been used in the Kyrgyz Republic since 2016, with the measurement methodology for assessing multidimensional poverty approved in 2020.

While relatively stable at an average of 5.3%, the economic growth rate experienced by the Kyrgyz Republic remains insufficient to improve the welfare of the population. The still weak introduction of innovations and underdeveloped infrastructure impede overall economic development and reduce the country's capacity to balance the living standards

of both urban and rural populations. In addition, problems of unemployment and labor productivity are still urgent issues.

The Kyrgyz Republic will continue to actively work to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, creating an enabling environment for human development, unlocking the potential of its people and ensuring their well-being by protecting their health, freedom and rights, and fully supporting gender equality, employment and stable incomes.

The Kyrgyz Republic will actively carry out reforms to create a competitive digital economy, creating attractive conditions for entrepreneurs and investors, and the use of innovative and environmentally friendly technologies. The Kyrgyz Republic will ensure that each region makes a worthy contribution to the economic development of the country, and that favorable conditions for higher standards of living are created in each region.

INTRODUCTION

“..Kyrgyzstan remains committed to the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.”

S. Sh. Jeenbekov
President of the Kyrgyz Republic

The adoption of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes commitments toward achieving the 17 universal, inclusive and interlinked Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), coincided with the discussions on sustainable development in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Kyrgyz Republic, among other countries, was actively involved in the negotiation, formulation and adoption of the efforts to address the unresolved social, economic and environmental challenges of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Furthermore, the notable progress achieved through the MDGs, including a significant reduction in extreme poverty and hunger, universal access to primary education, substantial reductions in child mortality and improved maternal health, laid down a solid path towards the ambitious SDG framework.

The transformative nature of the SDGs has been reflected in the national development framework of the Kyrgyz Republic through gap analysis and priority setting undertaken in the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic, (2040 Strategy; 2018–2040), the “Unity, Trust, Creation” (Program 2018–2022) Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, and through various programs and strategies on healthcare, education, gender, youth, green economy, digitalization, regional development and in other spheres integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Realizing the SDGs in the context of the Kyrgyz Republic has meant taking advantage of the previously established implementation mechanisms, improving the national multi-stakeholder coordination modalities, and activation

of partnerships between government institutions and local authorities, civil society, the private sector, academia, United Nations agencies and international organizations. The national planning processes have been founded on the premises of being people-centered, ensuring prosperity, protecting the planet, encouraging partnerships and promoting peace, with a particular commitment toward reaching those left furthest behind.

To achieve the SDGs by 2030, the Kyrgyz Republic has prioritized people-centered national policies focusing on the most vulnerable groups and has pursued national plans to reduce inequalities, eradicate poverty, mitigate the impacts of climate change, invest in human development and the building of skills and knowledge for all segments of society, create productive jobs and support healthy lives. The 2040 Strategy provides an enabling environment for sustainable economic and social development by creating favorable conditions for digitalization, entrepreneurship and the application of innovative and environmentally friendly technologies for current and future generations.

An example of this is the “*Taza Koom*” digital transformation program launched in 2017, bringing together a number of projects, including “The Safe City” program on road safety, the system for exchanging information and communications between government agencies, the system for converting government services to digital formats, etc.

As a result, in 2019 the Kyrgyz Republic was ranked highest in Central Asia, and among the highest

lower middle-income countries in the world, in terms of SDG implementation and progress achieved as evaluated against six broad interdependent transformations.¹

Although multiple SDGs and targets have been incorporated into the national frameworks and significant progress has been achieved, a variety of challenges were identified during the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process. These include a lack of sufficiently disaggregated statistical data, persistent urban-rural discrepancies, continued social and gender inequalities, insufficient capacities among central and local authorities, and limited financial and human resources to work on multiple priorities simultaneously.

Since the start of SDG implementation, two important international agreements have been ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, providing complementary opportunities to accelerate progress across the SDGs. Building upon the interconnectedness of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (the Government) has firmly committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and has launched a cross-sectoral process to tackle climate change by updating the nationally determined contributions (NDCs). To prevent, mitigate and strengthen resilience to natural or man-made disasters and to ensure progress towards the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the “Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic Against Emergency Situations (2018–2030)”.

The Government continues to focus on gender equality in its sustainable development agenda. This

was facilitated by the adoption and implementation of several strategic documents, including the National Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality 2012–2020, as well as the National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (SCR1325). These efforts, combined with the Government’s commitment to achieving the gender equality targets, have potential to have a significant impact, not only on progress towards SDG 5, but on other goals as well.

Since 2016 there have been a number of national and local initiatives to bring contextual relevance and policy coherence toward the realization of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development across government ministries, agencies and local authorities. More than seventy strategies, action plans and programs have been adopted with the objective of promoting mutually reinforcing policies in areas such as gender, poverty reduction, inequality reduction and exclusion.

To support these national efforts, the United Nations Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS), Complexity Analysis of the SDGs Interlinkages, and Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) tools were used to identify the level of alignment between national priorities and SDG implementation and attainment on the subnational level, as well as areas that can benefit from actions to accelerate SDG progress. To overcome structural issues, such as limited coordination and resource constraints, ‘whole-of-government’ and ‘whole-of-society’ approaches, as well as enhanced partnerships, guided the monitoring and review process of the achievement of the SDGs.

¹ In 2019, the Kyrgyz Republic took 48th place out of 162 in the SDG index <https://www.sdgindex.org/>, taking into account six transformations: 1) education, gender and inequality, 2) health, well-being and demography, 3) energy decarbonization and sustainable industry , 4) sustainable food supply, land, water, oceans, 5) sustainable cities and communities, 6) digital revolution for sustainable development.

METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF THE REVIEW

The VNR process was a collective multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral endeavor. The Government was guided by paragraph 74 of Agenda 2030 and the commitment to adhere to the universal commitment to 'leave no one behind', with a special emphasis and focus on prioritizing the most vulnerable groups in the country.

The first step taken by the Government was to establish five working groups in 2019 tasked with the preparation of the VNR. The working groups initially consisted of experts from relevant state ministries and agencies, expanding later to include representatives from civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector and the United Nations system. The working groups were clustered around the three pillars of sustainable development: 1) economic, 2) social, and 3) environmental, but also covered two cross-cutting issues: 4) monitoring and evaluation; and 5) governance and security.

The second step in the VNR preparation process was the integration of the working groups into pre-existing structures to avoid any overlaps or unnecessary additional bureaucracy, and to effectively optimize the available human and financial resources. Parallel to the integration process, the main tasks and responsibilities, as well as technical terms of reference, were developed for each working group. In addition, the chairs, focal points and leading government institutions responsible for drafting the VNR chapters and conducting stakeholder feedback analysis were assigned for each working group. Since 2019, the working groups have worked systematically on SDG monitoring and target prioritization, and have met regularly to discuss progress. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic developed a detailed 'Roadmap for the VNR preparation'.

Based on the 2030 Agenda context assessment, the working groups identified the SDG priority goals and targets relevant to the Kyrgyz Republic through a multi-stakeholder consultative process. Out of the 232 global indicators, 206 were considered applicable to the national context. From the outset, the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (NSC) led the data mapping, inventory, adaptation and collection processes. Each working group was presented with a matrix of all relevant indicators for which national data was available.² An additional 136 indicators were also considered to complement the adapted national indicator framework and to help understand the broad context of the targets and goals. Out of the 206 relevant national indicators, data for 102 were considered available or easily accessible to form a solid basis for the monitoring and review process of the SDGs. All available indicators with sufficient data were published on the SDG National Monitoring and Reporting Platform.³

The VNR process evaluated data for the period 2013-2019, with measures taken to track progress across 16 of the SDGs and 139 of the targets (SDG 14 was not considered).

To overcome the limited availability of sufficiently disaggregated data and the lack of methodology for some of the indicators, qualitative and quantitative methods were 'mixed' during the VNR preparation process. Most of the VNR conclusions are based on the national SDG indicators, including proxy measures and administrative sources from other government institutions, as well as the national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for the Kyrgyz Republic (2016; 2017; 2018), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP; 2019) assessments of the access

² The SDG data matrix of the Kyrgyz Republic is attached to the VNR

³ The SDG National Monitoring and Reporting Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic can be found at: <https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/>

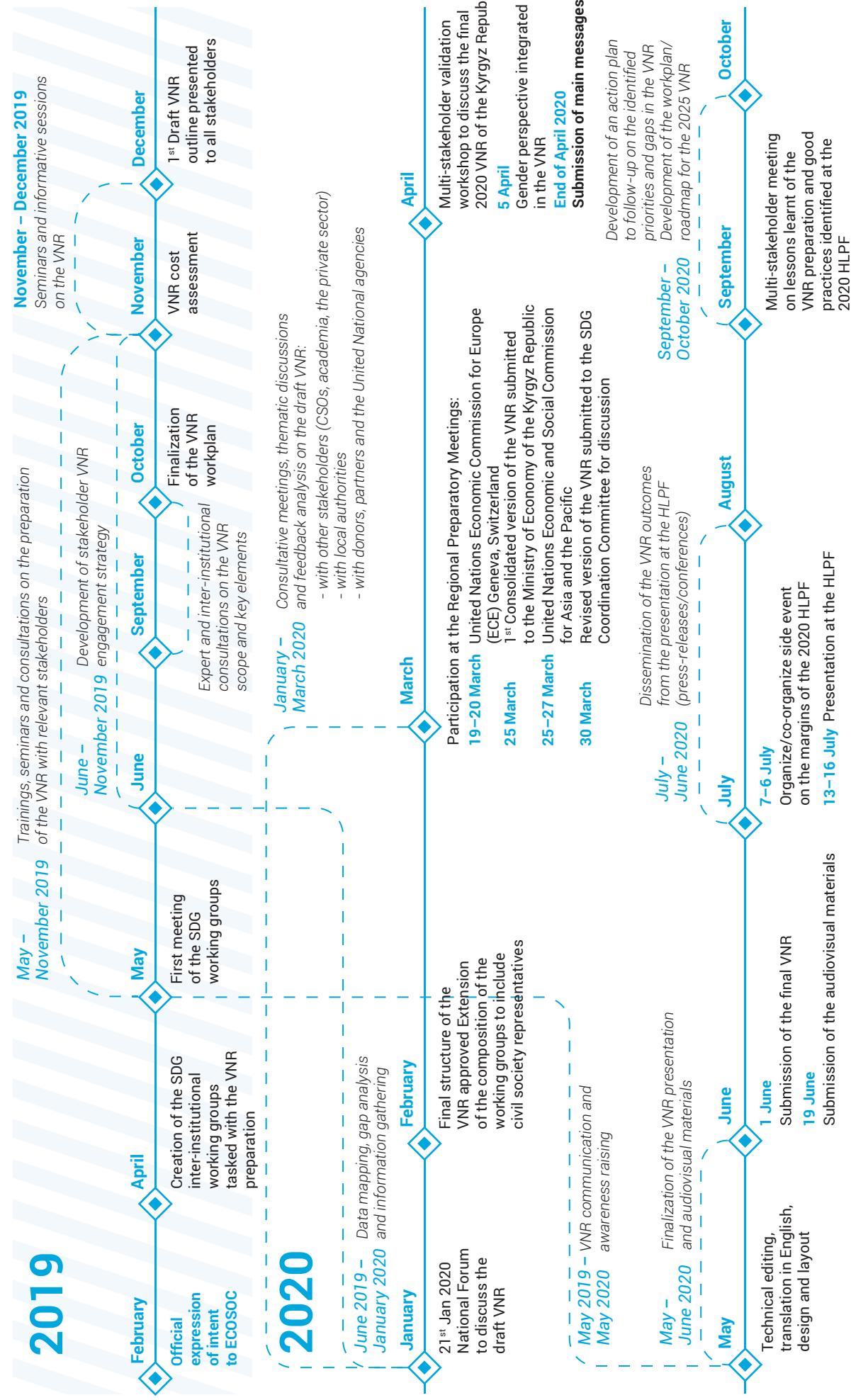


to opportunities and basic services in the Kyrgyz Republic, the MAPS Mission Report (2018), and complementary national surveys such as the Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS; 2018).

Recent reports under international human rights instruments, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR; 2019), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW; 2018), and various studies presented by regional and international organizations were also used.

The final stages of the VNR process included intensive feedback and comment analysis within the working groups, open discussion with the SDG Coordination Committee, and a multi-stakeholder validation forum. The final version of the VNR of the Kyrgyz Republic represents a comprehensive analysis of the country's experiences, successes, challenges and lessons learnt regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and is built on multi-stakeholder engagement, partnerships and the use of reliable, high-quality data.

Figure 1.
2019–2020 VNR Roadmap



NATIONALIZATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA

Alignment of national policies with Agenda 2030

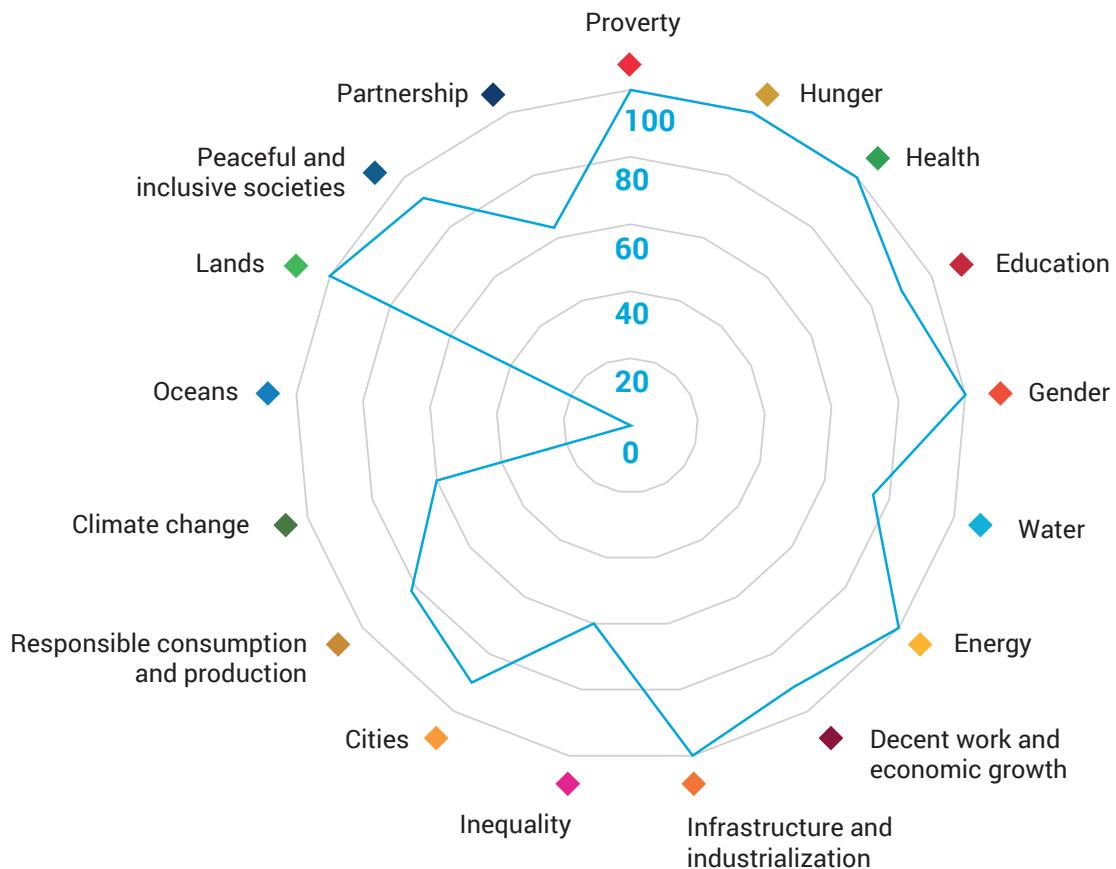
The Rapid Integrated Assessment of 36 strategic documents suggests that the alignment of the SDGs with the national strategic development planning in the Kyrgyz Republic is 82%.

Full alignment is observed with Goal 1 (Poverty), Goal 2 (Hunger), Goal 3 (Health), Goal 5 (Gender), Goal 7 (Energy), Goal 9 (Infrastructure and Industrialization)

and Goal 15 (Lands) in which the global targets are reflected in the policy and planning framework of the country. The least integration is found to be with Goal 10 (Inequalities between and within countries), assessed at 60% integration; Goal 13 (Climate change), with integration also assessed at 60%, and Goal 17 (Partnerships), at 63% integration.

Figure 2.

Percent (%) alignment of 36 development planning documents of the Kyrgyz Republic with global SDGs



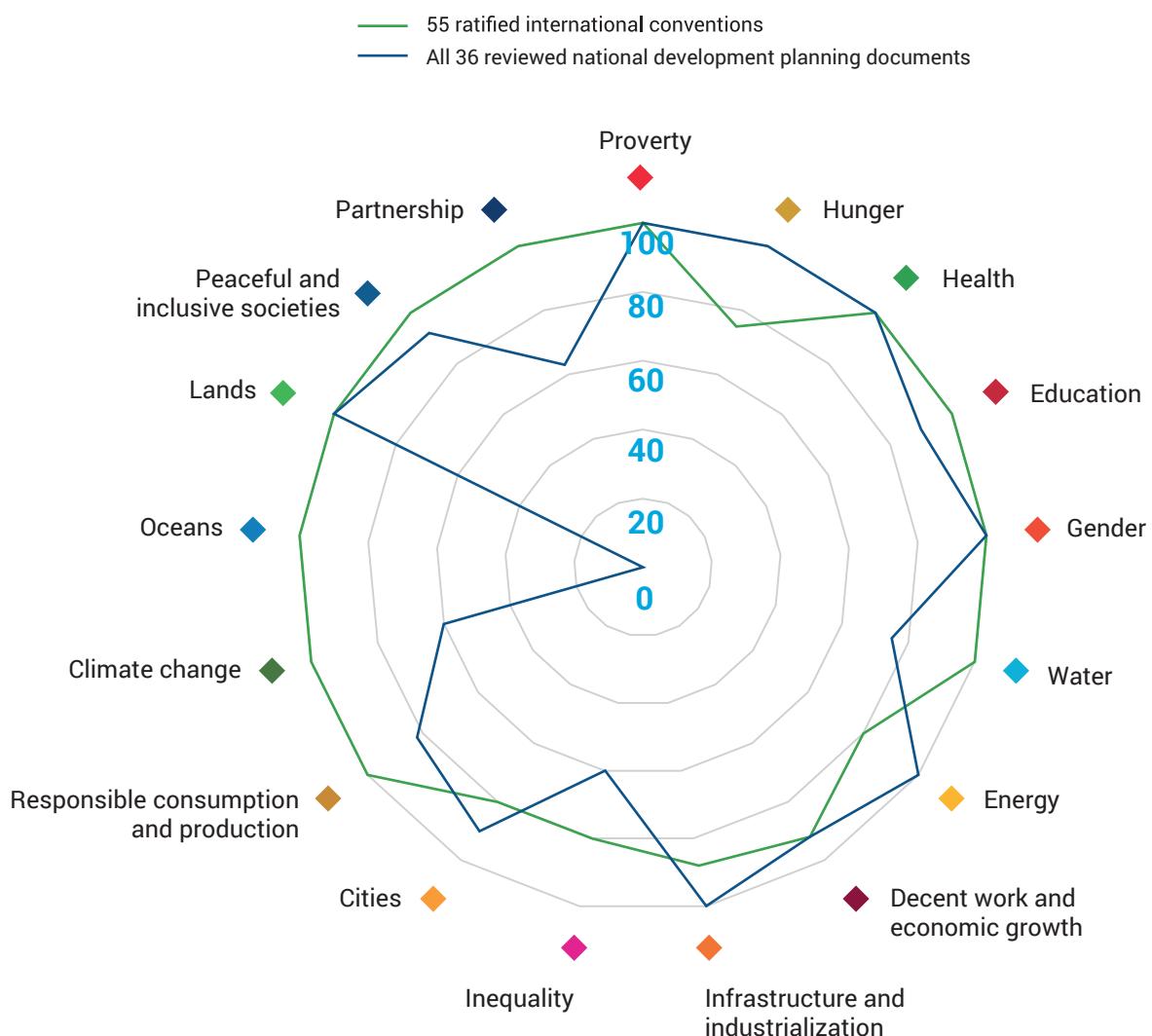
Source: RIA working matrix, summary of alignment

Lack of coverage in SDG 10 can be explained by the fact that some of the targets are tracked and regulated by the international community (10.5. monitoring of global financial markets; 10.6. enhanced representation and voice for developing countries; 10.a. principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries; and 10.c. transaction costs of remittances). Goal 17 (Partnerships) seems to have weaker alignment because of two essential targets 17.4 (debt sustainability) and 17.9 (capacity building for sustainable development).

When considering 55 key international conventions to which the Kyrgyz Republic is party, some of the missing SDG policy targets identified during RIA were found to be covered by relevant international regulatory mechanisms, for example 3.a. by the Tobacco Control Convention and 13.a. by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) commitments.

Figure 3.

Percent (%) alignment of national policy documents and international obligations (combined) with Agenda 2030 and SDGs in the Kyrgyz Republic



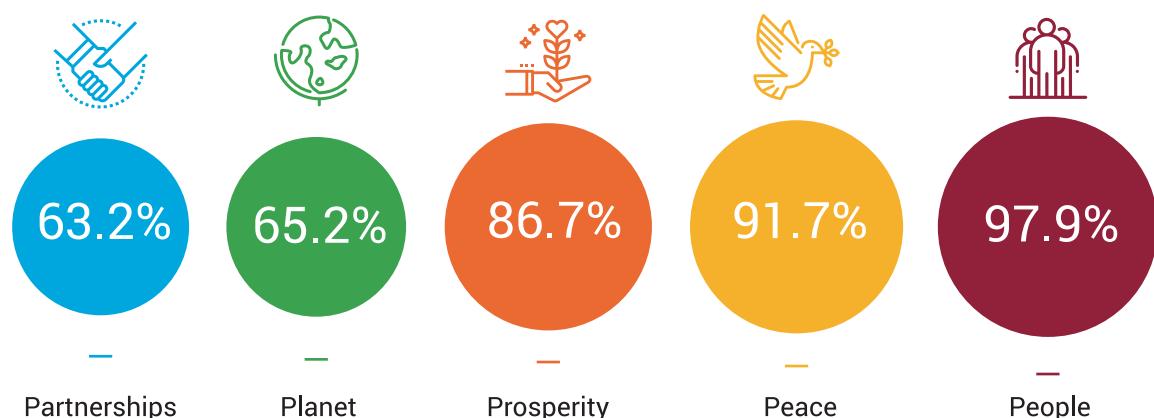
The “5Ps” of the SDGs in the national development agenda

An assessment of the adaptation of the global 2030 Agenda to the Kyrgyz Republic through the lens of the 5Ps approach⁴ showed that the national agenda, in terms of the number of adapted / accepted tasks, is mainly focused on “People” and “Prosperity”. In almost the same way as in the global 2030 Agenda, the adapted national agenda contains the greatest number of tasks oriented to “People” and “Prosperity”.

When the 5 dimensions of this approach are considered from the perspective of the share of national tasks that align (are accepted and supported by the country) with global ones, then the national agenda of the Kyrgyz Republic expands to being predominantly “People”, “Peace” and “Prosperity” oriented.

Figure 4.

Percentage of the national (adapted) SDGs in the Kyrgyz Republic that align with the objectives of the global 2030 Agenda



It should be noted that the established working groups and the structure of the first National Voluntary Review of the Kyrgyz Republic are almost completely consistent with the 5Ps approach (except SDG 17).

Vertical and horizontal coherence

A major shortcoming of the MDGs globally was the failure to clarify the means and resources required for implementation. The adequacy of the means of implementation (MoIs) for Agenda 2030 can be best assessed through the national development policy

mechanisms and the integration of the SDG targets into national development frameworks.

Six of the aligned targets are extremely well reflected across several documents (left side column of Table

⁴ The 5Ps approach implies dividing the sustainable development goals into 5 groups / dimensions: “People” (SDGs 1–5), “Prosperity” (SDGs 7–11), “Planet” (SDGs 6, 12–15), “Peace” (SDGs 16) and “Partnership” (SDG 17). The name 5Ps reflects the first letters of the words in English (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership).

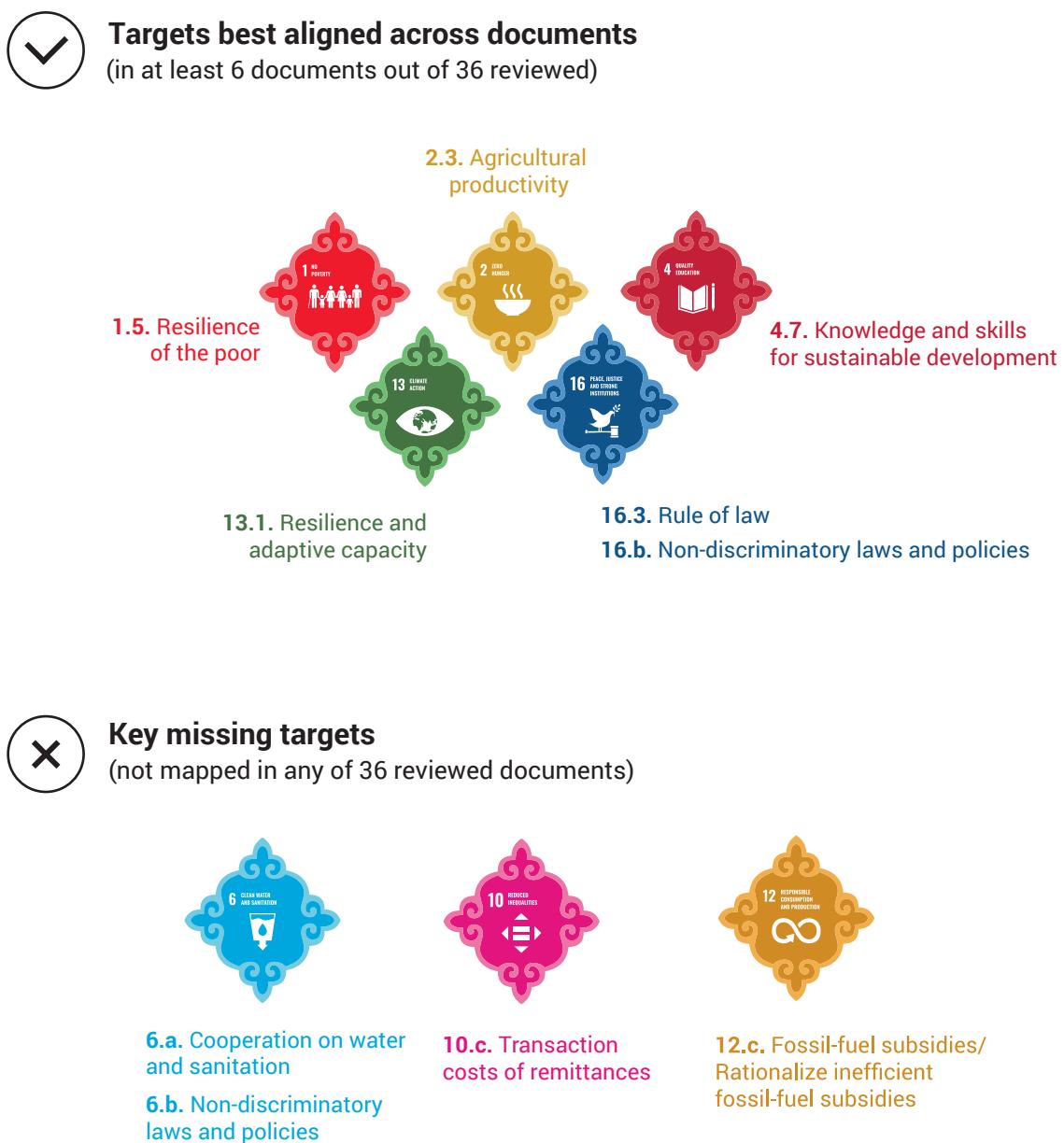
1). This speaks to their relevance and prioritization in the country, as well as to the integrated approach across sectoral areas. At the same time, recognition of four of the MoI targets is completely missing in the reviewed documents and need to be analyzed for their relevance to the country context as well as integration into the strategic planning system

for the remaining decade of SDG implementation, 2020–2030.

The 2040 Strategy and Program 2018–2022 are arguably the most coherently designed planning documents in the country, with 103 targets and 86 targets covered, respectively.

Figure 5.

Best aligned versus missing SDG targets in the policy planning of the Kyrgyz Republic



Source: RIA working matrix, summary of alignment

Institutional mechanisms and multi-stakeholder SDG and VNR ownership

Beginning with the 2016 information sessions, consultations and partnerships have been established and carried out in the Kyrgyz Republic to discuss the new development priorities and implementation approaches, as well as to streamline efforts to maximize progress towards the objectives of the 2030 Agenda in an inclusive and participatory manner. Consultations were conducted at both national and local levels with thematic or general foci, and involved the participation of a variety of stakeholders, in particular government representatives, human rights institutions, parliamentarians, local authorities, civil society and

non-governmental organizations (NGOs), business associations and private enterprises, labor unions, research institutes and academia, youth groups, and development partners. Having an integrated and inclusive process enabled state institutions to inform all relevant stakeholders of the transformative potential of the new agenda for sustainable development, created a sense of ownership and trust at different levels, and defined the multiple responsibilities and roles in the prioritization, contextualization, implementation and reporting on progress toward the SDG targets.

Figure 6.
'Whole-of-society' approach



National Institutions

National government institutions have played a central role in, first, integrating the SDG framework into national strategies and action plans, second, the implementation of the goals and targets in the Kyrgyz Republic, and, third, the national follow-up and review processes. Effective, accountable and inclusive public administration has been considered to be an important government priority in the recent public administration reforms and as an essential element for the provision of high-quality public services. All initial institutional efforts have been directed at the nationalization of Agenda 2030 by identifying priorities relevant to the context of the Kyrgyz Republic. More than 70% of the relevant SDGs and targets have been incorporated in the long-term 2040 Strategy and Program 2018–2022 of the Kyrgyz Republic. Multiple additional strategies and programs have provided a complementary enabling environment for the realization of the targets

and have led to major improvements in inclusive governance, contributing to accelerated progress across multiple SDGs, and, thus, to more equitable development outcomes.

The efforts of the state authorities to uphold transparency and accountability in the provision of public services such as health, education and electricity, and to root out corruption have strengthened public administration and resulted in sustainable progress of the public sector on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) assessment conducted annually by Transparency International.⁵ Government institutions were at the center of the design and management of the multi-stakeholder participatory process during the VNR discussions, upholding a high degree of transparency in the review decisions and mechanisms.⁶

Coordination mechanisms and the whole-of-government response to far-reaching challenges

From early on, a ‘whole-of-government’ approach has been applied in adapting, implementing and monitoring progress toward achievement of the SDGs with emphasis on increased integration, coordination and expertise exchange between ministries and agencies. In December 2015, the Coordination Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister and tasked with working on the adaptation, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs was established.⁷ This Committee involved relevant ministries and agencies, the Parliament, the Office of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the National Institute for Strategic Research of the Kyrgyz Republic, with additional representatives from the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), non-

governmental organizations and the private sector. Since the creation of the Coordination Committee and the parallel public sector reform initiatives, most of the institutional efforts have been directed at progressing transformative policies and managing the complexity and interdependence of programs that prioritize particular social groups (for example the 2030 Concept on Youth Policies), geographic areas (as reflected in the 2023 Program on Local Self-Governance), or specific sectors (such as the 2030 Program on the Protection of the Population and Health Systems). In recognizing the advantage of having a holistic institutional approach towards the realization of the targets, the Government enabled the implementation of numerous cross-cutting initiatives, people-centered policies and location-based programs, creating multiplier effects.

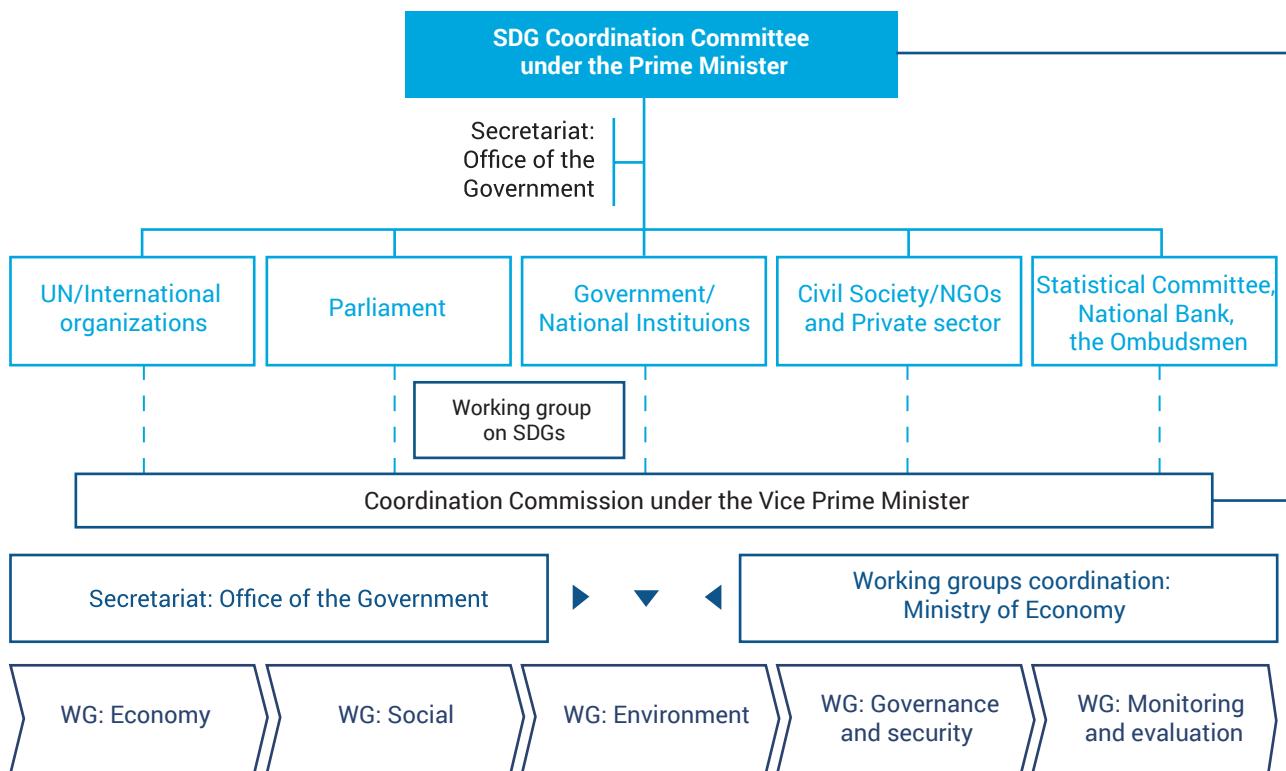
⁵ Accumulated country data and statistically significant changes since 2012 are available at Transparency International: <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2019>

⁶ For 2016-2018 on the Bertelsmann Stiftung’s Transformation Index (BTI), the Kyrgyz Republic has been the highest ranked country in Central Asia on the Governance Index evaluating the quality of the political decision-making process, more information at: <https://www.bti-project.org/en/index/governance.html> /BTI 2006-2020 accumulative results

⁷ Government Decree of 22 December 2015, No. 867

Figure 7.

Institutional SDG coordination mechanisms and VNR process integration



The Coordination Committee was intended to support cross-sectoral collaboration and multi-stakeholder partnerships from a more strategic and political perspective, as well as to facilitate the operationalization of the VNR preparation process. To institutionalize 'bottom-up' monitoring and review mechanisms, a Coordination Commission was established under the direct supervision of the Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic along

with five working groups entrusted with guiding the process of the VNR draft preparation. The working groups collected, analyzed and consolidated data, feedback and views through public consultations with stakeholders. The final drafting stages of the VNR reflected the broad range of input collected during the preparation process and was influenced by strong multi-stakeholder representation.

Human Rights Institutions

As the vast majority of the SDGs and targets reflect the provisions of the international human rights instruments and labor standards, the Institute of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) of the Kyrgyz Republic has been actively involved in the process of bridging the 'whole-of-government' approach to implementing the targets in rigorous compliance with national and international human rights commitments.

As a result of the growing recognition on the role of the human rights institutions, as well as the interlinked importance of the rule of law, personal and economic freedoms, and good governance as pillars for sustainable development, in 2019 the Kyrgyz Republic recorded the third highest level of progress in the world according to the Human Freedom Index (HFI)⁸. Moreover, the Akyikatchy,

⁸ The Human Freedom Index 2019: A Global Measurement of Personal, Civil, and Economic Freedom, co-published by the Fraser Institute, the Liberals Institute at the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom, and the Cato Institute, full report available at: <https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/human-freedom-index-files/cato-human-freedom-index-update-3.pdf>

together with the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, has been involved in the VNR preparation process by both providing direct contributions to the monitoring of SDG 16 and actively participating in the working group discussions on the progress evaluation for other SDGs and targets.

Given the direct relevance of the UN human rights reporting system and the International Labour Organization's (ILO) supervisory system on compliance with international convention, the VNR working groups have taken the opportunity to

link the actions undertaken to fulfil human rights recommendations and observations under the Human Rights Conventions and the regular reporting under the ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) with the implementation of specific SDG targets or a specific group at risk of being left further behind. The reports submitted to the human rights mechanisms and the recommendations received offered valuable complementary information for the 'leave no one behind' (LNOB) analysis in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (the Parliament)

The Parliamentary Committee on International Affairs, Defense and Security created a working group to monitor the enforcement of legislation regarding the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic. VNR working groups regularly informed the *Jogorky Kenesh* (Parliament) regarding the VNR preparation

and the conducted national sensitization campaigns and media coverage of the SDG agenda in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Parliament, representing the needs and voices of citizens, was crucial to further advancing participation and accountability during the review process.

Local Authorities and the SDG Localization

Agenda 2030 clearly emphasizes the need for localized approaches in the realization of the SDGs. In the Kyrgyz Republic, subnational authorities had active consultative roles in initial target prioritization exercises and rather informative roles in the review process. Two workshops for local administrations were organized during the VNR preparation process to promote the exchange of knowledge and information on SDG progress at local levels, raise awareness on the 2020 theme of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), and lay the ground for additional training and capacity-building activities in the sub-national administrative divisions. The Government, in cooperation with donor

organizations, has been initiating pilot projects to integrate identified priority SDGs into local actions. The local authorities are recognized to be the most relevant entities to ensure bottom-up change in the municipal territories. Furthermore, disaggregated local data was a key component of the LNOB assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Multi-stakeholder engagement

The SDG implementation and the VNR preparation processes have been characterized by strong multi-stakeholder participation. Engaging with stakeholders at the various stages of the implementation and monitoring processes offered opportunities for collaborative mutual learning, trust building and exchange of approaches with regards to achievement of the targets. Non-state actors were included in the coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the SDGs and the preparation of the draft VNR.

In parallel with inclusion in the Government-led coordination mechanisms, civil society organizations formed their own working groups to provide complementary input during the follow-up and review processes. Guidelines on the provision of feedback and written comments on the draft VNR were prepared and disseminated to all stakeholders with the request to review the identified trends, emerging issues and challenges, and/or to emphasize success stories and lessons learnt from a grassroot or thematic perspective. Providing VNR participants with sufficient background information, using structured templates of information sharing and openly discussing the causes and effects of the development problems or structural issues increased trust and ownership among non-state actors and government experts, and thereby facilitated wider acceptance of the SDG implementation discourse.

Stakeholders, from grassroots organizations representing the rights and interests of a particular vulnerable group to donor agencies, provided good practical examples from their respective implementation experiences, exemplifying how results and impact have accelerated the realization of the SDGs, cross-cutting themes or a particular target. These endeavors have had important implications when it comes to upscaling the national participatory processes through a number of generic good practices that foster trust and promote information sharing between state authorities and other stakeholders.

Some universities in the country have introduced dedicated Master's programs for sustainable development and others have started to work on improvements to curricula through international educational cooperation⁹. Students throughout the country have been engaging in numerous debate clubs and open lectures facilitating interactive discussions on SDG implementation through innovation and technology. These forums have helped also to raise awareness of the SDGs among students and to reaffirm the relevance of Agenda 2030 for everybody in the country.

Given the interest and mutual importance of having both an orderly and healthy society and economic stability, the business community was included in the priority setting discussions during the formulation phase of the 2040 National Development Strategy. Business associations and private enterprises were also consulted during the follow-up and review processes to explore specific Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and to measure impacts of practices at national or local levels.

Having an inclusive and participatory review process has been an important lesson for the Kyrgyz Republic on how increased ownership over changes among stakeholders can result in a wider acceptance of decisions on the implementation of solutions, thus helping speed the achievement of multiple goals and targets more effectively. Despite the overall success of the collaborative partnerships formed during the monitoring phase, more collaboration is needed to overcome barriers pertaining to the systematic alignment of strategic approaches and priorities among the various stakeholders on SDG implementation, build blocks around nuanced understandings of problems, and address any lack of experience or interest in the SDGs. Continuous communication, engagement and transparency regarding the decisions during the review phase were important elements in maintaining multi-stakeholder involvement and commitment to Agenda 2030.

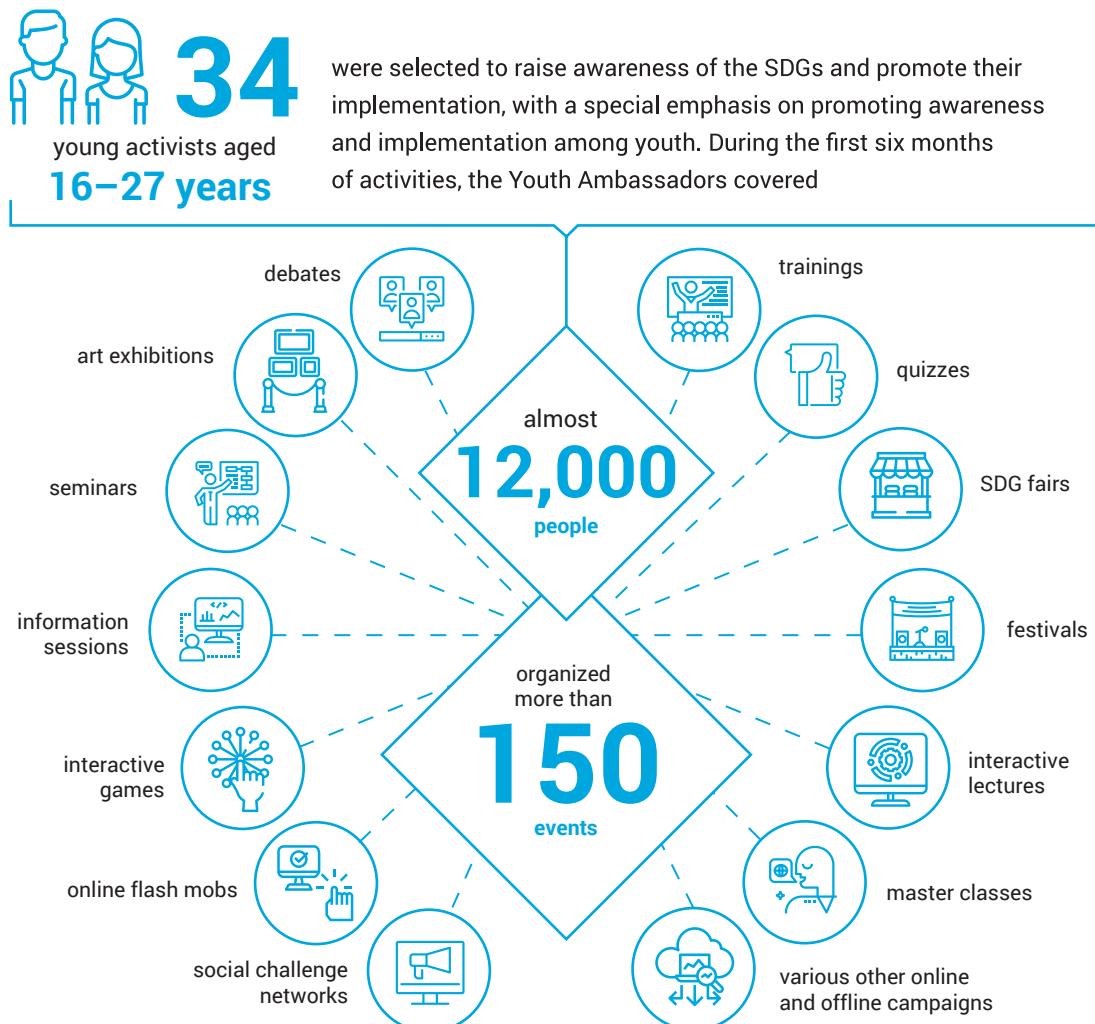
⁹ In 2019 the Kyrgyz State University, in cooperation with the Regional Centers of Expertise (RCE), introduced a project on the inclusion of the Sustainable Development Goals into higher education curricula of Master's degree programs. In 2017, facilitated by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the University of Eastern Finland and the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University started to work on the development of curricula focused on sustainable fishing and aquaculture

The cross-cutting transformative potential of the youth

Identifying the groups with the highest transformative potential in the context of the Kyrgyz Republic was an important element of the VNR process.

The Kyrgyz Republic has a relatively high percentage of young people in the population, and both the 2040 Strategy and the Concept on the Youth Policies recognize the youth as one of the key drivers for the realization of more socially equitable development outcomes with great cross-cutting transformative potential.

The Government, jointly with the UN in the Kyrgyz Republic, has been implementing the “SDG Youth Ambassadors” Program, aimed at increasing the participation of youth in the national adaptation and implementation of the SDGs. Thirty-four (34) young activists contributed to the collaboration between youth, civil society, the private sector and government agencies in raising awareness on the SDGs and the contribution of youth to their achievement. The program has created a platform for the youth to engage with stakeholders in order to discuss national priorities under Agenda 2030.



Coronavirus (COVID19) control measures in the Kyrgyz Republic

In January 2020, due to the outbreak of COVID19, special measures were taken in the Kyrgyz Republic, these include the establishment of the Crisis Cell, increased sanitary and quarantine controls at all checkpoints of the state border, and use of thermal imaging in the international Manas and Osh airports to check arriving passengers. At the end of January, the Government developed an Action Plan for the organization of sanitary and anti-epidemic measures to prevent the importation into and spread of coronavirus in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The National Shtab (Coordination Centre) was entrusted with the functions of rapid response in cases of coronavirus identification, taking measures to prevent the further spread of coronavirus infection in the Kyrgyz Republic, and coordinating the forces and means of state bodies and organizations for the purposes of response. As part of this, the National Shtab supports two special Coordination Centers for health and socio-economic responses to COVID19.

Epidemiological and quarantine control measures implemented in early March 2020 included changes to the algorithm of actions of the relevant state bodies. Accordingly, all passengers arriving from countries with registered COVID19 cases were divided into three categories. Based on these categories a system for the observance and quarantine of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign citizens arriving from abroad was established and an order for a ban on the entry of foreign citizens into the country was laid out. Entry of all foreign citizens was subsequently prohibited on March 17, 2020.

At the same time, the Government introduced a temporary restriction on cultural, sport and other public events until the epidemiological situation regarding COVID19 improved.

On March 16, 2020, the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU) was activated. The DRCU is a consultative and advisory mechanism aimed at coordinating humanitarian response to emergencies and expanding cooperation between partners and key stakeholders. The priorities of the State Committee for Emergency Situations were to ensure mechanisms for quick recovery, ongoing education, food security and distribution, health care provision, protection, water, sanitation, and access to non-food products.

To ensure accessibility of socially important food items and products for the population, state regulation of prices was introduced for the food items and products included in the list of goods for which a temporary state regulation of prices on the domestic market can be introduced.

In accordance with the proposal of the Security Council of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Government shifted the country into a state of emergency and introduced further emergency mode coverage in three cities and in portions of two provinces.

To ensure continuing education for pupils and students, a distance learning mode was introduced. Video lessons began to be broadcasted on television and were also made available on the Internet. Hotlines were also introduced in the education department of each district and city to provide psychological assistance to students and methodological support to teachers.

In the healthcare sector, measures were implemented to limit the transmission of the virus from person to person, to reduce secondary infection among close contacts and health care workers, to prevent the spread and transmission of cases, and to stop further international spread. These measures include (i) rapid diagnosis, isolation and early patient care, as well as optimized care

for infected patients; (ii) reducing the severity of the disease through the provision of clinical care, especially to vulnerable groups; (iii) identifying, evaluating, and tracing points of contact, especially in high-risk settings, such as healthcare facilities; (iv) ensuring the implementation of infection control and prophylactic/preventive measures in medical institutions; (v) travel recommendations; and (vi) raising of public awareness through risk communication and public involvement.

In consideration of the negative economic consequences faced by the country due to the spread of COVID19, including the reduction and/or complete cessation of business activities associated with the mitigation measures and responses implemented by the Kyrgyz Republic to the global outbreak of coronavirus, the Government has developed a Priority Action Plan for 2020 to reduce the negative impacts of these actions on economic and social stability.

The Plan includes measures to address social and economic stability through the provision of social support and food security, support of business entities and stabilization of the state budget.

Social support to vulnerable groups is provided through implementation of the following steps: provision of food packages according to an approved list; budgeting for the necessary amount of food products in the state reserve; and organizing and coordinating with the Eurasian Economic Union (EEAU) member-countries on the "green corridor" mechanism (free transit) for freight traffic.

Fiscal and financial support measures have also been taken for business entities. The fiscal support measures are aimed at establishing tax extensions, lifting sanctions and penalties for delays in tax obligations, extending deadlines for tax returns for individuals and individual entrepreneurs, extending the deadlines for tax and social deductions by business entities until July 1, 2020 subject to timely payment, extending the moratorium on checks by state regulatory authorities until January 1, 2022,

a three-month deferral of lease payments for state property from April 1, 2020, and the introduction of a temporary ban on conducting bankruptcy proceedings until January 1, 2021. Financial support measures are aimed primarily at supporting borrowers whose financial condition worsened as a result of the restrictions meant to prevent the spread of coronavirus infection. These include banning fines and penalties from banks by non-bank financial and credit organizations for late payments, a ban on charging commission and the creation of favorable conditions for financial and credit organizations to restructure loans.

The government further recommended that financial and credit organizations revise the terms of payments on loans and provide borrowers with a deferral of payments for at least three months.

The list of financial measures also includes fixing the norm (Article 4, part 3 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Public Procurement) on the provision of privileges to domestic suppliers at 20% for public procurement procedures, as well as simplification of the procedures of the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund to ensure maximum accessibility to credit resources.

For the stability of the state budget, standards aimed at reducing the use of the national budget, as well as at raising funds to replenish the budget through the provision of financial assistance from development partners, were established.

The speed of events and the uncertain economic consequences associated with the spread of the COVID19 epidemic, the collapse of the global petroleum/oil product market and the appreciation of the US Dollar against other currencies also led to a revision of the main macroeconomic parameters of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2020.

The restrictions introduced on the border with neighboring countries led to a reduction in external supply and demand while the state of emergency led to a sharp reduction in internal economic activity

(the work of small and medium-sized businesses, construction, as well as a number of industrial enterprises, was almost completely suspended), with the service sector among the hardest hit.

The resultant decrease in production activity led to a reduction in profits for economic entities, permanent or temporary release of personnel, a decrease in household incomes, and an increase in debt.

In general, the forecast for the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic includes some stagnation expected for 2020 with a subsequent recovery in 2021. According to forecast estimates, the slowdown in the country's economy in 2020 will negatively affect the standard of living of the population. It is expected that the volume of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita will decrease by 3.0%, an amount equal to approximately 92,300 Kyrgyz soms, in 2020, and that cash income in real terms will decrease by 7.8%.

In 2020, a decrease in the number of jobs and the number of people employed in the economy is also expected.

In general, the Kyrgyz Republic's efforts to respond to the threat of the spread of coronavirus in the country are in line with its obligations under the International Health Regulations (IHR), including the obligation to improve emergency preparedness for health.

Putting the ‘leave no one behind’ approach into practice

The principle of ‘leave no one behind’ is a universal commitment of Agenda 2030 and has been a driving force for sustainable development in recent years in the Kyrgyz Republic. The people-centered strategic policy framework of the Kyrgyz Republic¹⁰, has outlined the sustainable development discourse for current and future generations, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups at risk, including disadvantaged children and families; people living with HIV/AIDS, drug addiction and mental illness; victims of violence and human trafficking; people with disabilities (PWD); families and children returning from war and conflict zones; refugees and internally displaced persons; migrants and their families; convicted persons and those released from places of detention, the elderly, women and youth living in remote rural areas while respecting diverse cultural, ethnic and religious traditions. The practical implementation of the commitment to ‘leave no one behind’ means reaching those left the furthest behind first, ensuring that policies and programs are planned and implemented progressively, and prioritizing the most vulnerable groups in society. The Government is firmly committed to addressing the identified causes of inequalities and social exclusion of these groups and to facilitating the full realization of the commitment to ‘leave no one behind’.

The fulfilment of this commitment in the Kyrgyz Republic, first of all implies the prioritization of improving the quality of life and supporting the fundamental rights of certain groups of society which have been most excluded from the development processes given that the Kyrgyz Republic in recent years has faced some challenges and a lack of resources to ensure the implementation of key areas of sustainable human development in the country.

During the preparation process of the VNR, the inter-institutional SDG working groups undertook

in-depth assessment to identify which groups were furthest behind in the Kyrgyz Republic, what kinds of problems they faced and how to address their needs or support their empowerment considering their geographic locations. The analysis focused on the interpretation of the available national data obtained under the framework of the Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MCIS, 2018) and supplemented with qualitative data in order to find areas of intersection of various problems and difficulties faced by the most vulnerable groups in the Kyrgyz Republic. The starting point of the analysis was inherent vulnerability as defined in Agenda 2030, including “...all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants...”, with particular attention paid to women, girls and the income poor. The analysis considered the multifaceted character of vulnerability, capturing four key factors, based on mixed methods of evidence¹¹.

The VNR working groups utilized a multidimensional approach for the LNOB assessment, which reflected the challenging nature of the task and the complexity of addressing all dimensions of the ‘leave no one behind’ concept and allowed for the inclusion of the full spectrum of risks and vulnerabilities that had been identified. The assessment phase included thematic consultations with relevant government agencies and ministries, civil society organizations, and United Nation agencies in the Kyrgyz Republic. A key consideration has been the intersectionality of the four key elements: discrimination; geography; social-economic status and life-death indicators; and fragility through which some groups or individuals confront multiple reinforcing disadvantages and deprivations at once.

¹⁰ The two main strategic development documents of the Kyrgyz Republic: the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2018–2040, and the National Development Program for 2018–2022, “Unity, Trust, Creation”, serving as a medium-term implementation program of the 2040 Strategy, have largely incorporated the Sustainable Development Goals and targets

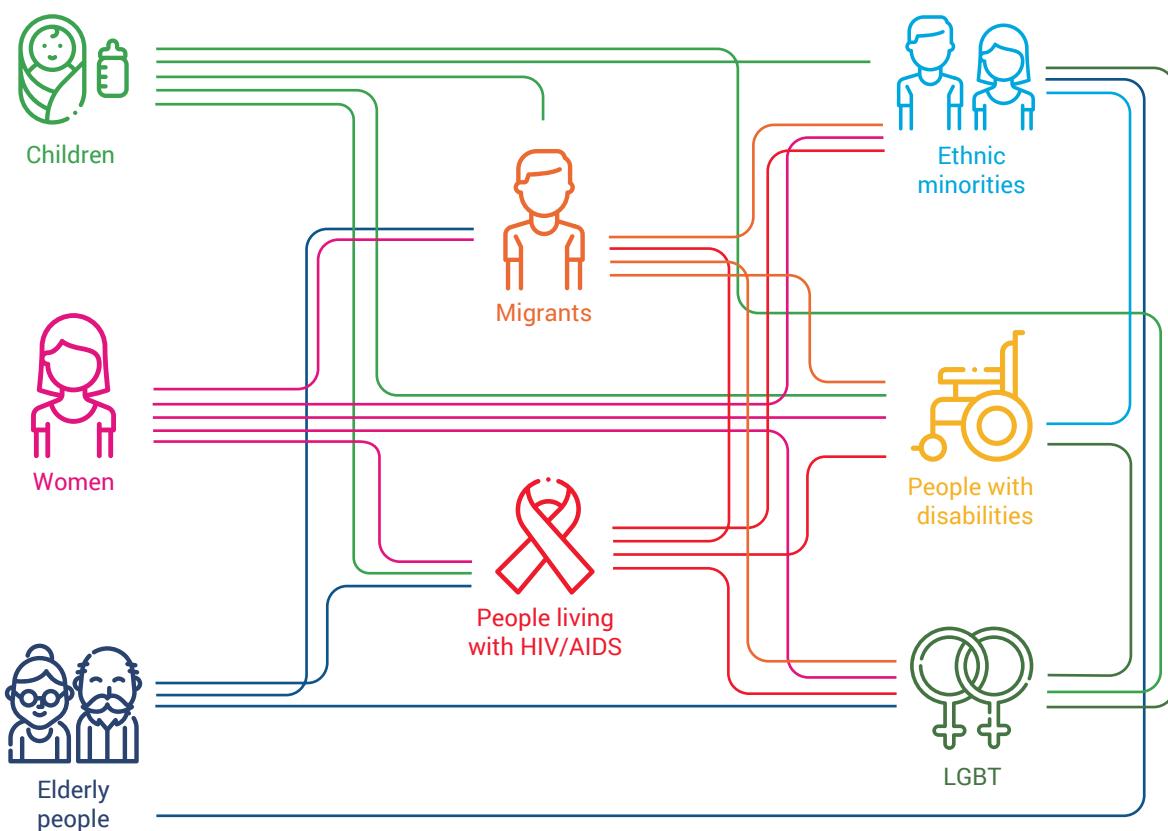
¹¹ The assessment included the national SDG indicators, additional data: the Multidimensional Poverty Index for the Kyrgyz Republic, the Assessment of Access to Opportunities and Basic Services in the Kyrgyz Republic, the assessment of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific , MAPS Mission Report , additional national studies, recent reports under the international human rights instruments, and various studies submitted by regional and international organizations

1) Discrimination

Although, the legal framework of the Kyrgyz Republic provides provisions on the prohibition of and protection from discrimination, the assessment mostly focused on the risks of experiencing discrimination or exclusion at meso and micro levels stemming from negative societal attitudes and behaviors. Certain vulnerable groups have been

identified in the context of the Kyrgyz Republic to be at risk of discrimination when it comes to accessing resources or enjoying rights. These include ethnic minorities and migrants, people with disabilities, the elderly, people living with HIV/AIDS, and those discriminated against on the basis of gender and/or sexual orientation.

Figure 8.
Horizontal inequalities



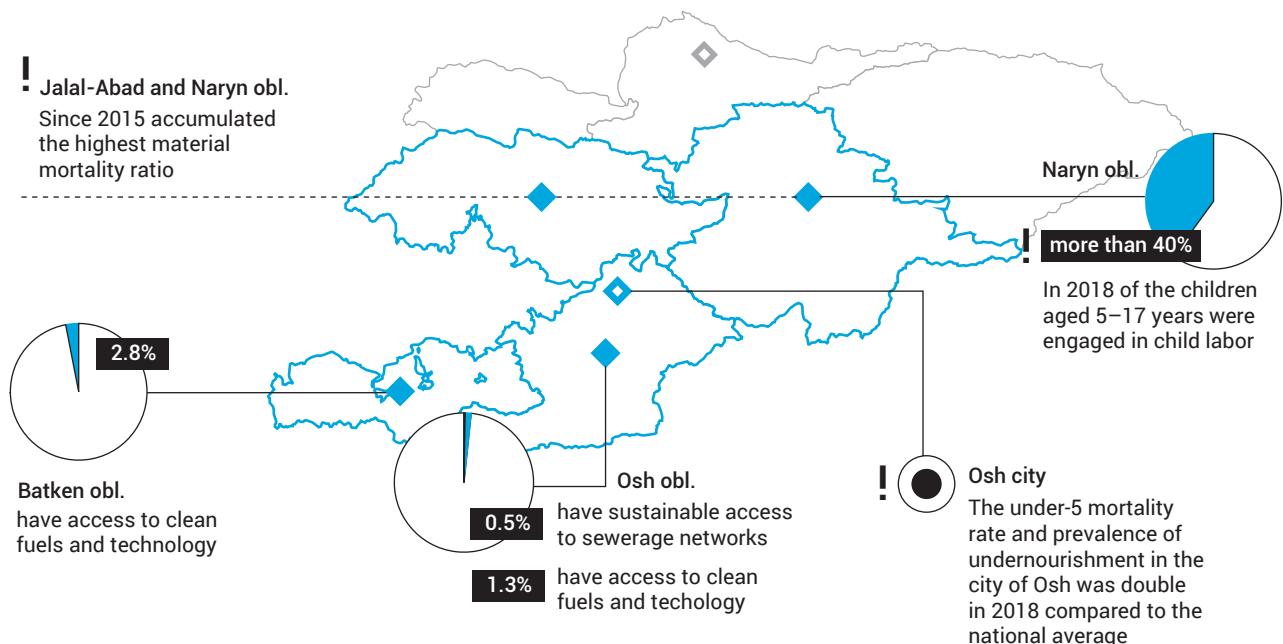
Snapshot: In 2019 the Kyrgyz Republic ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, further committing to the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities in all spheres of life of society. There are nearly 30,000 children with disabilities in the Kyrgyz Republic, with one-third of them being institutionalized. To provide a more enabling environment, in 2018 a government decree was adopted introducing the "personal assistant" service to children with disabilities. Personal assistance has been seen as an important social tool for the empowerment, independence and participation of disabled children in society. Additionally, it reduces unemployment among family members and/or legal caregivers, ensuring progress across multiple SDGs.

2) Geographical vulnerability

National data shows that there are substantial in-country geographic variations in the development level, with concentration of prevailing multidimensional poverty ‘hotspots’ in rural and remote areas in the Kyrgyz Republic. The poverty in these hotspots is exacerbated by infrastructure gaps and inadequate provision of public services. A mapping exercise assessed the scale of the geographic problem distribution in terms of availability of safe transport infrastructure, remittances received, gaps in access to proper basic

services (such as safe drinking water, sanitation and electricity), and access to health and education in the rural areas of the Kyrgyz Republic with the highest poverty rates and lowest incomes per capita. The analysis identified that four provinces out of seven are poorer, less resilient and less well equipped, which can determine the life opportunities of those populations conditioned by their geographical location.

Figure 9.
Interactive map



3) Socio-economic inequalities

The analysis of socio-economic inequalities considered the human dimensions of the ‘leave no one behind’ principle against individual backgrounds, skills and capacities that can lead to unequal access

to opportunities (such as employment status, income level and educational attainment), as well as life and death indicators.

4) Personal security and climate change

The final phase of the assessment evaluated the exacerbating environmental and security fragilities that often intersect with poverty and inequality, such as climate-related weather shocks and violent incidents. Vulnerability to environmental disasters, pollution and disease epidemics disproportionately

affects those left behind as they often have lower coping capacity, with rural women, the elderly and children being at the highest risk, especially in the poorer, most disaster-prone and populous regions, such as Osh and Jalal-Abad.

Snapshot: In 2019 the Kyrgyz Republic ratified the Paris Agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change with the commitment to support vulnerable populations threatened by the impacts of climate change through mitigation and adaptation policies and measures.

Snapshot: In just four years, the Kyrgyz Republic has become a global example in resolving all known cases of statelessness and addressing the broad development challenges of migration and displacement reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Kyrgyz Republic has moved from having nearly 14,000 people without nationality or with undetermined nationality in the country, including around 2,000 children in 2014, to zero in 2019. Statelessness is the root cause for numerous social, economic and political human rights violations and is a serious determinant of access to services. The LNOB principle has been clearly applied to the stateless people in the Kyrgyz Republic who had been left behind to endure multiple inequalities and exclusions that limited their rights and opportunities relative to others in society. By providing citizenship, as well as birth registration, the Kyrgyz Republic has become one of the first countries in the world to fully resolve the issue of statelessness. This has benefitted society as a whole, utilizing the inclusive and transformative nature of the SDG framework to ensure political participation, economic empowerment and social development for all segments of society in the country.

PEOPLE, FAMILY AND SOCIETY



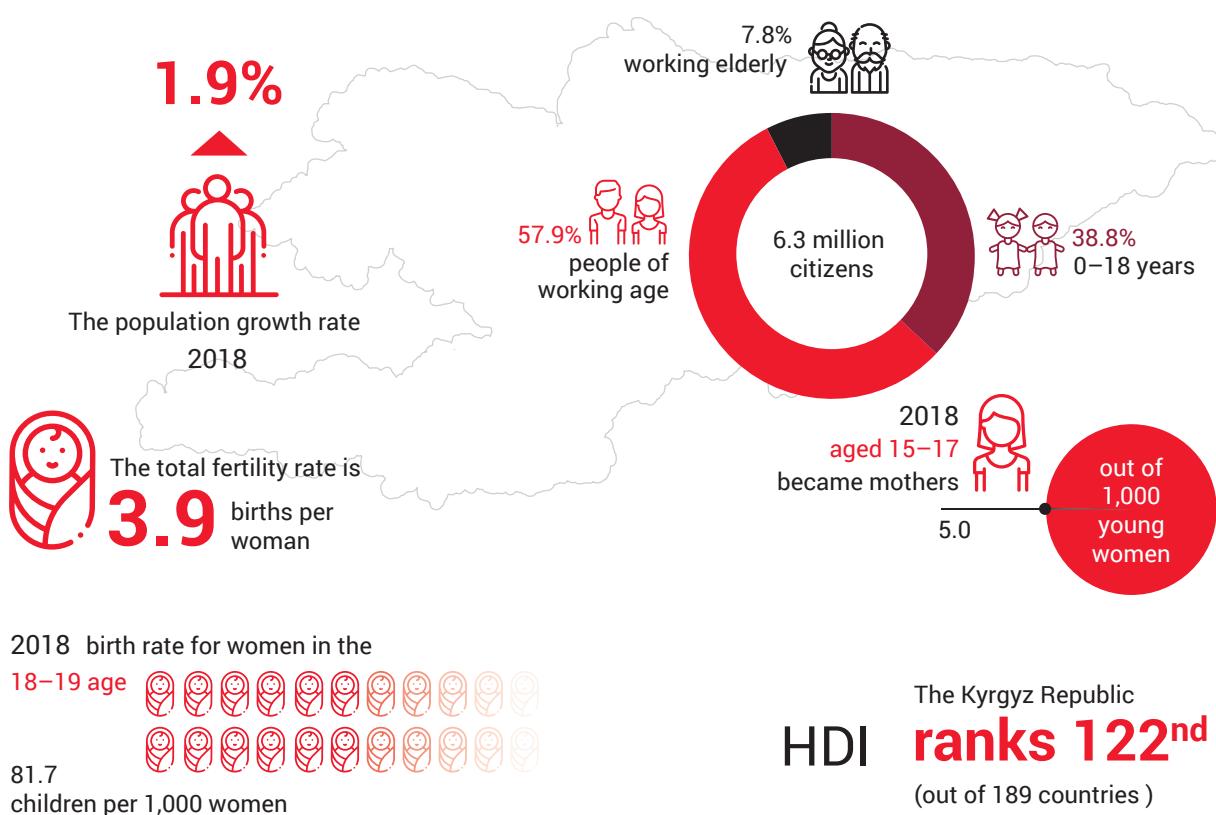


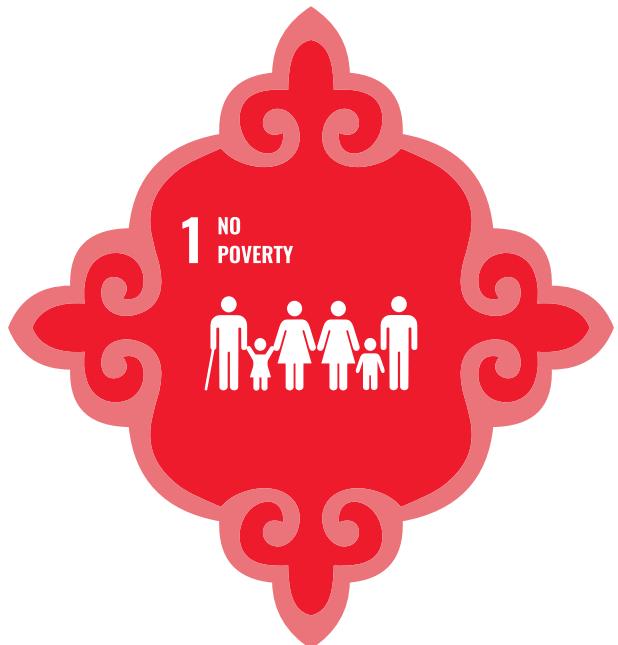
Human development necessitates access to services that improve the well-being of people and enhance skills, particularly for the younger generations, that will allow them to be competitive and effective in professional or other socially recognized activities.

The human capital sector covers issues of education, health and social protection. According to the Kyrgyz Republic's MAPS mission report, investing in human capital must become a priority to reduce future social consequences and maximize benefits in terms of quality of life, economic productivity, and peace and stability. Targeted interventions to reduce non-communicable diseases (NCDs), malnutrition and infant mortality will make a significant contribution to the quality and quantity of human capital by reducing the number of years of potential life lost due to disability (DALY), as well as by increasing life expectancy, and, thus, the country's Human Development Index (HDI) rating.

It is expected that the net enrollment ratio in primary school for both girls and boys will reach nearly global levels by 2030. Focused actions will help to achieve universal enrollment in schools, widespread completion of the education trajectory, and gender parity at primary and secondary education levels by 2030. This is key as issues of gender inequality and poverty are matters of concern in the Kyrgyz Republic.

It is worth noting that promotion of gender equality in all areas has been a key priority, and commitment for the realization of the "leave no one behind" concept as one of the fundamental principles in the implementation of the cross-cutting nature of the SDGs.





Goal 1.

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

One of the key priorities of the current social policy of the state is improving the living standards of the population and overcoming poverty.

Generally, between 2013–2018, the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line decreased from 37.0% to 22.4%, and the extreme poverty level fell from 2.8% to 0.6%. Child poverty remains an issue, reaching 28.3% in 2018. This is due to a high dependency ratio, as well as the larger number of children aged 0–17 in poor households. The poverty level among men and women does not reflect a significant disparity, with a difference of less than one percentage point in the share of poor among men and women (women: 22.5%, men: 22.2%)¹².

The cost value of the general poverty line in 2018 amounted to 56.8% of the minimum subsistence level, while the cost value of extreme poverty

amounted to 30.3% of the minimum subsistence level.

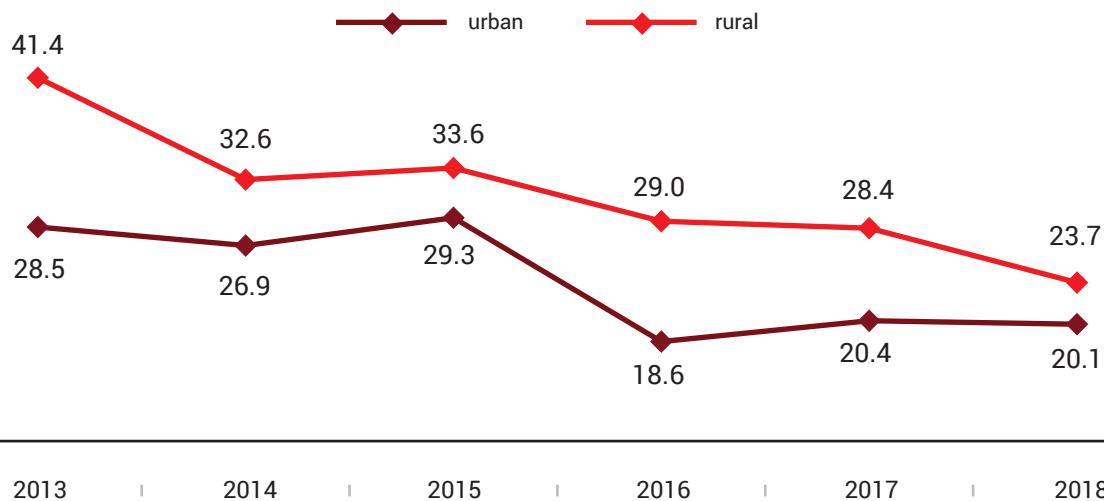
The share of the population living below the international poverty line with an income below \$ 1.9 per day (at purchasing power parity) was fairly small (0.28% in 2018). A significant reduction in poverty over the past six years has occurred to a greater extent due to a decrease in rural poverty (by 17.7 percentage points), leading to a significant narrowing of the gap between urban and rural poverty in the past five years. In 2013, the gap between the poverty level in urban and rural areas was 12.9 percentage points, and in 2018 it narrowed to just 3.6 percentage points.

¹² The living standard of population, NSC, 2019



Snapshot: Between 2014 and 2018 within the framework of the “Food/Money for Labor” project, 3,884 infrastructure, training and income-generating projects were implemented. As a result, 758,700 beneficiaries received 24,950 tons of food (such as enriched flour and vegetable oil) and \$1,631,480 (110.9 million soms) of funds for community services (restoration of irrigation canals, roads and other infrastructure). Twenty-six (26) mini-processing workshops/centers were opened and launched in 5 regions of the country for activities such as drying fruits and vegetables, and preserving and processing milk and wool for the needs of local communities.

Figure 10.
Poverty level in urban and rural areas, % (2013–2018)



The Kyrgyz Republic has almost eradicated extreme poverty. At the moment, approximately 35,000 people live below the extreme poverty line, and the level of extreme poverty in 2018 was 0.6%. The overwhelming majority of the extremely poor (84.6%) reside in rural areas.

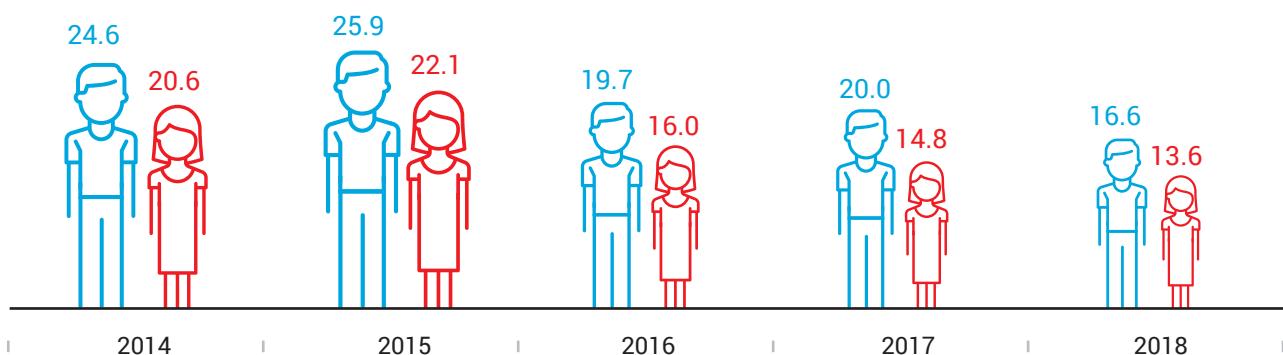
A specific indicator of the standard of living in the country is poverty among the employed population.

Not only do low-income people fall into the category of working poor, but also those with several dependents in the family who are thus unable to provide a minimum level of income for each family member. The poverty level of the employed population in 2018 was 15.5%. This was higher by 3 percentage points for males. Such gender imbalance has been persistent for the past several years.

Snapshot: To monitor progress toward targets to reduce the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living below the poverty line and/or in extreme poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions, the Multidimensional Poverty Index methodology has been approved. The National MPI data for the Kyrgyz Republic cover five dimensions of well-being: monetary poverty, education, health, food security and housing conditions.

Figure 11.

Poverty level of the employed population by sex, % (2014–2018)



To reduce poverty and improve the livelihoods of socially disadvantaged persons, the state actively provides social benefits and services. Between 2013 and 2018, the number of recipients of low-income benefits decreased by 17 percentage points, amounting to a reduction of 276,500 children in this

category (12.0% of the total number of children). Coverage of the extremely poor population receiving low-income benefits increased from 15.8% to 31.0%. The average allowance amount increased by 56%, positively affecting the population through a reduction of the extreme poverty level.

Snapshot: In 2017–2019, a pilot project was implemented to test an alternative “Cash+” social contract model. Families that joined a social contract under the “Cash+” model were provided, in addition to monthly payments, with production support options developed based on beneficiary profiles, taking into account the agro-environmental conditions and local market needs. This social contract was conducted with 150 low-income families, 125 of which (83.3%) successfully implemented social adaptation programs for crop production aimed at increasing household incomes. The results of the monitoring showed that more than 79.3% of families followed a positive development trend, over 70% of households improved food security, 74% improved agricultural productivity and profitability, and 27% of families increased their income above the guaranteed minimum income (GMI) level.

In general, the country regularly increases the size of pensions, benefits and measures are taken to develop the social services, create conditions for education and training of people with disabilities (PWD), increase employment and introduce minimum social standards for PWD services as well as other groups.

Starting from January 2019 there has been a new type of social service – the provision of a “personal assistant” to take care of children with disabilities who need constant care and supervision¹³. The

“personal assistant” service is used by more than 6,500 children in need.

Since 2013, measures have been taken to introduce elements of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) in assessing disability and developing an individual rehabilitation plan (IRP).

Access to social services has also been improved at the local level through the purchase of services from the non-state sector through the state social

13 Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of November 23, 2018 No. 556



procurement plan. Between 2013–2018, financing of the state social procurement plan increased 2.6 times.

At the beginning of 2019, there were 499,100 citizens above the upper limit for working age, making up 7.8% of the total population of the Kyrgyz Republic. It is expected that the proportion of those aged 65 and over will reach 9% of the population by 2035.

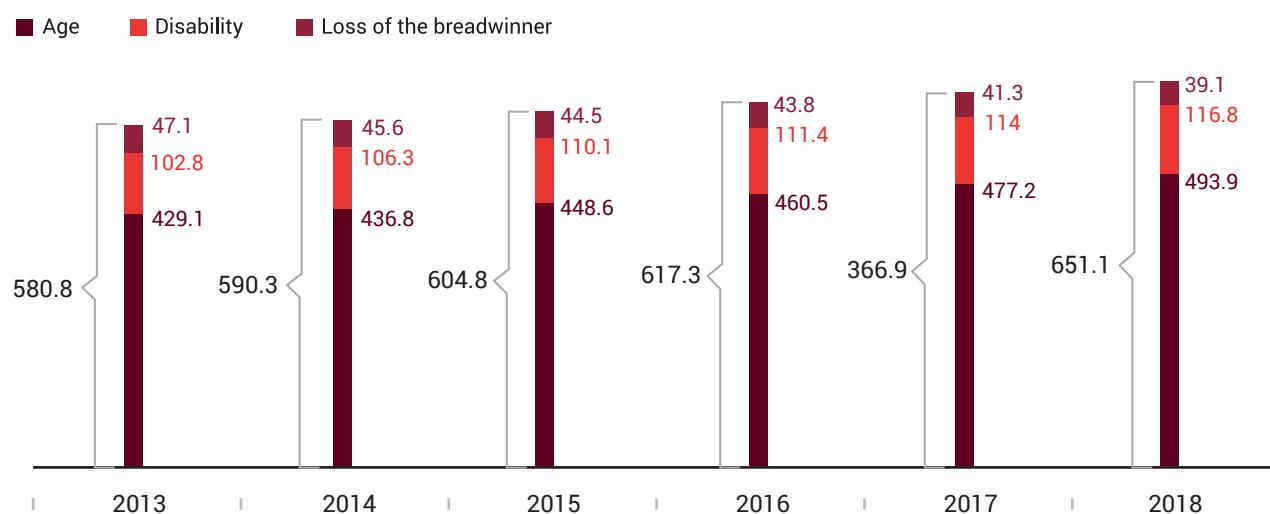
About 70% of citizens above the working age are women. This is due to the longer life expectancy and earlier retirement age for women. In the 80 plus group, the number of women is almost twice higher than the number of men.

By the end of 2018 retirees made up about 10% of the country's population, 75.9% of whom were pension recipients, of which about 9.4% continued to work.

As part of the pension system reform, and in order to ensure adequate living standards of retirees, an annual indexation of pensions is carried out, with pensions of category I disabled persons supplemented to the minimum living standard level and pension allocation procedures being eased.

Figure 12.

The number of retirees by pension type (2013–2018), in thousands of people



Social insurance spending in 2018 amounted to 9% of GDP and increased by 56.1% as compared to 2013. The number of retirees increased by 12%, and the average monthly pension by 26% (2013: 4,432 soms, 2018: 5,604 soms).

The share of retirees receiving pensions above the subsistence level for retirees (4,282.99 soms) increased by 20%. The average pension in relation to the minimum subsistence level for retirees (MSLR) has increased by almost 21%.

Figure 13.

The number of pension recipients above MLSR, % (2013–2018), thousand people

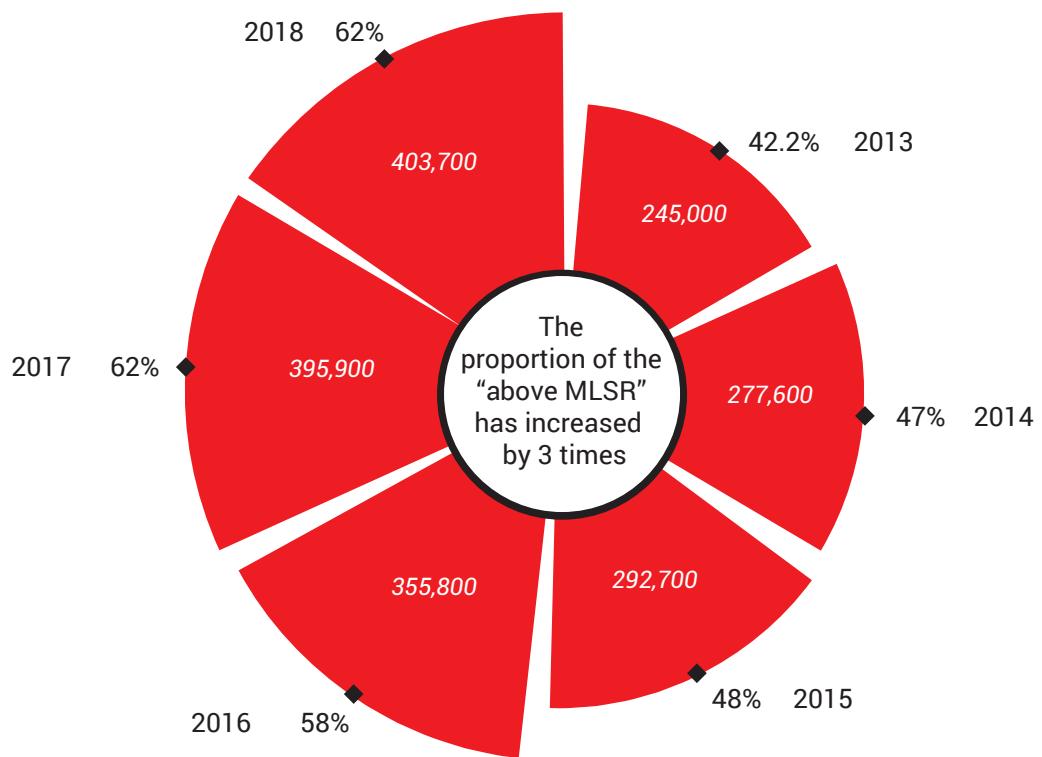
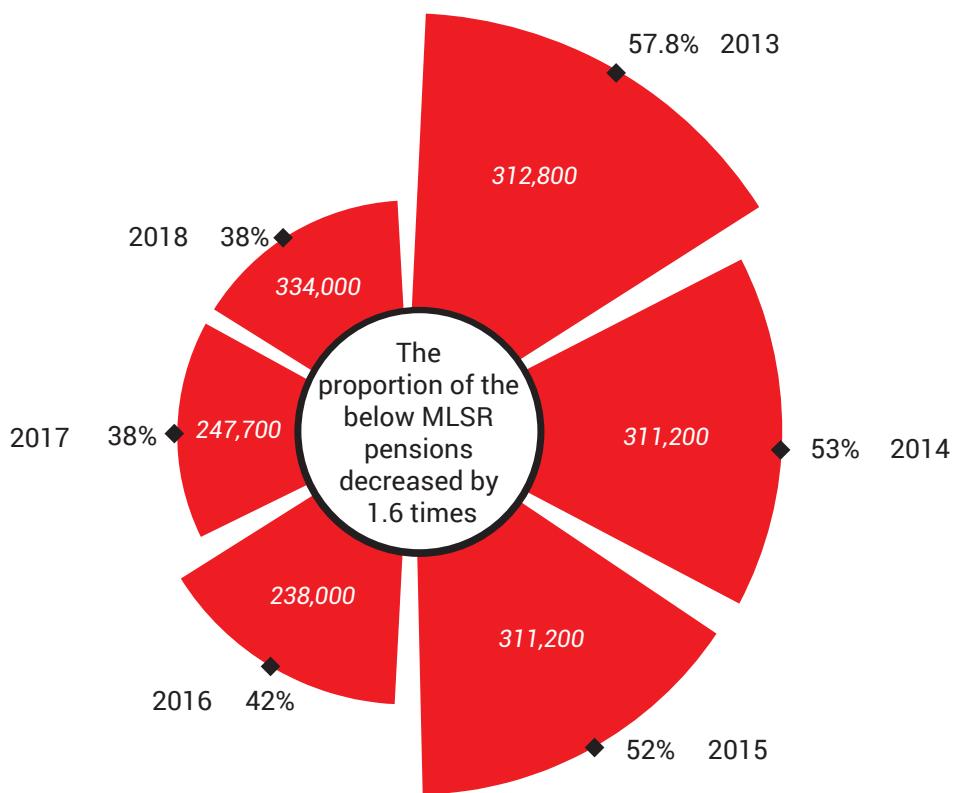


Figure 14.

The number of pension recipients below MLSR, % (2013–2018), thousand people





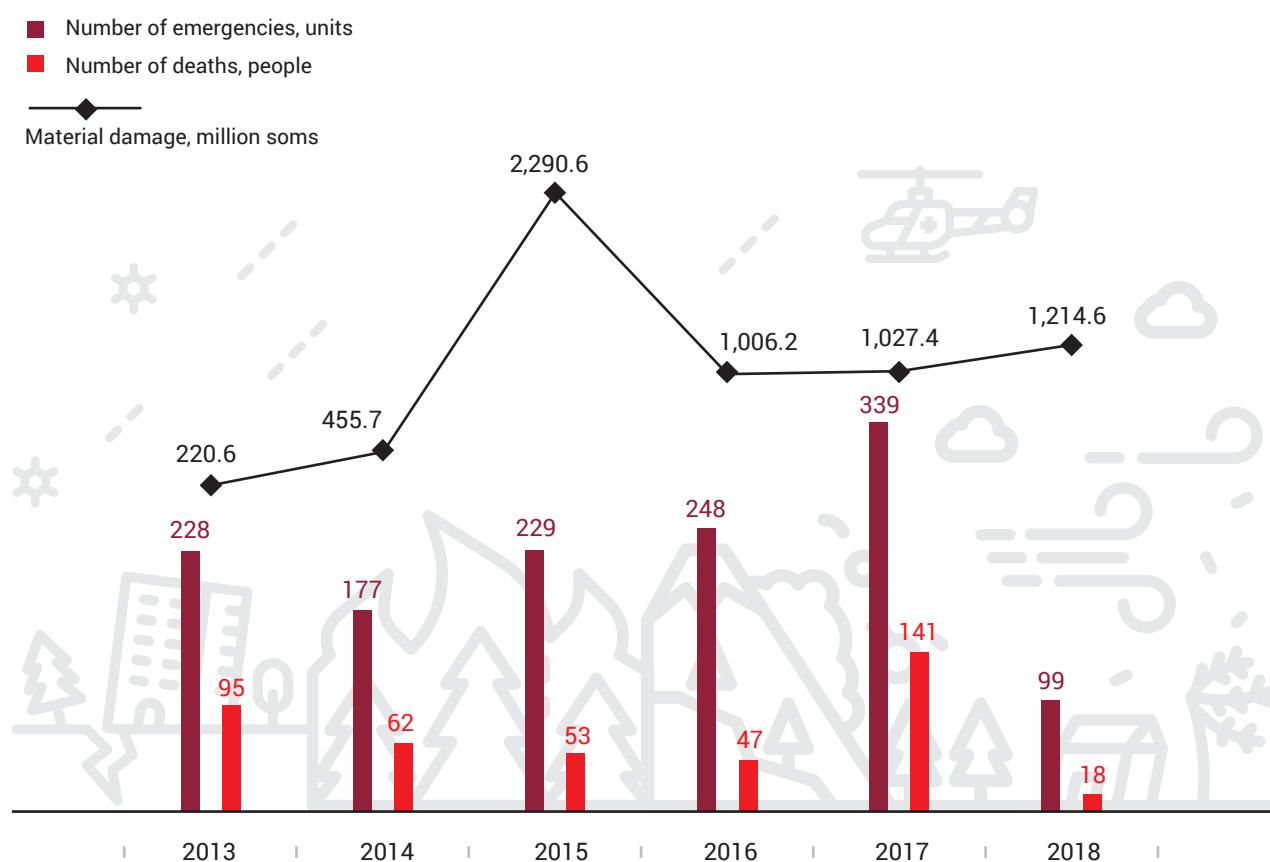
The state budget of the Kyrgyz Republic has been socially oriented for several years. The total share of expenditures on basic services (education, healthcare and social protection) varied in 2013–2018 in the range of 45–51% of total government spending. At the same time, the bulk of the allocated public funds went to salaries and social benefits.

Due to its geographic location, the Kyrgyz Republic is prone to numerous natural disasters. Serious geological, man-made, climatological and global climate change-related threats have had a consistent negative impact on the population and the economy of the country. The population and infrastructure are particularly disaster risk-sensitive.

As elsewhere in the world, the country's poorest are the most vulnerable population to any extreme events, including those caused by climate change.

Figure 15.

The number of emergencies, number of deaths and amount of material damage caused by disasters (2013–2018)



Six out of eight types of slowly developing threats are present in the country. These are land degradation and forest diseases, rising temperatures, river flow shifts, shrinking glacial areas, changing biodiversity, and drought. Climate change has already affected

exposure to meteorological hazards, and the trend is only expected to accelerate, mainly due to ongoing global warming.

II. Challenges

(Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3) A significant proportion (68.9%) of the population's income is generated from labor activity. At the same time, the high share of overall employment in the informal sector and high unemployment have caused labor market instability, negatively affecting the population's welfare and the poverty reduction attempts.

The social protection system cannot fully provide support for the poor and faces a number of challenges:

- ability to provide only low state benefits with insignificant impact on improving recipients' living standards;
- insufficient targeting of social assistance, which is associated with income concealment, low coverage of those in need, and spontaneous external and internal labor migration;
- insufficient development of qualified social services for vulnerable categories of the population provided at the community level;
- lack of funding for measures in the labor market.

Poverty among retirees is largely due to inadequate pensions and limited employment opportunities. The issue of low pensions is broadly attributable to:

- increased actuarial imbalance in income sources and pension system liabilities (farms and individual entrepreneurs enjoy preferential tariff rates on insurance contributions, providing only about 4% of contributions while about 40% of the Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic resources is spent on their pensions);
- a decrease in the replacement rate (the ratio of the average pension to the average wage), which amounted to 34.5% in 2018. In certain periods, this indicator in the Kyrgyz Republic reached 40.4% (2011) and 39.1% (2012–2013); 38% of retirees receive pensions equal to or lower than the MSLR;
- a reduction in the actual number of those paying insurance contributions to the number of retirees: 1.0 payer of insurance contributions per retiree in 2018 against 1.3 in 2010.

(Target 1.4) The main vulnerability factors include non-compliance with the safety standards

and rules by the population and businesses, inadequate land-use planning, deterioration of infrastructure, production equipment depreciation and land degradation, all of which increase disaster susceptibility.

In addition to the short-term consequences, such as direct economic losses, emergencies have a negative impact on the long-term development of a society and its safety. Hence, disaster risk reduction and sustainable human development are complementary goals.

(Target 1.5) The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as civil and sectoral legislation, stipulates that all citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic have equal rights to own and dispose of land and other forms of property, including access to natural resources, as well as equal rights to new technologies and financial services, including microfinance.

III. Next steps

- continuation of work on increasing minimum levels of social protection to overcome poverty;
- increasing minimum levels of social protection to overcome poverty;
- developing social services at the community level;
- improving methodologies for measuring poverty, the minimum wage and the consumer basket;
- taking steps to incorporate the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into national legislation;
- ensuring the financial sustainability of the pension system, taking into account socio-economic and demographic trends in the country;
- increasing coordination and capacity of social protection and emergency protection systems to reduce the impact of natural disasters, including those related to climate change.



Goal 2.

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

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

Ensuring food security and balanced nutrition for the population is one of the priorities of state policies.

The quality, quantity and variety of consumed food depend on the well-being of a household. The energy value of the nutrition in non-poor households in 2018 was 29.5% higher than that in poor households, and 50.9% higher than in extremely poor households.

When analyzing the nutrition of adults aged 18 years and over, the body mass index was applied.¹⁴ More than half (52.1%) of the adult population had normal body weight for their size.

Among adults, overweightness and obesity are more widespread than malnutrition. People of pre-retirement and retirement age prevail among the overweight population, both among men and women.¹⁵

The proportion of the population consuming less than 2,100 kcal decreased by 1.5 percentage points between 2014 and 2018. For women this decreased by 0.5 percentage points and for men by 2.8 percentage points¹⁶. The diet of the country's population includes high levels of trans fatty acids (TFAs).

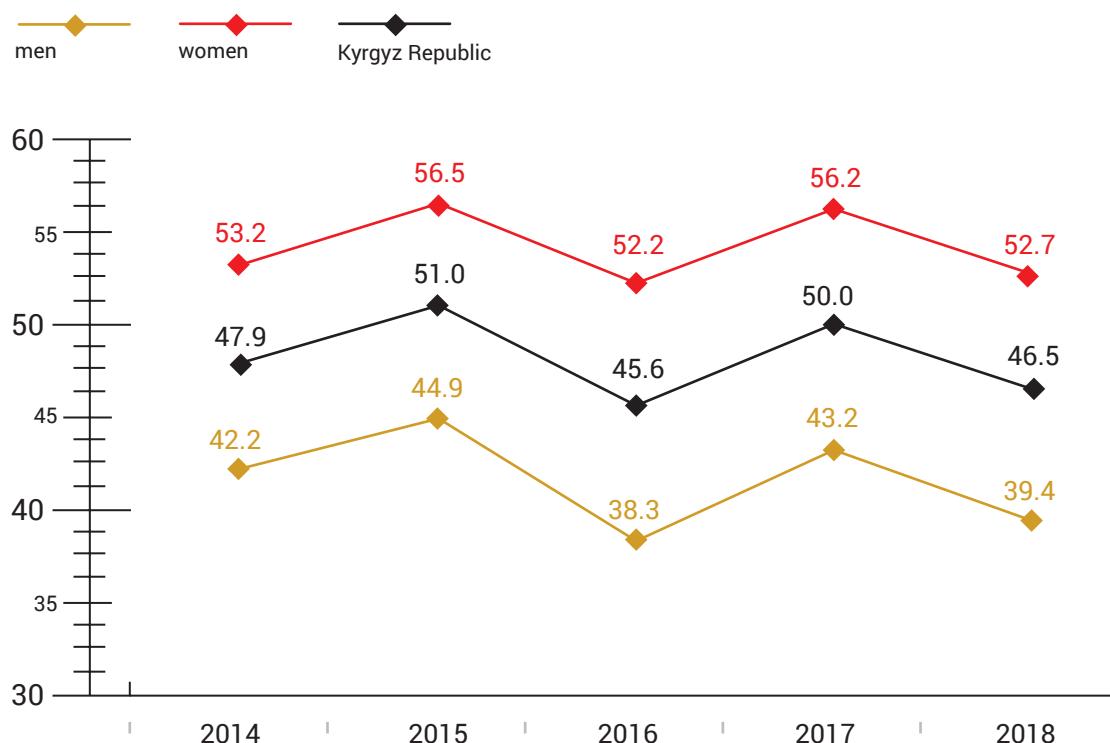
¹⁴ The quotient of the division of body weight (kg) by the square of growth (m^2)

¹⁵ The living standard of population, NSC, 2019

¹⁶ Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2014–2018, NSC, 2019

Figure 16.

Overweight population by gender, % (2014–2018)



Malnutrition and weight deficiency in the Kyrgyz Republic lie within the biological norms and do not exceed 5% across all groups of children. Low body weight due to inadequate nutrition was observed in 2% of children under 5 years of age, with low body weight more typical for children under 1.5 years old.

Since 2013, the Government has been implementing a program to optimize school nutrition to provide adequate nutrition to students. With the support of local authorities and development partners, conditions for warm meals in schools are being created. Warm meals are currently organized in 1,371 (60%) of the 2,265 schools in the country.

All 1,497 standard kindergartens of the Kyrgyz Republic provide a balanced diet, and the population is informed about proper childcare. An updated "Preschool Education and Child Care" state standard has been developed. It includes basic requirements for catering in preschool educational institutions following the Customs Union Technical Regulations and Compliance of the Diet with Daily Energy Consumption.

As an agricultural country, the Kyrgyz Republic is dependent on various factors affecting food systems that may impede the improvement of diet and nutritional outcomes. Sharp increases in food and fuel prices in the global and regional markets can lead to instability in food production and staple food market prices. Climate change harms natural resources and agricultural production; thus, affecting the main source of livelihood for the majority of the country's population. Urbanization also affects the food environment and the diet of the population, increasing the risks of overnutrition and development of non-communicable diseases. At the same time, expanding urban markets provide opportunities to increase added value for farmers and food producers.

The agricultural growth rate is lower in the Kyrgyz Republic than for the entire economy, given the considerably high population growth rates. Between 2012-2017, the country's economy grew by 30.8%, and the growth of agricultural production amounted to 13.9% (in real prices).¹⁷ The population growth in the country requires a higher agricultural production growth rate for basic foodstuffs and greater productivity.



Snapshot: Under the “One Village - One Product” project, aimed at reducing unemployment in the regions, specialized groups (*jamaats*) have been created for the development and production of regional brands. Hundreds of people have acquired new professions and a regular source of income. In the Issyk-Kul region alone, more than 2,300 people were employed under the project. The total sales of manufacturers’ products of the Kyrgyz Republic under the project for 8 months in 2019 amounted to 24.7 million soms. Felt products and honey were exported to various countries, including Japan, the USA, China, Russia and European counties.



II. Challenges

(Targets 2.1, 2.2) There is an issue of unbalanced diet, with a high content of trans fatty acids, in the Kyrgyz Republic. This is due to both poor awareness of the negative effects of malnutrition and the consumption of excess nutrition and harmful food components.

Issues with the provision of clean drinking water and sanitation in settlements remains a significant threat in providing quality nutrition due to the microbial and chemical contamination of tap water.

(Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.5) For four out of the nine types of products (food safety indicators), the Kyrgyz Republic provides for its needs. It imports the remaining five to cover the rest of its food needs. The country covers its need for potatoes, vegetables and melons, milk and sugar, while meat, eggs, vegetable oil and bread products in terms of grain are imported.

Women employed in rural areas are more often involved in small-scale processing of agricultural products, as well as in fruit and vegetable cultivation on small land plots. In 2018, the share of women

¹⁷ The Food Security and Nutrition Program (2019–2023) of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, June 27, 2019 No. 320.

employed in the agriculture sector made up 39.2% of the total number of employees, although only 20.6 per cent of the active economic entities in agriculture were led by women (compared with 79.4 per cent by men).

- intensifying production by updating the breeding stock in terms of livestock and poultry and use of high-quality seeds by farmers.

III. Next steps

- ensuring state control over the safety of produced and imported bread wheat and its processed products to be addressed, *inter alia*, through the establishment of a system of state laboratory quality control of purchased, delivered and shipped grain and its processed products for the state reserve;
- improving availability and diversity of food for public consumption;
 - ensuring food accessibility for the population;
 - improving the nutritional status of the population through evidence-based direct and indirect nutritional activities such as promoting good nutritional practices; increasing intake of vitamins and minerals; providing micronutrients through food enrichment for all; therapeutic nutrition for wasting children using special foods; improving nutrition among pregnant women, especially in rural areas; raising accessibility of health services; increasing nutrition in education (school meals, teaching schoolchildren healthy eating skills); improving hygiene and sanitation; providing clean drinking and irrigation water; building dietary diversification; diversifying agricultural production; improving access to nutritious food for everyone; supporting farming as a source of income for women and families;
 - improving the safety of food products;
 - fostering agricultural production of basic food products, the domestic production of which remains insufficient (bread and bakery products, fruits and berries, sugar, vegetable oil, eggs), using existing agricultural financing tools, including soft loans;
 - developing and implementing an industry target program for the production of fruits and berries aimed at creating conditions for gardening;
 - improving the provision of seeds, development of processing enterprises, use of new irrigated land, and efficiency of pastures and water resources;



Goal 3.

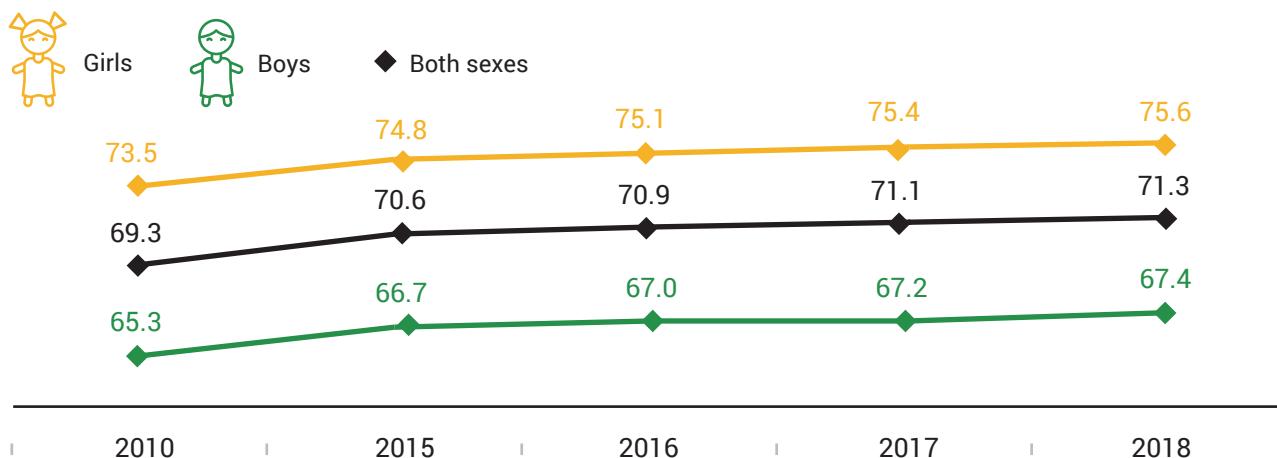
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

Healthcare is a priority area of the state policy in the Kyrgyz Republic and the country has made certain achievements in this regard.

Similar to other countries, the life expectancy of women in the Kyrgyz Republic is higher than that of men. In 2018, life expectancy at birth was 67.4 years for boys and 75.6 years for girls. The difference in life expectancy of boys and girls at birth is 8 years and decreases with time.

Figure 17.
Life expectancy at birth by sex¹⁸ (2010, 2015–2018)



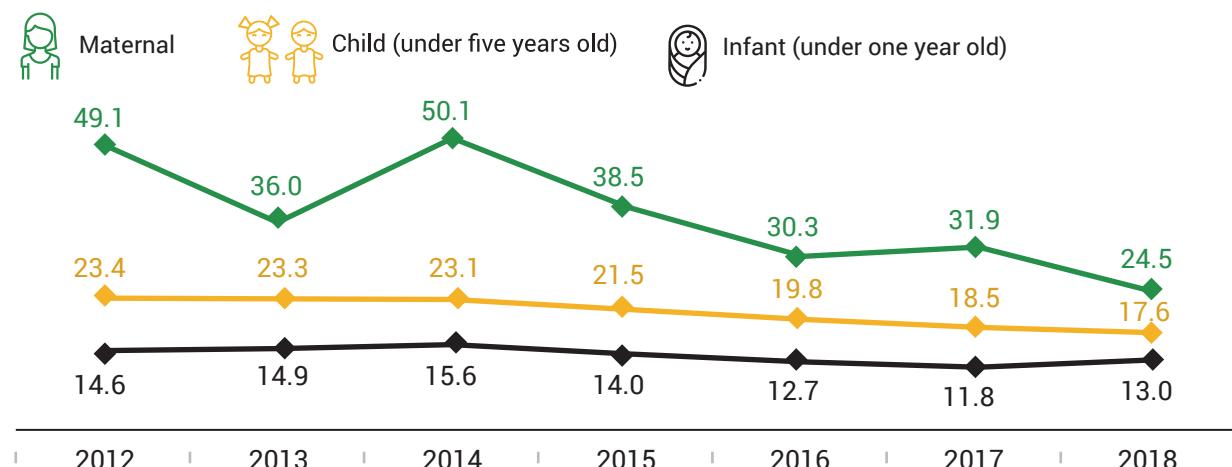
One of four priority dimensions of the previous “Den Sooluk” state health sector program (2012–2018)

was improving maternal and child health (including reducing maternal mortality).

¹⁸ Social Trends in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2014–2018: NSC, 2019

Figure 18.

Indicators of maternal, child (under five years old) and infant mortality (under one year old) per 100,000 live births (2012–2018)¹⁹



The maternal mortality rate has been steadily decreasing, down to 24.5 cases per 100 thousand live births in 2018 as compared to 49.1 in 2012. Due to the introduction of advanced technologies for evidence-based perinatal care, there has been a steady decrease in maternal mortality, indicating that long term targets in terms of maternal mortality reduction are achievable.

In 2018, 99% of all pregnant women made at least one antenatal visit, 100% of deliveries were attended by qualified health workers, and 96% of women were visited by medical staff 2 days after delivery. However, only 70% of all women received pregnancy insurance.²⁰

The Kyrgyz Republic was among the countries that achieved MDG-4, reducing infant and child mortality by two thirds as compared to 1990.²¹ The country managed to reduce the neonatal mortality rate in comparison with 2012 by 11% (2012: 14.6 per 1,000 live births; 2018: 13.0 per 1000 live births), and child mortality by almost a quarter (2012: 23.4 per 1,000 live births; 2018: 17.6 per 1,000 live births). At the moment, the state has ensured public access to immunization, covering more than 95% of children. As a result, the share of infant mortality from infectious and parasitic diseases was about 2%. Measures to promote and support breastfeeding

increased breastfeeding rates from 41.1% in 2014 to 46% in 2018.

The epidemic of HIV/AIDS in the Kyrgyz Republic is characterized as a low and concentrated epidemic. As of January 1, 2020²², there were 9,680 officially registered people with HIV, about 40% of whom are undergoing antiretroviral therapy. For women, the number of newly infected stabilized at a level of less than 10, while for men this number grew significantly from 9.8 in 2013 to 16 in 2018.

Tuberculosis incidence fell from 104.3 per 100,000 in 2012 to 83.0 in 2018. Mortality from tuberculosis has been steadily decreasing, from 10.8 cases per 100,000 people in 2012 to 5.8 cases in 2018. Payment options for diagnosing and treating tuberculosis at the Primary Health Care (PHC) level and at specialized hospitals were reviewed. Clinical cost-based groups for tuberculosis were identified and a new payment model for such services is being implemented.

Despite the decline in mortality due to non-communicable diseases over the past 20 years, they are still responsible for 80% of all deaths in the country. More than half of these (51.6%) are associated with cardiovascular diseases. A road map for optimizing assistance for acute myocardial

¹⁹ The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2018 Report): NSC, UNICEF

²⁰ The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2018 Report): NSC, UNICEF

²¹ UNICEF Global Progress Report "A Promise Renewed" 2015

²² AIDS Center data



infarction and stroke has been developed and is being implemented in the country.

There is a steady tendency towards a reduction of the mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases by 13.8%, amounting to 265.7 per 100,000 people at the end of 2018. There is an increase in the mortality from malignant neoplasms by 7.5%, amounting to 65.6 per 100,000 people at the end of 2018. Due to enhanced preventive measures (introduction of pneumococcal vaccine) and improved early detection and treatment, the mortality rate from chronic respiratory diseases has fallen by more than 37%, mainly among children under the age of 5. At the same time, mortality rates from neoplasms (cancer) and diabetes increased by more than 10% and almost 38% respectively, over the same period.

According to STEPS 2013 data, the percentage of men who smoke (48.2%) is much higher than that of women (2.7%). In 2006, the country enacted a law to protect citizens' health from the harmful effects of tobacco. Smoking is prohibited in educational and healthcare institutions, children's leisure organizations, and some public areas. The country has also introduced warning labels on cigarette packages and a limited advertising ban.

With regards to the prevention of alcohol consumption, in 2014, the total per capita alcohol consumption per year in the Kyrgyz Republic amounted to five liters, which can be considered relatively moderate compared to the average per capita alcohol consumption in the World Health Organization (WHO) European Region at 10.7 liters per year.²³ Measures which have been taken to reduce the harmful consumption of alcohol include raising taxes on alcohol for domestic products, restrictions on the advertising of alcohol beverages, and a ban on the sale of alcohol in public transport, government offices, parks, city squares, children's areas, and educational, medical, sports and cultural institutions and organizations, as well as the adoption of stricter legislation on blood alcohol levels when driving (maximum 0.3 g/l).

The primary incidence of drug addiction fell from 865 in 2009 to 269 in 2017. Per each 100,000 persons, the rate fell from 16.1 to 4.3, or by a factor of 3.7. The number of registered drug-addicts also decreased from 10,417 in 2009 to 8,818 in 2017 (-1,599, -15.3%).²⁴

Snapshot: To develop responsive mental health services, in close proximity to the place of residence, in 2017–2018, a project piloting integrated services was offered to people with severe mental disorders in 8 primary health care facilities. The results of the pilot project revealed a decrease in hospitalizations by 51%, a decrease in length of hospitalizations by 52%, and a decrease in treatment costs confirmed by 54.7% of the surveyed patients and 41% of the people supporting them.

Suicide is one of the acute issues globally, with suicide rates acting as an indicator of both public mental health and social well-being. Compared to 2012, the rate of mortality due to suicide decreased by almost 35%, and by 2018 amounted to 6.0 deaths per 100,000 persons.

One of the leading causes of death from injuries in the Kyrgyz Republic is from injuries due to traffic accidents. In 2012–2018, mortality due to road traffic accidents in the Kyrgyz Republic decreased by one third, from 16.5 to 11 deaths per 100,000, with 812 deaths registered per year.²⁵

²³ Alcohol Taxation Policy in the Kyrgyz Republic WHO, 2017

²⁴ <http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/kontrol-nad-oborotom-narkoticheskikh-sredstv-psihotropnykh-veshestv-i-ih-prekursorov-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/>

²⁵ Offenses and the rule of law in the Kyrgyz Republic, NSC, 2019

Addressing the issues of public sexual and reproductive health, including among adolescents, remains an important task. These include issues of early motherhood and low awareness among adolescents about healthy sexual and reproductive behavior. In 2018, 38% of women of reproductive age reported using up-to-date contraception methods. Women in urban areas and women with higher levels of education and income were more likely to use modern birth control methods.²⁶ The proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years old) whose family planning needs were met by modern methods had increased to 67% in 2018 as compared to 42% in 2014.

The total fertility rate in the Kyrgyz Republic is 3.9 births per woman. This rate is higher in rural areas (4.4), for women with low levels of education (4.2), and for those with lower education (4.5). In 2018, the birth rate among adolescents (15–19 years old) was 35.9 per 1,000 women – a decrease from 42.1 in 2012.

Achieving universal health coverage (UHC) is among the country's top priorities. The Kyrgyz Republic is a member of the International Health Partnership for UHC 2030 and is a signatory to the Global Compact for progress towards universal health coverage. The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) assessment index 2017 ranked the Kyrgyz Republic at 68.6 (on a scale from 0 to 100).²⁷

Mortality due to limited access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in the Kyrgyz Republic decreased from 2.8 in 2012 to 0.8 cases per 100,000 people in 2018.

Measures are being taken to address the growing cost of medicines. Efforts are being made to improve access of patients to pain medication for medicinal purposes, primarily through the modernization of legislation and digitization (electronic licensing and prescription) training of medical staff and palliative care practitioners. Three new laws on

regulating medicines and healthcare technologies were introduced in 2017.²⁸ Additionally, a national list of essential medicines was revised in 2018 and an initiative was suggested to update the price of supplementary drugs, with a focus on medicines for high-burden diseases.

One of the key factors in public access to high-quality medical services is health care personnel. The healthcare system of the Kyrgyz Republic suffers from high staff turnover and a general shortage of medical workers. This is exacerbated by a lack of new medical personnel and is connected to the sector's low wages. As a result, there are not enough medical personnel to meet public needs. In 2018 there were 2.2 doctors and 5.6 paramedical workers per 1,000 people as compared to 2.4 and 5.7, respectively, in 2012.

II. Challenges

Cross-cutting issues and approaches to addressing public health protection are not sufficiently considered.

(Target 3.1) Maternal mortality remains one of the key development challenges. Despite the achievements of recent years, there are still many factors slowing down progress toward the goal of significantly reducing maternal deaths.

(Target 3.2) Child health protection also suffers from issues such as insufficient levels of knowledge and practical skills among primary health care providers and hospitals in terms of managing the most common diseases and provision of emergency prehospital and hospital child care. These factors lead to excessive medicalization, as well as inefficient treatment and use of resources. Among other issues are the rise of vaccine rejections due to religious beliefs and a lack of parental awareness regarding childcare, dangerous signs of illness (leading to late referrals

²⁶ The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2018 Report): NSC, UNICEF.

²⁷ <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/sdg/>



to health-care providers) and proper infant and child nutrition.

(Target 3.3) Despite the fact that the country manages to keep the spread of HIV infection at a fairly low level, there are a number of issues that can negatively affect the situation:

- the high level of stigmatization and discrimination of People living with HIV (PLWHIV) makes people with a potential risk of HIV infection fear HIV testing and surveillance, adding to the epidemic;

- lack of proper understanding of HIV infection is also a social issue, rather than only a public health issue.

The Kyrgyz Republic has made certain strides in curbing the tuberculosis epidemic through the implementation of health sector reform programs in recent years, but some issues persist:

- inconsistency of the existing regulatory framework for managing state funded public procurement of medicines and laboratory diagnostic services;

- factors beyond the control of the program, such as poverty, living and work conditions of illegal migrants.

(Target 3.4) NCDs account for 80% of all deaths in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Premature mortality, morbidity and disability associated with NCDs impede socio-economic development. Estimated economic losses in the Kyrgyz Republic related to NCDs account for approximately 4% of the country's annual GDP.²⁹ Prevention of NCDs is one of the key functions of the public health service, but the number and competence of personnel in the health service do not match either the current needs or those posed by new challenges.

(Target 3.6) Timely emergency medical care in road accidents saves lives and reduces disability rates.

In this regard, it is essential to establish organized systems for integrated emergency medical care. Efforts are being made to improve equipment in ambulance systems. Financial and technical support is required to upgrade emergency medical services to meet modern standards and the needs of the population. There is also an issue of low coverage and access to emergency medical services for residents of rural and remote areas.

(Target 3.7) Not enough attention is paid to the reproductive health of men, related oncological diseases and public awareness raising on these topics.

(Target 3.8) A key element of health sector reform is ensuring health service delivery following the UHC requirements. This is the single payer system for health services managed by the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund (MHIF), and the State Guarantees Program (SGP) with associated preferential drug provision programs. This requires comprehensive policy implementation in the health sector over a long period and addressing such challenges as:

- limited access to quality primary health care services, laboratory services and diagnostic procedures in rural and remote areas;

- lack of adherence to international standards by laboratories of the public health service affecting the quality and effectiveness of the entire system of public anti-epidemic efforts (as licensing standards do not meet current requirements for the quality of laboratory diagnostic services).

(Target 3.9) A hospital safety assessment conducted in 2016–2017 revealed that 24% of hospitals receive water from artesian wells, considered dangerous for use in medical practice due to the high risk of contamination.

(Target 3.c) Barriers to tackling human resources issues in healthcare include lack of effective intersectoral mechanisms for attracting and retaining

²⁸ The Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic on "Drug Circulation", "Circulation of Medical Products", and the "Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Violations"

²⁹ "Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases in Kyrgyzstan: The case for investment", WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2017

personnel in the regions, access to standards, clinical guidelines and protocols, and medical equipment for doctors in remote regions.

III. Next steps

- enacting new approaches for the prevention of diseases, development of public health, and improvement of interagency coordination in matters of public health;
- further strengthening primary health care by expanding the scope and quality of services, including integrated approaches to service provision, optimizing and rationalizing medical service provision (including hospital networks), modernizing inpatient care, and increasing support for public-private partnership projects in the healthcare sector;
- strengthening financing system, expanding compulsory health insurance to reduce the State Guarantees Program deficit, and ensuring adequate coverage of essential health services and medicines to ensure equal public access and financial protection;
- introducing innovative information technologies and e-health services (telemedicine, single information networks, etc.);
- developing the National Program for protection of sexual, reproductive, maternal and child health to provide for the provision of reproductive, maternal and childcare services throughout the course of life, thereby enhancing the health of women and children.



Goal 4.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

According to the 2009 Census, the literacy rate of persons aged 15 and older is over 99.2%. Additionally, the Kyrgyz Republic has managed to increase the total enrollment ratio of the population aged 7–24 by 6% compared to 2013.

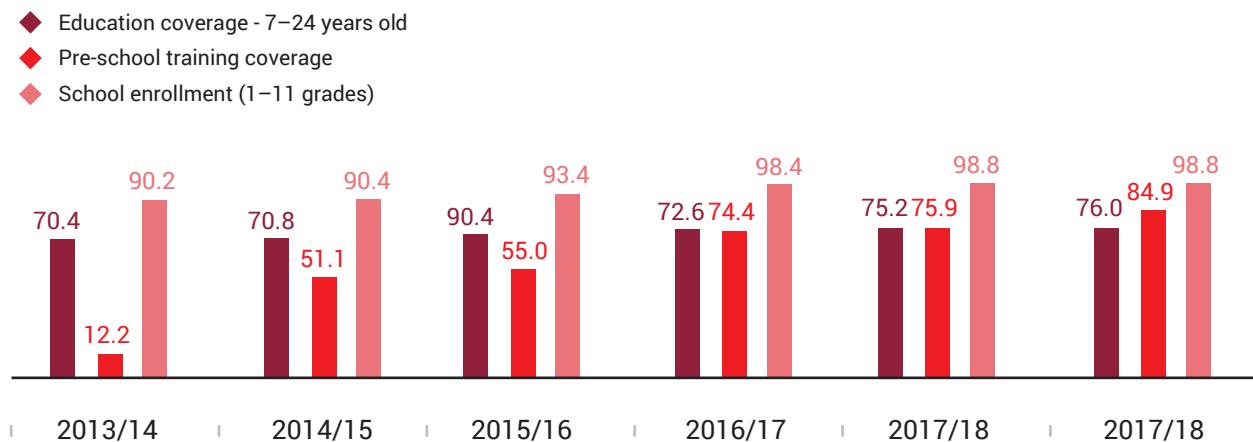
Since 2013 the number of standard kindergartens has increased by 1.8 times and the variety of preschool education options available has been expanded by short-day kindergartens. Coverage of preschool education has increased since 2013 from 12.2% to 84.9%. As a result, 40% of children were covered by some form of preschool education in 2018³⁰.

Over the past 6 years, school enrollment reached 99%, covering more than 1,268,000 students. Gender imbalance in school attendance rates does not occur until almost grade 9, with the gender equality index at the elementary school level at 1.00, at the primary school level at 1.01, and at the high school level at 0.97.

³⁰ The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2018 Report): NSC, UNICEF

Figure 19.

Education coverage at various levels in %



Net enrollment ratios have declined at the level of high school and have reached an average of 87%. This phenomenon is associated with an increase in the number of adolescents forced to proceed to professional education at an earlier age due to material incentives. Some of these adolescents study at institutions of primary and secondary vocational education or in short-term courses that prepare them to join the labor market at the earliest possible time.

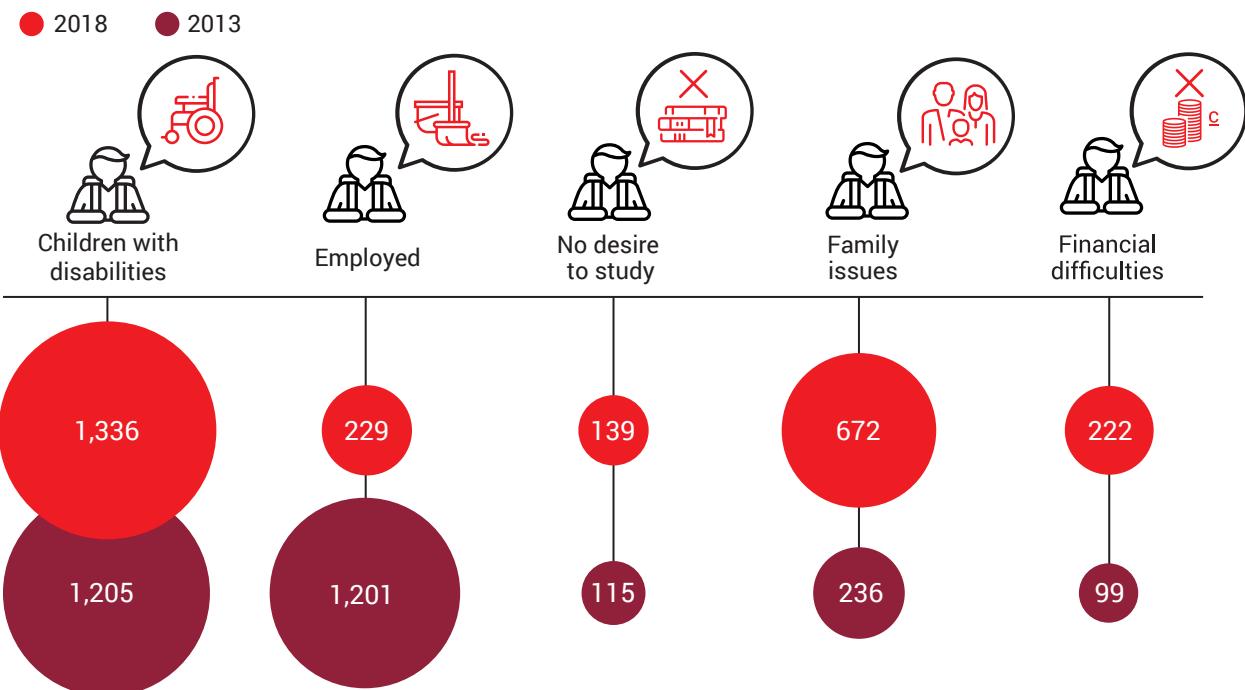
The share of school-age children not attending school has remained approximately the same, but

the composition has changed over time. The number of those who do not go to school due to financial difficulties and family circumstances has grown, while the number of those who do not attend school because they work has fallen.

The number of children with disabilities from birth to 18 years has increased over the past few years. There were approximately 26,000 such children with disabilities registered in 2008, and approximately 30,000 in 2018.

Figure 20.

Children not attending school





One of the steps towards inclusive education in the Kyrgyz Republic has been the adoption of the Inclusive Education Concept and Program for the period 2019–2023. Under this program, 52 boarding schools will cover 15,685 children. In three additional general schools, correctional classes for 47 children with disabilities were opened in 2019. Four special schools welcomed another 48 children. Home-based schooling coverage grew more than three times and reached 1,353 children in 2018–2019. Special Braille textbooks are published annually for children with severe visual impairments and education institutions pilot various types of psychological and pedagogical support for children with special educational needs. Inclusive training courses for all teachers have been included in the curriculum for continuing education.

New initiatives are being introduced in the sphere of education. These include electronic queues for kindergartens, electronic enrollment of 1st graders, pilot multilingual education platforms, innovative schools, state and independent accreditation, digital educational platforms for additional education for schoolchildren, and the establishment of a national registry of open learning and teaching resources. Internet coverage in schools reached 99%.

Teachers' salaries were equal to the average salary in the country. Private kindergartens and schools are exempt from income tax.

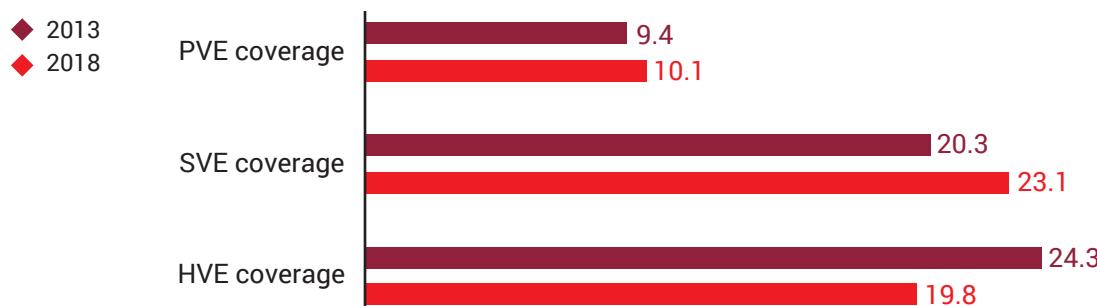
Quality and continuous training of teachers is essential for ensuring high-quality education following international standards. The share of teachers who obtained systematic professional training before or during professional activity is 93.5% overall, at primary (1–4 grades) this is 96.4%, and at the general (5–9 grades) and secondary (10–11 grades) levels this is 98%.

Professional development of teachers and methodologists is maintained through internships and training seminars to ensure quality implementation of capacity building processes.

In the 2019–2020 academic year, five online continuing education training courses for school teachers were introduced. A regional educational cluster is also being created uniting advanced training institutions, with plans to expand activities within this network to ensure the quality of advanced training.

The coverage of primary vocational education (PVE) among young people aged 15–17 years has increased, while secondary vocational education (SVE) coverage also grew for young people aged 17–20 years. This has affected the share of young people (from 15 to 24 years old) who do not work, study or acquire professional skills, bringing it from 22.1 to 20.5% (Youth not in Education, Employment or Training; NEET indicators).

Figure 21.
Vocational education coverage in %



Higher professional education coverage of persons 17–24 years old decreased from 24.3% to 19.8% (47.1% men and 52.8% women) due to the fact that young people are more often choosing college and vocational institutes, which should positively affect the formation of a sustainable middle working class in the country.

Although the number of students with disabilities enrolling under the quota in higher educational institutions is growing slowly (14 PWDs in the 2016–2017 academic year, 13 PWDs in the 2017–2018 academic year, and 16 PWDs in the 2018–2019 academic year), half of the education institutions of primary vocational education have been renovated taking into account the needs of PWDs.

Electronic licensing of educational activities is being introduced. Seven research institutes have been established at the country's universities to accumulate research capacity.

At the same time, the network of non-formal education has been expanded, including various vocational courses. Thus, since 2014, licenses to conduct education activities were issued to 1,443 legal entities under 5,884 programs of supplementary (non-formal) education.

The share of young women of 15–24 years old skilled in information and communication technologies (ICT) was 29.7%, and the share of women between 15–49 years for this indicator was 21%³¹.

Issues regarding the impact of the COVID19 pandemic on the education system of the Kyrgyz Republic and its ability for a swift switch to a distance mode remain relevant.

According to a World Bank study, only 12.5% of Kyrgyz households have personal computers. At the same time, 94% of households have cell phones and 98% have televisions.

Thus, in order to complete the academic year, all the capabilities of television and mobile operators were engaged in order to record video lessons for preschool and school children and air them on television channels. All donor agencies working in the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of education were brought in to support the production of materials. Distance learning was launched at all levels of education on April 8, 2020.

Video lectures of primary vocational, secondary vocational and higher education institutions were posted on their websites, educational portals and on open internet platforms. Mobile operators in the country introduced free access to educational mobile applications.

II. Challenges

(Target 4.1) The education coverage of children from better-off households is four times higher than that of children from low-income families. Educational coverage of children with disabilities is low (11.7% of the total number of children with disabilities between the ages of 0 and 7).

Despite high literacy levels, there are issues with functional literacy among schoolchildren. Thus, the proportion of children aged 7–14 years who successfully completed three tasks in fundamental reading skills was 57.9%, and the percentage of those who successfully completed three tasks in fundamental skills and numeracy was 51.3%. For those at the age of 2–3 graders this was 41.8%, and for those attending grade 2–3 was 30.1%.³²

According to the results of the national assessment of educational achievements (NAEA)³³ and the national system for testing and accreditation, there is a big gap in quality of education between the general educational institutions of rural versus urban schools, as well as among schools with different languages of instruction.

³¹ The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2018 Report): NSC, UNICEF

³² The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2018 Report): NSC, UNICEF

³³ <http://www.testing.kg/ru/nashi-proekty/noodu/rezulatty-issledovanija-noodu-2014-goda.html>



Attendance at general schools (grades 5–9) is declining despite community efforts. This is mainly due to poverty, internal and external migration of parents, and early involvement of children in labor.

The accessibility of schools in new settlements is 48.4%, the rest of the children are forced to attend schools in other districts of the city. This is problematic due to limited public transport options for residents of new settlements.³⁴

According to operational data, there are also issues with school access to basic resources and the ability to ensure a safe learning environment. Computer availability was 42.1% in 2018; 34.8% of schools have been recognized as not having access to clean drinking water, 79% did not have internal sanitary facilities (toilets), and 76.5% of schools were not connected to a hot water supply. Four-hundred-and-fifty-seven (457) schools in the country require major renovation, and another 245 schools are considered damaged and require reconstruction.

High relative state budget expenditures (almost a quarter of all expenditures) are due to the high share of expenditures (about 70%) on salaries in the field of education. This directly affects such issues of the sector as the content and quality of education, availability of education for various segments of population, and development of connections with the labor market. However, there is lack of funding for computers, renovation, advancement of teachers' skills, food provision and textbooks.

There is a lack of specialists in the field of special pedagogy such as speech therapists, psychologists and social educators, as well as low public awareness of child disability, which leads to the isolation of these children and stereotypes about them being "uneducable".

(Target 4.2) Issues of incomplete coverage of children with preschool education remain, as 75.4% of children aged 3–5 years do not have access to

preschool education. On average, all kindergartens are overcrowded by more than a quarter.

There are significant discrepancies in the coverage of preschool education between urban and rural communities. In 2018, 17.5% of children in villages were enrolled in preschool education, while the ratio was 34.4% in cities.

(Target 4.3) Weakness of methodology and tools of labor market research at the professional education level makes it difficult to analyze and forecast needs for personnel. Infrastructure is also underdeveloped. Thirty percent (30%) of professional institutes need updating in terms of their material and technical base. Physical access for people with disabilities to classrooms and dormitories remains challenging.

There is outdated equipment at all levels of vocational education. Lack of fully developed "employer – educational institution" connections often do not allow graduates to be competent in their professional field, which leads to employment challenges. In many curricula, theoretical material prevails over practical competency training.

Conducting research at universities is complicated by the depreciation of scientific equipment, lack of motivation and incentives, and limited joint research and development initiatives with businesses and the private sector.

(Targets 4.4, 4.6) There are issues with regards to adopting systemic measures in the context of "lifelong learning" and the "leave no one behind" approach, as well as organizational and economic issues at the level of adult education. Only a few primary vocational education programs for retraining those unemployed are financed from the national budget.

(Target 4.5) Gender imbalance among students in primary and secondary vocational education is dependent on personal choices. The proportion of

³⁴ Special report of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) of the Kyrgyz Republic "New buildings in Bishkek: right to adequate housing and other social, economic and cultural rights", 2017

girls among students significantly prevails in majors such as education, technology of consumer goods, healthcare, culture and art, and services. At the same time, their share is rather low in such areas as architecture, construction and mining.

III. Next steps

The education system is aimed at building creative human capacity that is freely adaptable and capable of changing in a fluid social environment. This goal will be achieved in three strategic directions:

1. ensuring fair, equal access;
2. ensuring quality;
3. effective management and financing.

In line with this, reforms should create conditions for each student, including adults, to develop their intellectual abilities and "soft skills" (norms and rules of a healthy and safe lifestyle). Education should further the development of students' abilities focused on values essential for life in the democratic state: patriotism and respect for human rights, multiculturalism, social and gender equality, tolerance and multilingualism.



Goal 5.

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

According to official statistics, as of January 1, 2019, women constitute 50.4% of the country's total population. The share of women and men in the working population of the Kyrgyz Republic also differs insignificantly (at 1.79 million and 1.88 million, respectively). The share of women is higher in urban areas (52.4%), while men prevail slightly in rural areas (50.7%).

This discrepancy reveals two main trends, that is, there are more women in the central and economically better developed regions such as the country's urbanized territories. This is due to the fact that the largest share of employed women (52.1%) is engaged in wholesale and retail trade, education, hotels and restaurants, and healthcare and social services, which, in turn, are mainly concentrated in Bishkek, Osh city, and the Chui and Issyk-Kul regions. In terms of age and sex demographics, the proportion of women begins to increase significantly starting from the age of 40, and, by the age of 80, the number of women exceeds the number of men by half.

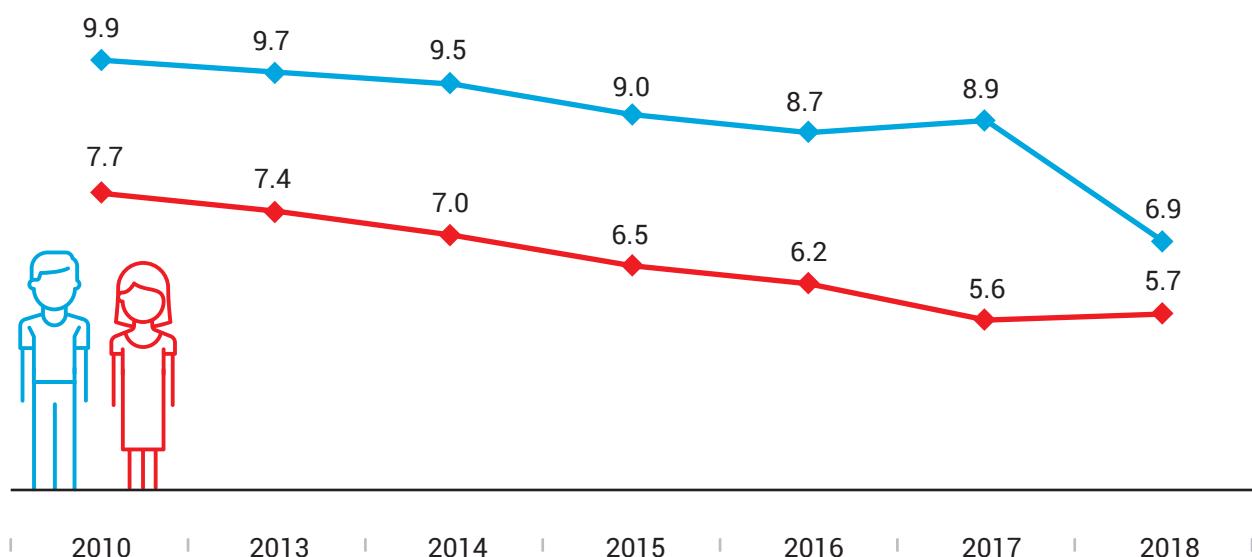
The average life expectancy in the Kyrgyz Republic at the beginning of 2019 was 67.4 years for men and 75.6 years for women, that is, the gender gap in life expectancy was 8.2 years. According to the WHO, the biological norm between the life expectancy of women and men should be no more than 5 years.

The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic guarantees equal rights, freedoms and opportunities to men and women, and prohibits discrimination based on sex. The implementation of this constitutional provision is ensured by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women. Therefore, any emerging acts of gender inequality is recognized to be a result of discrimination and, thus, against the Constitution. Persons violating constitutional law bear administrative and other types of responsibility. In 2018, women constituted 49.9% of the total number of registered unemployed – a 16.6% increase compared to 2014. The overall unemployment rate was 6.2%. The gap between female and male unemployment has decreased almost twice compared with 2014 (1.2 percentage points).

According to the Integrated Sample Survey of Household Budgets and Labor Force among the total number of employees in 2018, the share of women with higher professional education was 27.2% while those with secondary vocational education was 17.2%. The share of men in these categories was 19.4% and 9.3%, respectively. Male employment prevails in activities where secondary or incomplete secondary education is sufficient. However, at the same time, men's wages are higher than those of women by more than a quarter. In 2018, the average monthly salary of men was 17,500 soms, which is 1.3 times more than the salary of women at 12,500 soms.

The target aimed at promoting and ensuring the rights to leadership and participation of women in decision-making processes is key, acting both as a goal and a means to achieve the SDGs, and a means to implement the Beijing Platform for Action. Despite measures taken to promote female leadership, the number of women members of the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic decreased from 21.7% in 2014 to 15.8% in 2018. Female representation in local representative bodies also decreased, from 19% in 2016 to 11% in 2018, well under the established 30% quota.

Figure 22.
Unemployment rate by sex



In the state and municipal administrations, the biggest imbalance is in political institutions (where the number of men exceeds the number of women by more than 7 times) and special posts (1.6 times). An even greater imbalance exists in political positions in municipal administrations where, out of 513 available positions, women fill only 20 (or 3.8%).

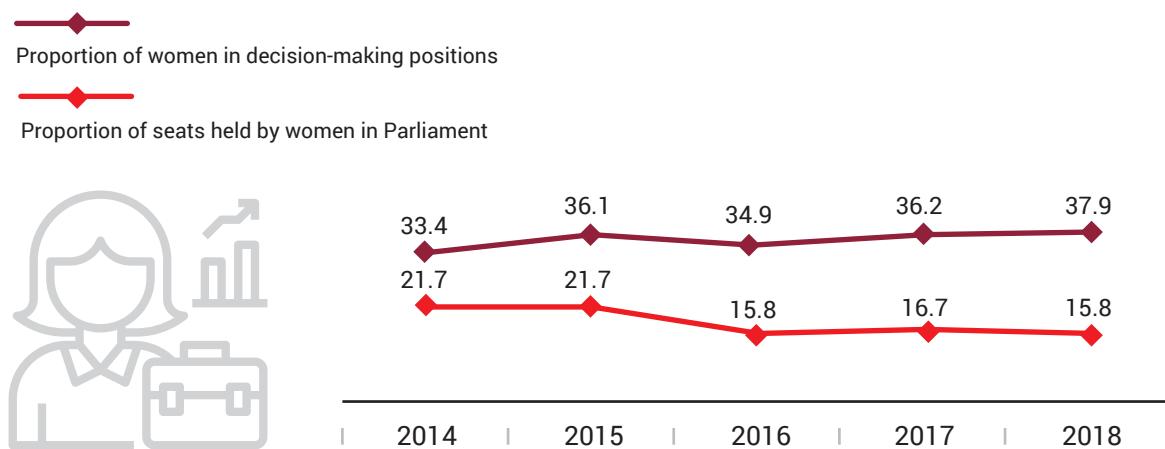
Despite the introduction of preventive measures to reduce violence, cases of domestic violence have increased since 2013, from 2,339 (97%

involving women) to 7,178 in 2018 (91% involving women). Between 2014–2018, the number of temporary protective orders issued for domestic violence grew annually. The most noticeable rise (a doubling of the numbers) was observed in 2016 and is due to the inclusion of protective orders in the law enforcement bodies' assessment criteria. In 2018, 7,178 protective orders were issued in the country. In the majority of cases the domestic violence was committed by men (92%), while noticeably fewer instances were perpetrated by women (8%).³⁵

³⁵ Offenses and the rule of law in the Kyrgyz Republic, NSC, 2019



Figure 23.
Representation of women in politics and public administration



Over a five-year period, the number of cases of administrative offenses related to domestic violence taken to courts grew annually until 2017, when it reached 2,547 cases. In 2018 this number decreased to 1,717 cases.³⁶

Compared to 2014, there was a significant reduction in the share of those convicted for crimes against family and minors (1.4 times). This was mainly due to a decrease in the number of convictions for avoiding alimony payments (6.8 times). At the same time, there was a significant increase in the number of convictions (by 27%) for forced marriage and marriage by abduction.

Over 20% of marriages in the Kyrgyz Republic are a result of marriage by abduction, while 6% of marriages are forced. The abduction of women for marriage in rural areas occurs twice as often as in cities³⁷ and involves physical, mental and often sexual violence. According to a study of the American University of Central Asia (AUCA), out of the number of marriages concluded over the past 15 years in rural areas, more than 60% were a result of forced marriage by abduction (*ala kachuu*) and 2/3 of these occurred without the girl's consent.

Child marriages not related to forced marriages by abduction remain largely hidden, although this is slowly changing. Nearly 10% of young women aged 15–19 are currently married. Almost 3% of married adolescents (under 18) have a partner of 10 or more years older. According to the NSC, the proportion of women aged 20–24 years officially or unofficially married before the age of 18 is 12.9%, which is 1.4% higher than in 2014 (MICS 2018).

II. Challenges

(Target 5.1) Socio-economic challenges, poverty, unemployment, poor religious literacy and awareness are key factors making women vulnerable.

(Targets 5.2, 5.3, 5.6) Crimes against sexual integrity are characterized by a high degree of latency, some of the crimes are declarative in nature. The majority of victims do not report acts of violence and abuse to relevant enforcement agencies.

Due to economic dependence, inadequate alimony payment mechanisms and an inability to support families and children alone, women are frequently

³⁶ Offenses and the rule of law in the Kyrgyz Republic, NSC, 2019

³⁷ Gender in Society Perception Study (results of a national survey), 2016. NSC of the Kyrgyz Republic, UNFPA, the UN Peacebuilding Fund, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Women, Bishkek, 2016

forced to remain in unwanted marriages. In such situations, the level of psychological tension is very high, increasing the risk of gender-based violence.

(Targets 5.4, 5.5) There have been some achievements in expanding women's economic rights, but many issues still need to be addressed. Reliance on microcredit has, in many cases, led to an increase in the overall burden on women. Expectations over the development of women's entrepreneurship in the absence of appropriate support programs also proved to be too high.

In the political sphere, the relatively high percentage of women at decision-making levels, achieved, inter alia, through gender quotas, is apparently difficult to transform into real changes.

The decline in female participation in governance at the local level is of particular concern: first, because the diversity of needs related to the daily life of women, which is most vivid at local level, remains invisible on the political agenda of local self-government; and second, the necessary human resource capacities are not being built for women's political participation at national level.

norms of the new Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic;

- developing and introducing standards and requirements to the work of law enforcement agencies and the judicial system with regards to victims of gender-based crimes.

III. Next steps

There must be systemic changes in the governance and public attitudes toward gender issues in order to significantly improve the situation in the field of gender equality. These include:

- promoting changes in institutional, economic, social and cultural practices;
- integrating gender-sensitive mechanisms in public services provision;
- integrating women in digital technology and financial operations;
- promoting inclusivity through things such as gender-sensitive policies in public administration;
- introducing a course on women's rights and gender equality as a compulsory subject in the training programs for civil servants;
- improving legislation in the field of protection against domestic violence, taking into account the

ECONOMIC WELLBEING





The economic set of the SDGs includes five goals, the implementation of which will lay the basis for creating a prosperous society and aid in the resolution of issues of inequality through the development of industry, innovation, sustainable communities, and economic growth.

Achieving economic prosperity in the Kyrgyz Republic will make it possible to even the standard of living of the population in urban, rural and remote regions. In particular, the development of small and medium enterprises will positively affect employment and the ability to obtain stable income for the population. Important factors in economic development will be the transition to innovative socio-economic development and consideration of the country's competitive advantages in the regional and global division of labor.

The MAPS Mission Report for the Kyrgyz Republic forecasts that real GDP per capita will slowly increase under the initial parameters and that the gap between the Kyrgyz Republic and the group of lower-income countries will widen significantly. Based on this, the Kyrgyz Republic needs to focus on increasing agricultural production volume (after losses), improving the business environment, increasing the export of industrial goods, and generating energy from renewable sources while at the same time reducing electricity production losses. Interventions will significantly contribute to economic growth, reducing the share of informal labor and poverty. These will also improve the country's trade balance, mainly through the growth of agricultural production and exports, but also due to the positive balance of energy exports and imports.



Goal 7.

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

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

Constant growth of the population and economy in the Kyrgyz Republic has affected energy consumption, including electricity consumption. The construction of new generating capacities has been somewhat delayed in comparison with consumption rates. Nevertheless, in recent years, the energy sector has witnessed some progress: the first unit of the Kambarata-2 Hydro Power Plant (HPP) with a capacity of 120 MW was put into operation, the Aigultash-Samat 110 kV transmission line was built, the 500 kV Datka and Kemin substations were built, and the 500 kV Datka-Kemin lines and 220 kV power transmission lines were laid in the South of the country. Together, this helps to ensure the energy system independence of the Kyrgyz Republic from neighboring countries and create the conditions for further development of the country's energy system. Modernization of the Bishkek Thermal Power Plant (TPP) has been completed, resulting in an increase in capacity of up to 812 MW, and the rehabilitation of the Toktogul HPP is underway. A reduction in electricity losses from 34% to 12.2% was achieved in 2018. Introduction of smart meters and automated measuring and information systems for commercial electricity metering have virtually eliminated commercial losses.

Consumption of fuel and energy resources in the country exceeds production volumes. In 2013–2018 this discrepancy ranged from 7% to 22%. Therefore, issues of energy conservation and energy efficiency in the country's energy sector have become an important condition for economic development and competitiveness. Improving household access to clean energy for cooking, heating and lighting is essential for the achievement of a number of global priority goals such as improving health, gender equality and equitable economic development, as well as for protecting the environment.

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), energy consumption in the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic in recent years has grown by 1.1–1.29 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) per 1,000 US dollars, with an average world value of 0.24 toe per 1,000 US dollars. The high energy consumption of the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic is mainly due to use in the underdeveloped sectors of economy as well as to the low cost of energy, especially electrical energy.

The country has a great capacity for energy conservation, estimated at 35–40% of total energy consumption. Considering the projections for natural seasonal low water levels in the near future (from 2019 to 2025) and the role of hydropower in

generating energy for the country, energy conservation and energy efficiency will become extremely relevant for the Kyrgyz Republic in the next few years.

Currently, the technologies used in the design, construction and maintenance of new buildings, as a rule, are not focused on advanced methods, but rather on matching the current level of energy efficiency. Buildings constructed without attention paid to heat-insulating elements thus determine the actual high energy consumption.

Electricity supply is the only type of utility service covering the entire country. In 2018, almost 100% of population had access to electricity at affordable tariffs (7.1.1.) with the exception of several remote mountain aiyls (small villages) located in inaccessible areas.

Due to renovation of the distribution networks and equipment upgrades, in recent years it has been possible to reduce the number of emergency shutdowns. Thus, according to the results of the annual integrated household survey, a continuous supply of electricity was provided for 75.7% of households.³⁸ Most consumer outages occur due to failures in 10 (6) kW networks. In the autumn-winter period, network congestion occurs due to an increase in electricity consumption of almost 3 times compared to the summer period.

Urbanization and internal migration have resulted in the construction of new housing compounds surrounding cities, as well as new multi-story buildings. In addition to placing an additional burden on electricity supply, these pose an issue in terms of heating methods (as they are not connected to the city heating supply). Despite the fact that energy companies have allocated funds for updating equipment, it remains largely worn out, including at generating facilities.

Rural households use various methods to deal with power outages. Nineteen-point two percent (19.2%) of the population used mainly clean fuels and

technologies (7.1.2.) in 2018. Cooking, lighting, and heating represent a significant share of household energy consumption. Rural households can spend up to 50% of their income on heating, and therefore many try to collect or buy and store fuel in advance. Many also only heat part of their homes in winter and limit hot water usage.

The high price of thermal energy and low price of electric energy has resulted in part of the population refusing to use the centralized heat supply, switching to individual electric heating and other types of fuel. The introduction in 2015 of limits of 700 kWh and an increase in electricity tariffs for households exceeding the limit pushed the population to switch to the use of solid fuels for heating.

In addition, the Kyrgyz Republic has continued to work on gradual gasification of housing compounds and settlements, constructing trunks and distribution pipelines. According to the results of a 2018 survey, the country's gasification is at a coverage level of 30%. According to the general scheme for 2030, the country's gasification level should rise to 66%, providing more than 400 settlements with access to natural gas.

In rural areas, a number of initiatives have been implemented by NGOs to introduce alternative and environmentally friendly energy sources such as solar energy, but such projects have been lacking in large-scale investment thus far.

There has been a significant shortage of decentralized renewable energy generating capacities invested in the Kyrgyz Republic. At the same time, the country has significant renewable energy capacity in the form of hydroelectric power, the potential for development of which has been estimated at 142.5 billion kWh, with economically feasible production at 60 billion kWh.

The share of renewable energy sources in total final energy consumption (7.2.1.) for 2007–2018 ranged from 30%–43% (mainly due to the high share of electricity generated by hydroelectric power plants

³⁸ "The standard of living of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014–2018", NSC



that are considered renewable energy sources). However, the large hydropower plants in the Kyrgyz Republic are traditional energy sources. When only small hydropower stations are taken into account, the share of renewable energy sources in the total final energy consumption is about 1.5%.

Work is ongoing to reduce electricity losses in electric networks, which in 2018 amounted to 12.2%. Electric intensity decrease in the power system is expected given the continuous work on electrical equipment replacement and installation of modern control and meter systems.

II. Challenges

(Target 7.1) Equipment and assets of energy companies are worn out and outdated. There is a risk of accidents and failures of energy equipment during peak seasonal overloads.

Electricity consumption dynamics show that electricity consumption outpaces production capacities by 4–5%.

Given that the capital of energy companies is partially formed by loans, future payments, which will peak at 10.9 billion soms by 2025, are of certain concern. Given the current revenues of about 21 billion soms, the debt burden poses the biggest risk for the financial stability of energy companies. One of the available sources of funds may be increased electric energy tariffs.

(Target 7.2) A significant share of the final energy consumption of the Kyrgyz Republic is accounted for by renewable energy (HPP), however, small hydropower plants and other types of renewable energy sources are still at the initial stage of development. Their active development is hindered by the lack of financial mechanisms to cover the costs met by distribution companies in purchasing power generated from renewable energy sources. At the local community level, renewable energy plant maintenance remains an urgent issue; these services are available only in the large cities of the country.

(Target 7.3) The key issue hindering energy efficiency is a lack of real mechanisms stimulating potential participation in the energy conservation process, as well as the initial investment deficits required. As a result, the gap in efficiency between the current level of energy consumption and the optimal level which can be achieved using existing energy-efficient measures and technologies continues to grow. Due to the low energy efficiency of construction regulations, 48% of the energy generated in the country is consumed for heating.

III. Next steps

- promoting energy conservation; for example, in the form of soft loan programs to create favorable market conditions for energy efficiency;
- stimulating organizations financed from state and local budgets to apply energy saving measures;
- implementing energy saving programs aimed at improving public literacy levels in terms of energy conservation and consumer behavior patterns;
- improving financial recovery of energy companies by optimizing their activities and revising tariff policies;
- developing a package of investment projects and renewable energy programs;
- conducting comparative analysis of the feasibility in various regions of the country (at the district level) for the rational use of high potential solar and wind energy, and introducing climate indicators for the energy sector and monitoring these on an ongoing basis;
- reviewing promising renewable energy source (RES) projects and priority activities in electrification and energy supply generated on the basis of RES.

Goal 8.

**Promote sustained,
inclusive and sustainable
economic growth, and full
and productive employment
and decent work for all**



I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

In recent years, the country has paid great attention to regional development, creating a favorable investment climate and promoting the digitalization and fiscalization of tax and customs administration. From January 1, 2019, a two-year moratorium on inspections was introduced to ensure legal protections for businesses and eliminate unreasonable and excessive interference by state regulatory bodies in activities of business entities. The establishment of the Institute of the Business Ombudsman³⁹ and the opening of Entrepreneur Service Centers were actions taken to support entrepreneurs.

The Institute of the Business Ombudsman is meant to assist in solving certain pending issues related to protecting entrepreneurs from corruption, and to increase the transparency and reliability of the judicial, fiscal and law enforcement systems, helping to reduce economic burdens on businesses.

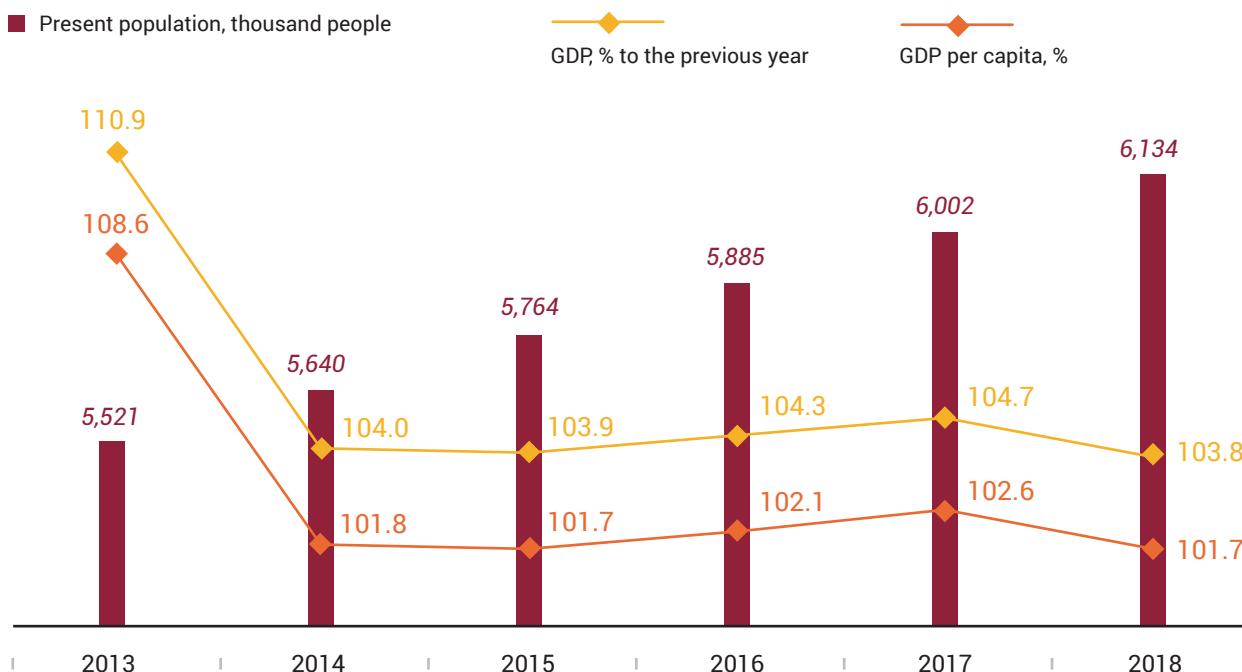
Measures taken by the Institute should bring laws into effect and decrease activities in the shadow economy.

To ensure the well-being of the population, the growth rate of production must be higher than that of the population, contributing to the gradual growth of GDP per capita. The dynamics of real growth of GDP and GDP per capita show that GDP growth is still insufficient for a substantial increase in welfare. On average, the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (8.1.1.) in 2013–2018 was 3.1%, demonstrating a slight lag behind the growth rate of the economy as a whole (at an average of 5.3% over the same period). This is largely due to a decrease in economic activity among the population and a drop in employment rates along with increased population growth and the limited savings and incomes of the population.

³⁹ Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, December 31, 2018 No. 647

**Figure 24.**

Annual rates of real GDP growth, % (2013–2018)

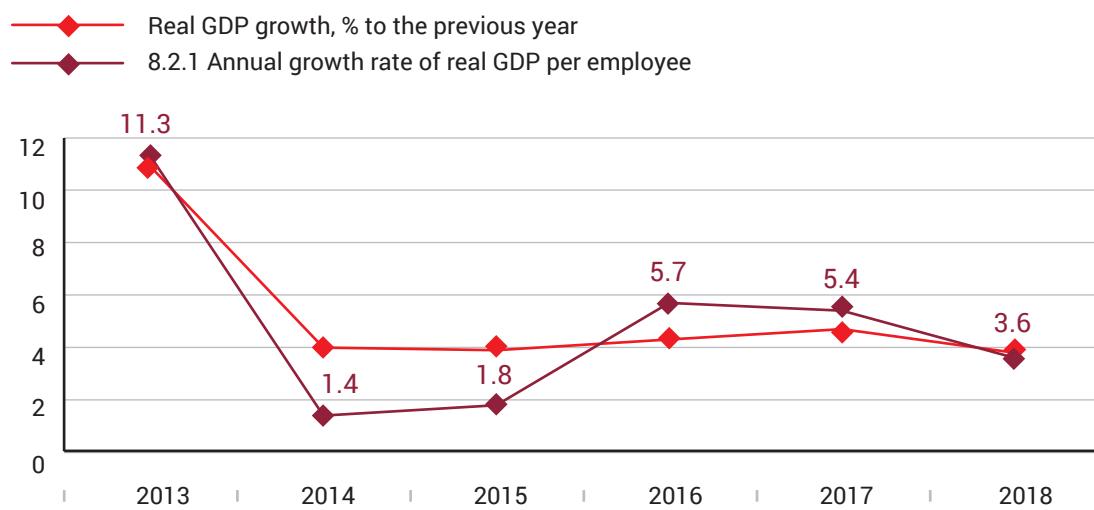


The level of economic activity among the working age population⁴⁰ has been gradually decreasing, down from 69.2% in 2013 to 66.6% in 2018. In terms of gender imbalance, the level of economic activity among men of working age is above 80%, while the same indicator among women does not exceed 60%.

The annual growth rate of real GDP per employee (8.2.1.) was subject to noticeable fluctuations. This was largely due, not to labor efficiency, but to other external and internal factors (conditions for doing business, investment, gold production and prices).

Figure 25.

Growth dynamics of real GDP and GDP per employee, % (2013–2018)



⁴⁰ Women between 16 and 58 years and men between 16 and 63 years

Over the past 10 years, employment rates have also fallen for the working-age population, and this has occurred along with a noticeable gender imbalance. The main source of the gender employment gap is unpaid care work. There is no imbalance in employment rates between urban and rural populations (coming in at a little over 60% for both).

Children under 18 make up more than 38% of the country's population, which makes the Kyrgyz

Republic a demographically young state. The 2040 Strategy clearly prioritizes timely and adequate investments in young children, including measures to improve nutrition and reduce prevalence of stunting and child poverty and to cover all children with pre-school programs and services. Development and investment in children at an early age determine the later demand for and success of youth and adults in the labor market as well as their productive participation in society.

Snapshot: The 2040 Strategy recognizes the transformative capacity of youth as one of the key factors for the country's sustainable development. The Kyrgyz Republic has a relatively young population, but faces issues of lack of investment in human capital and a relatively high unemployment rate, leading to high rates of youth emigration. The 2040 Strategy is a transformative and comprehensive tool aimed at creating conditions for the country's youth to make their own contribution toward a more productive economy and better social cohesion. The 2040 Strategy aims to create opportunities for improved access to higher incomes, decent work, quality health care and education, and the ability to enhance skills and knowledge, including in entrepreneurship, among young people in key sectors of the Kyrgyz economy such as agriculture, manufacture, energy and tourism.

The labor market context in the Kyrgyz Republic is ambiguous. Relatively low unemployment is maintained against mass labor emigration. In 2018, the overall unemployment rate (8.5.2.) had decreased by 2.1 percentage points as compared to 2013 (from 8.3% to 6.2%). A significant portion of the employed population is engaged in informal sectors of the economy, and such a situation has persisted for a long time. Men also prevail among informal sector employees – comprising two thirds (2/3) of the total number of people involved in the informal sector.⁴¹ At the same time, the national employment policy has largely ignored the possibility of creating jobs in sectors such as care services (social services for vulnerable categories of citizens).

Ongoing shifts demonstrate the trend of overflow of informal workers involved in agriculture to other non-agricultural sectors of economy. In 2018 the share of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors (8.3.1.) increased to 73% of the total number

of employees in the informal sector, mainly due to people moving from the agriculture to the service sector.

Tourism is one of the priority sectors of the economy in terms of the capacity for job creation, and currently makes up about 5% of GDP. Those employed in the sector exceed 100,000 persons. In recent years, the Kyrgyz Republic has topped a number of world tourism sector ratings, indicating its increased attractiveness as a tourist destination. In 2019, the Guardian and Lonely Planet included the Kyrgyz Republic in the top 10 and 5 countries of the world, respectively, recommended for tourism.

However, along with achievements, it is necessary to mention existing issues, such as poorly developed direct international air connections and other necessary infrastructure, as well as a lack of investment in tourism development. Issues of over-exploitation of ecosystems, environmental

⁴¹ "Employment and unemployment- results of an integrated sample survey of household budgets and labor", 2018 NSC



pollution, and increased household waste are of particular relevance when discussing tourism sector development.

One of the SDG 8 targets aims to reduce the proportion of young people who are not involved in employment, education or training. However, to date, no significant progress has been made in this regard. Over the past few years young people who do not work, study or acquire professional skills (8.6.1.) have constituted more than 20% of the total youth population. About 30% of young women and 13% of young men do not study or work anywhere, a statistic which also reveals gender imbalance in terms of employment and study numbers.

Youth entrepreneurship is an important resource for small and medium enterprise development. However, the majority of young people in the Kyrgyz Republic are not ready to start their own businesses. Among the reasons preventing young people from starting and successfully running a business are a lack of relevant education, inaccessibility of loans, and low or no legal literacy.

The lack of interaction between educational institutions and employers, the conditions of educational and production infrastructure that requires updating and major repairs, and the lack of internship opportunities affect the level of demand for young work force in the labor market.

Low-paid jobs do not allow young people to invest in their development, since a significant proportion of their income is spent on supporting basic needs. This is caused by the lack of experience and skills of young people, as well as the mismatch between the qualifications available and the current demands of the labor market.

As a result, youth migration remains high, as this population group has the largest proportion of those who wish to live and realize their potential abroad.

External migration has been high for the Kyrgyz Republic since the first days of the country's independence. As of 2019, the number of labor

migrants was more than 800,000, including approximately 720,000 people in Russia. The number of Kyrgyz citizens working in European countries has recently increased. The main reason for such migration remains the lack of job opportunities with decent pay in the country.

The most vulnerable category of labor migrants are illegal migrants. Labor migration often occurs spontaneously, and illegal migrants have a higher risk of finding themselves in unfavorable situations. Often, this is due to the legal illiteracy of labor migrants as well as a lack of knowledge regarding residence and employment procedures abroad.

The Representative Office of the Migration Service of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Russian Federation operates to protect the rights and interests of migrant workers who are citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Russian Federation. An information and consulting center (ICC) provides a complex set of services to citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, including information and counseling services for citizens on issues of employment abroad and assistance with job placement to ensure optimal employment conditions.

To develop a system for countering human trafficking and ensure the protection of rights and interests of victims of human trafficking, a dedicated state agency has been designated to coordinate anti-trafficking activities.⁴² Also, rules were adopted for the establishment of shelters, regulation and oversight of their activities, management, and finances.

In order to prevent human trafficking awareness-raising events have been organized on safe migration and risks of human trafficking. At the same time, results of surveys that covered state bodies, non-profit and international organizations revealed that there is a coordination issue between ministries, departments and local authorities working in this field. There is no clear coordination of activities between the bodies involved in combating trafficking of persons. The surveys also point out a lack of state funding to support and rehabilitate victims of trafficking.

Poverty, limited job opportunities and difficult situations put children at risk of early engagement in labor. The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic defines 16 as the minimum working age at 16; however, in exceptional cases persons 15 years of age may be employed. 14-year-olds and older may only enter into an employment contract with the written consent of a parent, caregiver or legal guardian, and may only perform light labor during their leisure time so long as the work performed does not affect their health and does not interrupt their learning process.

According to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey results⁴³ from 2018, the share of children 5-17 years old engaged in child labor has increased by 0.9% since 2014 and makes up 26.7%. The share of boys involved in economic activity increased by 3.7% and amounted to 33.6%, while the share of girls decreased by 2.5% (amounting to 19.0%). At the same time, the proportion of children involved in hazardous child labor decreased by 3.2%.

Some changes have occurred in terms of the distribution of working children in recent years, with the number of children involved in child labor decreasing and the number of children engaged in permissible types of work increasing.

The majority of working children are engaged in agriculture, informal sectors of the economy (small street trading, carrying heavy loads) and households – i.e. in sectors of the economy that are hard to monitor for implementation of child labor-related laws.

II. Challenges

(Target 8.1) The positive GDP growth seen in the review period is largely due to consumption growth rather than to the accumulation and reproduction of capital. Furthermore, the largest gold mining company “Kumtor” (which contributes 8.5% of the GDP) plans to complete its main activities in 2026, which will result in losses to the national budget.

Measures are being currently taken to increase production capacities at other existing gold mining enterprises and to commission work on new deposits. However, poor diversification of the economy and clear orientation toward export of raw materials persist.

The remittance inflow can also fall, as a result of the restrictive measures to curb the COVID19 pandemic and the subsequent slowdown in economic activity globally. This, in turn, can lead to a decrease in demand for labor resources from the Kyrgyz Republic.

The investment climate and business environment require support, especially with regards to the implementation of the existing legislation and ensuring the impartiality of the judicial system.

(Target 8.2) The current national policy framework is aimed at enabling the transition to innovative socio-economic development, taking into account the country's competitive advantages in the regional and global division of labor, and efforts are taken to boost labor productivity in all sectors of the economy. Limited internal resources, both financial and technical, complicate the implementation of technical modernization and innovation. The main approach to achieve this goal could be increased investment in sectors with high added value, through improving the investment climate to attract the necessary capital in the short and long run.

(Target 8.3) The Kyrgyz Republic is committed to pursuing a development-oriented policy, with the goals of creating decent jobs and developing entrepreneurship declared key objectives of economic development and enshrined in the main strategic documents. However, the country does not have large financial, labor or natural resources, which significantly limits implementation of development-oriented policies.

Scientific inventions are not being introduced in the industrial sector due to the lack of demand from state enterprises and business structures. Furthermore,

42 Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of March 5, 2019 No. 101

43 The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2018 Report): NSC, UNICEF



business structures in the Kyrgyz Republic often lack the resources to support research.

(Target 8.4) Currently, the country's economy is based on the use of natural resources, but measures are underway to switch to a green economy. Alarming trends are being observed in the Kyrgyz Republic already. The share of degraded agricultural land or land prone to destruction processes is growing. Land degradation in the Kyrgyz Republic is largely the result of unsustainable use of agricultural land and overgrazing, as well as inefficient irrigation and water management systems.

(Target 8.5) Achieving the employment target may be practically unattainable since the level of employment is steadily, albeit slowly, declining. The general economic situation does not allow for the creation of enough job opportunities, and the available labor resources are not always sufficiently skilled or qualified. It is especially difficult for people with disabilities, youth and women to find employment. The oversupply of labor resources is partially addressed by active labor migration.

(Target 8.6) Despite some reduction in youth unemployment, there has been limited progress with regards to achieving the set target. Youth entrepreneurship also faces a number of challenges, including unpreparedness to start a business and lack of education, skills, and knowledge.

Policies and measures aimed at stimulating and improving opportunities for vocational education and employment do not yet demonstrate high efficiency, as evidenced by the steady numbers of the proportion of youth not engaged in employment, education or training.

(Target 8.7) Despite improvement of national legislation in the field of combating trafficking in persons, harmonization of legislative norms with the law on trafficking in persons and national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking still need to be addressed. Another open issue is the absence of state shelter for victims of trafficking.

Despite positive developments, the prevalence of child labor in the Kyrgyz Republic remains alarming. Hard physical labor poses a risk to children's health, hinders learning, and limits their physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. The issue of child labor is directly linked to the economic growth and welfare of the population and a country's ability to provide decent jobs for the working populations.

Existing legislative norms on protection from child labor are ineffective due to their lack of control mechanisms. Moreover, concepts of "work-related education of children", "child labor", and "worst forms of child labor" get confused in practice.

(Target 8.8) Key obstacle to the protection of workers' rights in the country is the high level of informal employment. Measures to protect the rights of labor migrants are taken on a regular basis, but due to the significant number of illegal migrants the protection process is challenging.

(Target 8.9) A key issue for the development of sustainable tourism in Kyrgyz Republic is finding a reasonable balance between generating tourism revenue and exploiting natural ecosystems.

A number of issues and challenges impede the development of sustainable tourism in the country. These include underdeveloped infrastructure in tourist and recreational areas, inadequate investments in tourism infrastructure, a lack of primary professional education for those involved in the tourism sector, and non-compliance with environmental regulations in protected areas. There are also challenges in organizing and conducting information campaigns to promote and raise awareness about the world heritage sites and cultural heritage of the country and the country's relationship with the heritage of the Central Asian region.

(Target 8.10) Accessibility of banking and financial services for the population is growing, and there are no serious risks to achieving the target, since providing this access is to a larger extent demand-driven.

III. Next steps

- introducing an integrated planning system, taking into account current understandings of spatial planning, considering all natural, social and economic factors, and based on geographic and demographic data. Regional development planning should be carried out using up-to-date technologies within the framework of a national system linking plans of various industries and management levels in a single mechanism for planning, monitoring and adjusting development;

- developing mechanisms to ensure compliance with existing legislation and impartiality of the judicial system in order to create a favorable investment climate and business environment;

- developing and strengthening innovative production and provision of services and work in the field of creative economy;

- phasing public investment in creating social services infrastructure by introducing per capita financing of social services through both state and non-state providers of social services;

- creating and maintaining shelter for victims of human trafficking within the state social services system. Legislative norms should be in place to strengthen the functional obligations of state bodies involved in combating trafficking in persons to ensure compliance with the law on trafficking in persons and the national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking in persons;

- reducing the share of informal economy and informal employment;

- cooperating with social partners to adopt a strategic action plan, including indicators for specific targets, aimed at reducing child labor, placing special emphasis on the complete elimination of its worst forms;

- introducing into the legislation clarification of the concepts of "child labor", "children's work", "light labor", "labor education", "children in vulnerable situations", etc.

- introducing universal and comprehensive standards in the fields of occupational safety and health in compliance with ILO Conventions No. 155 and 187, and restoring professional medical

examinations and rehabilitation measures for various groups of workers;

- developing a strategy by 2024 for the development of sustainable tourism that will help to preserve the environment, create jobs and improve the socio-economic situation of local populations in the regions of the country;

- creating mechanisms for interaction between local authorities and diasporas abroad to stimulate local economic development by encouraging diaspora participation in regional development at home;

- creating mechanisms to connect the vocational education system at all levels with national and international labor markets;

- developing protection and evacuation plans for museum collections in cases of emergency and natural disasters. Conducting regular trainings for all museum staff on documentation, digitalization, and evacuation of museum collections.



Goal 9.

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

Infrastructure

As in other countries, infrastructure development and innovation is a key factor in economic growth and improvement of people's well-being. Ensuring a high quality of life for population requires the availability and accessibility of goods (transport, energy, etc.) that require reliable infrastructure.

International transport corridors provide the Kyrgyz Republic with access to regional markets and play a significant role in ensuring communication between the main economic centers within the country and accessing markets of the neighboring states.

The transit capacity of the country is not fully developed and is largely hampered by the lack of railway network passing through the country's territory and integrated into interstate railway communication. The existing railways in the Kyrgyz

Republic are fragmented and are not integrated into a single railway network, limiting export opportunities and the expansion of trade and economic ties.

Air traffic is still underdeveloped, but measures are underway to develop civil aviation, increase passenger and cargo flows, and increase availability of international air routes. The Air Code of the Kyrgyz Republic has been amended⁴⁴ to apply the Open Skies policy and the "fifth freedom of the air". These changes provide additional opportunities for attracting new foreign airlines to fly to/through the Kyrgyz Republic and aid in the development of fair competition between air carriers, which can increase the number of air carriers, expand the geographic coverage of flights, increase passenger flow and ensure balanced pricing.

There are 11 airports in the country, but regional airports require reconstruction and renovation to meet modern standards. Additionally, the domestic fleet of medium and small aircraft requires updating. The internal motor road infrastructure is gradually

⁴⁴ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic, January 11, 2019 No. 3

developing. However, not all settlements are connected by regular commuter transportations. This is due to factors including the poor state of road infrastructure and the unprofitability of introducing regular commuter transportations for scarcely populated and remote settlements. Regular bus transportation covers 88.4% of settlements. Bus transportation is the most common form of public transportation, representing more than 90% of passenger traffic. The existing fleet is largely outdated and needs to be updated.

Creating and maintaining reliable infrastructure is extremely resource intensive and requires considerable investment. Limited budget opportunities do not allow for an increase in state investment in the restoration of the current infrastructure and/or implementation of new projects. Thus, attracting investment and support from international organizations is of great importance.

Mobile communications and the Internet usage and coverage are on the rise. The number of active mobile users exceeds 7 million, which is more than the total population of the country and explained by the fact that people use multiple SIM cards. The percentage of the population covered by the mobile network can be considered to be the minimum indicator of the population's access to ICT. According to 2019 data, the vast majority of the population (99.2%) resides in territories covered by mobile networks. Furthermore, 85% of the population has access to high-speed Internet (4G).

Industry and innovation

Industry and entrepreneurship are among the high priority areas of state policy. This was confirmed by the establishment at the end of 2018 of the Committee for Industry and Entrepreneurship Development under the National Council for Sustainable Development⁴⁵, chaired by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Committee is a platform

formed to attract business and academia to develop and draft public policies aimed at ensuring favorable conditions for investment and the development of industry and entrepreneurship.

Industrialization and industrial development are important elements of cooperation within the Eurasian Economic Union. The action plan for the key areas of industrial cooperation within the EAEU provides for enhanced industrial cooperation and the drafting of regulatory acts at various levels, including on:

- import substitution, including by increasing production locally and deepening industrial cooperation;
- increased exports of products of the processing industry;
- creation of new innovative industry sectors and modernization of traditional industries.

Currently, industry is one of the key sectors of the Kyrgyz economy, contributing to approximately 17.9% of GDP, more than 13.0% of tax revenues and more than 80.0% of export deliveries.

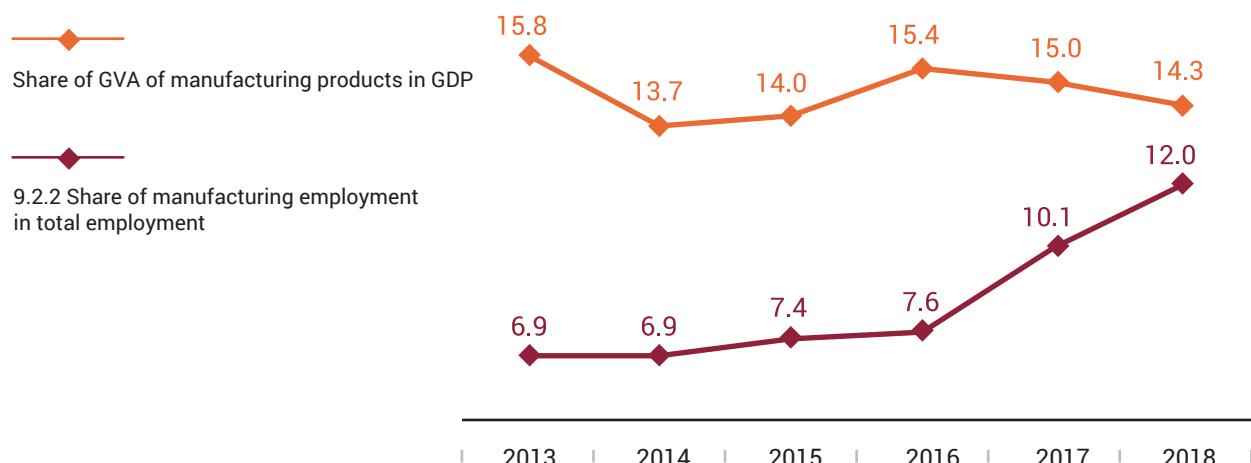
The basis of industrial production is manufacturing, with the metallurgical industry dominating in this field (56% of industry). The share of manufacturing in GDP is about 14, while the volatility of growth in the sector is influenced by gold mining, which makes up about 60% of the sector.

In recent years, there has been an alarming fall in productivity in manufacturing, which is particularly noticeable when comparing the dynamics of the share of engaged labor resources and the share of gross value added (GVA) of the industry. In the past three years, an increase in the share (and number) of employees has been accompanied by a simultaneous decrease in the share of GVA produced by the manufacturing industry.

⁴⁵ Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic of December 24, 2018 No. 253

**Figure 26.**

The Gross Value Added share and the share of employed in manufacturing, % (2013–2018)



Two-thirds, or 67.2%, of existing small and medium enterprises were based in Bishkek in 2018. The number of employees in small and medium enterprises in 2018 amounted to 91.0 thousand people.⁴⁶ The share of women in the total number of those employed in small enterprises was 32.9%. In 2018, a decrease in the share of women employed in small enterprises was noted as compared to 2014 in most types of economic activity with the exceptions of education, electricity, gas and steam supply.

The share of small enterprises in the total net industrial output increased from 1.4% in 2013 to 1.7% in 2018. Such insignificant growth of this indicator over five years, as well as the generally small share of small enterprises in the total net industrial output of the industry, is caused not only by limited access to financial services, including low-cost loans (9.3), but also by the business environment. This is evidenced by results from the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Competitiveness Index (2019) noting the loss of effectiveness of the legal framework in resolving disputes (105 out of 141), a drop in the independence of the judiciary (106th place), the low reliability of police services (119th place), and the high level of corruption (111th place).

Innovative activity in industry is practically non-existent, and the number of enterprises producing innovative products decreased from 9 in 2014 to 4 in 2018. In general, in 2018, 58 innovation-active enterprises were operating in industry, and the bulk of costs related to technological innovation were accounted for by the purchase of machinery and equipment related to technological innovations (97.3%). Research and development of new products and the purchase of new technologies amounted to just over 1% of costs.⁴⁷

To mainstream scientific research and increase technological capacity, a project was launched to assist entrepreneurs in finding information and potential business partners and to train small and medium-sized businesses in methods of obtaining economic benefits from innovations. Technology and Innovation Support Centers were also opened, and 24 branches now operate in universities, research institutes and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic. Here, representatives of the research and business communities, inventors and students can be consulted on issues related to the development of technologies, promotion of innovation, and management of intellectual property rights.

⁴⁶ <http://stat.kg/ru/news/obzor-deyatelnosti-malogo-i-srednego-predprinimatelstva-v-2018-godu/>

⁴⁷ "Industry in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014–2018", NSC

Limited budget opportunities do not allow for the increase of funding for science, and the share of GDP expenditure on research and development (9.5.1.) has not changed over the past 10 years, remaining steady at 0.8%.

Nevertheless, in 2019, 206 research projects were funded at a total of 102.8 million soms. Research was conducted in the energy industry to develop proposals for implementation of the latest scientific developments and new technologies to increase reliability and cost-effectiveness of energy supply to consumers, as well as in resource-saving technologies and automatic systems for processing composite materials and natural stone. Production of modern earthquake-resistant walls, management of industrial waste, and development of substandard mineral resources have also received attention.

Digitalization and development of information and communication technologies are key factors and catalysts for accelerating and promoting sustainable development and the timely achievement of all the SDGs.

A full-scale application of digital technology advancements is a key element of current policies and is stressed throughout all the national priorities regarding the country's socio-economic development, with ambitious reform launched in the Kyrgyz Republic to create a competitive digital economy.

According to the UN Global Survey on e-government, in 2018 the Kyrgyz Republic ranked 91st out of 193 UN member states. In the e-participation index (EPI), Kyrgyzstan ranked 75th out of 193 countries.

A large-scale project on the digital transformation of government agencies has also been launched. In particular, digitalization of the components of tax procedures and customs administration are being introduced. Moreover, general education institutions (99% of the total), healthcare facilities (39%) and other institutions are being provided with Internet access.

There are also currently a number of options available in the Kyrgyz Republic for paying for electronic services online using various tools (bank card, Internet banking, electronic wallet, etc.).



Snapshot:

In the 2019–2020 academic year, 19,047 children became the first group of first graders to enroll in city schools in Bishkek through the automated "Electronic enrollment in schools" information system.

The automated information system (AIS) "Electronic queue for kindergartens" allowed more than 50,109 children out of more than 117,000 registered applications to enroll in kindergartens.

The "Personal account of the insured person" AIS has also been introduced, allowing citizens to receive insurance information and send requests and applications electronically. According to the 2019 results, 58,015 insured persons were registered in this system of the Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Labor Market Information System (LMIS) records data on the labor market and contains information on employment status, active employment and data on unemployment benefit payments. Information on vacancies and candidates is available to citizens through the employment web portal www.zanyatost.kg.



II. Challenges

(Targets 9.1, 9.4) Urban infrastructure is relatively well developed, but in small and remote settlements, access to road transport infrastructure and electricity supply is becoming unstable. Infrastructure improving quality of life (sewerage, hot water supply, etc.) is satisfactory only in large cities, with infrastructure in villages and small towns not adequately developed – though electric networks have been built and drinking water supply issues have been resolved.

Infrastructure requires significant investment. While existing conditions and state policies present infrastructure projects as social objects that are not of interest to business investors, limited budgetary resources and the high level of external debt have not allowed state bodies to fully solve the issue of developing high-quality, reliable, sustainable infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure.

Underdevelopment of cross-border infrastructure negatively affects the efficiency of customs procedures, control systems for the movement of goods, and evaluation of the reliability of declarations.

The country also does not have the national spatial scheme (or a national resettlement scheme) necessary for planning and organizing transport infrastructure, urban spaces, allocation of resources and labor forces, development of tourism, or conservation of biological diversity.

(Target 9.2) The country's industrial sector is heavily dependent on a single gold mining company and, after the cessation of Kumtor operations (planned for 2026), the share of that industry in the GDP will decrease. Measures have been taken to increase production capacity of existing gold mining enterprises, as well as to commission work on new deposits, with the expectation that this will reduce the country's dependence on the Kumtor deposit. However, even with these actions, it will not be possible to completely match Kumtor's production volumes.

Poor development of high-tech industrial production complicates the involvement of the Kyrgyz Republic in industrial cooperation within the EAEU.

(Target 9.3) The main issue is in the prevalence of short-term loans and lack of "long-term" money. According to estimates, the average length of loans in this sector is about two and a half years.

(Target 9.5) Science in the Kyrgyz Republic is mainly academic in nature and plays a limited role in building technological capacity.

III. Next steps

- increasing the transit potential of the country to improve the access of the population to goods, services and markets of other countries through construction and renovation of international roads, as well as the creation of transport and logistics centers and road transport links;
- developing a national spatial scheme (or national resettlement scheme) as this is necessary for planning and organizing transport infrastructure;
- increasing regular passenger services to settled parts of the country to 92-95%, as well as investing in auto-fleet renewal and accessibility and service quality of public transport, including for persons with disabilities;
- creating conditions for mobile passenger services from intercity and international carriers through the implementation of satellite monitoring and passenger management systems, purchase of new buses, and renovation of station structures;
- electrifying the country's railways and constructing the in-country portion of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway;
- building an internal railway network connecting the country's north and south;
- developing aviation infrastructure through the reconstruction and modernization of airports and aircraft, in particular by attracting investment into a new international Osh airport as well as in small aircraft development;
- creating an internationally competitive national air carrier;

- modernizing the air traffic services system and airspace of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- introducing innovative and environmentally friendly technologies and mechanisms to stimulate investment in innovative industries and increase environmental efficiency;
- supporting digital transformations of the industry;
- developing human resource through the revision of educational standards for specialized higher education institutions, establishment of personnel development systems in research institutes and educational organizations, and development of social support systems for industrial workers;
- supporting exports by removing existing barriers (certification of products in accordance with international standards by domestic laboratories) and developing financial mechanisms (export insurance) and non-financial mechanisms (logistics and customs infrastructure, information and marketing support, etc.) for this purpose;
- automating customs procedures through the Unified Automated Information System and establishing an Operations Management Center to ensure transparency of customs processes, conduct operational analysis of deviations from established customs control standards, obtain operational information about the situation at checkpoints and places of customs clearance, and monitor activities in customs areas and efforts to build infrastructure at checkpoints.



Goal 10.

Reduce inequality within and among countries

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

The Kyrgyz Republic has achieved a significant reduction in national poverty levels in recent years. In 2006, the poverty level was about 40%, while by 2018 this figure had dropped to 22.4%.

Over the past five years, inequality among populations with different levels of consumption has declined. Despite this, the uneven distribution of costs remains high. In 2018, the expenditures of the top 20% of the population in terms of wealth exceeded the expenditures of the poorest 20% of the population by 4.3 times.

Overall, the size and structure of cash incomes are largely dependent on the place of residence. The structures of cash incomes of urban and rural populations vary significantly. For the urban population, the share of labor income in the total cash income amounted to 78.0%, while for the rural residents this was 63.4%.

The average per capita cash income of the well-off urban population in 2018 was two times higher than the income of the poor urban population, and the income of the well-off rural population was 1.8 times higher than that of the poor rural population. The poor urban population makes their livelihood mainly through income from labor activities (which make up 78.5% of income). In rural areas, income sources of the poor are more diversified, and income from labor activity accounted for only 60.3%.

Income of the population

In recent years, cash incomes of the population have been volatile, and growth rates have ranged from 101.6% (in 2013) to 121.2% (in 2014). The growth rates of cash income among the poorest 40% of people have experienced even greater fluctuations, from 95.6% in 2013 to 123.9% in 2011.

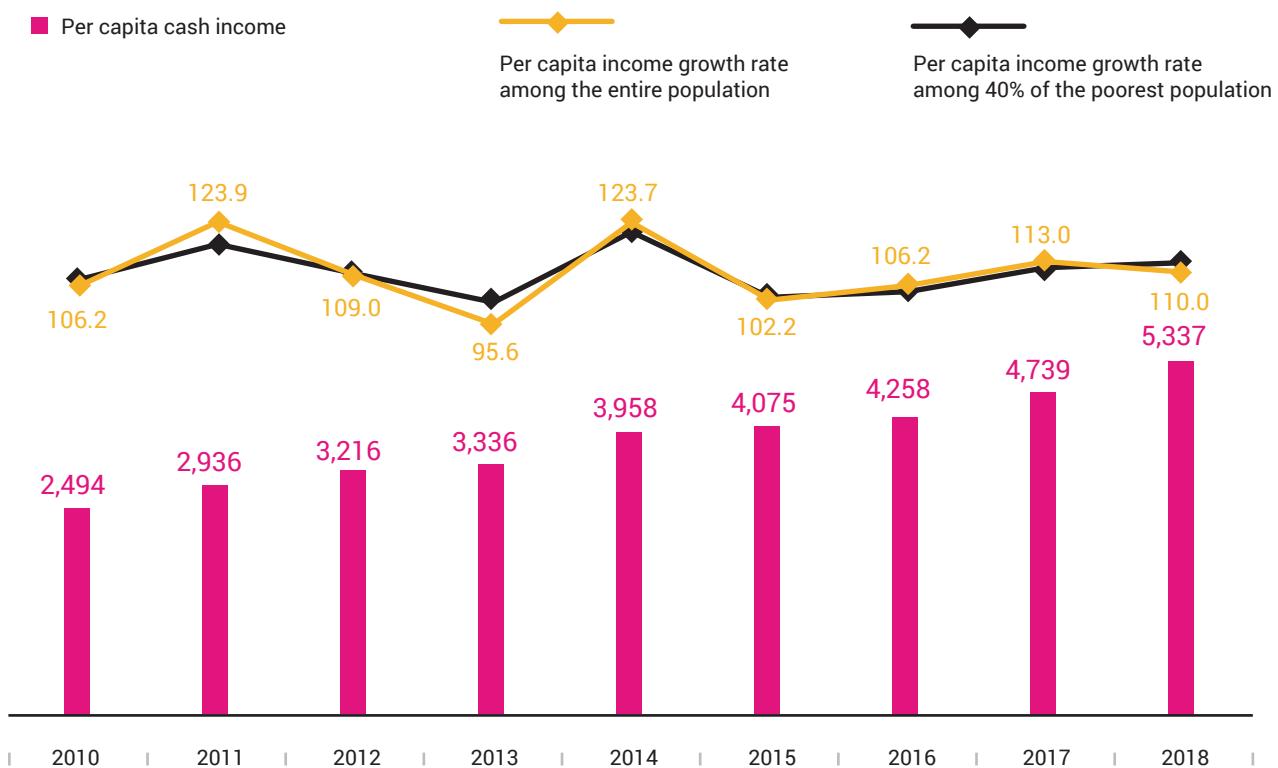
Despite a general increase in the incomes of the population, the share of the population with incomes below 50% of the median income has increased over the past years from 1.6% in 2015 to 2.6% in 2018. While the ratio of this category of the population by place of residence did not differ significantly in 2015, and amounted to 1.6% in urban areas and 1.5% in rural areas, by 2018 there was a

significant imbalance, as these amounted to 1% to 3.5%, respectively. When this indicator is considered through the lens of gender equality, it is clear that the ratio of women and men with such low incomes over the period of review remained steady, at 1.5%

and 1.6%, respectively, in 2015 and 2.7% and 2.6%, respectively, in 2018. Based on the data available, it can be concluded that income inequality in the Kyrgyz Republic is more affected by place of residence than it is by gender.

Figure 27.

Size and growth rate of population income (average per capita) (2010–2018)



Active participation of all in the social, economic and political life

One of the outcomes of the events of 2010 in the Kyrgyz Republic was a shift from a presidential to parliamentary form of governance. This shift was codified in the new version of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic signed on July 27, 2010 which created opportunities to strengthen the role of political parties.

Achieving gender parity and enhancing female political participation in decision-making processes and developing a gender-oriented personnel policy in state and municipal services became both an

international and national obligation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

At the moment, women constitute 15.8% of the parliamentarians in the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic, 6.7% less than in 2013.

By contrast, women hold 40.3% of public posts overall. The share of women among the total number of heads of operating state-owned economic entities amounted to 35.2% in 2018, 7.4% higher than in 2013. Among the leaders of operating business entities with a private form of ownership, the share of women was 27.3%, an increase of 1.9% compared to 2013.



Fiscal and wage policies

Fiscal policy in recent years in the Kyrgyz Republic has been aimed primarily at reducing the tax burden.

The total amount of state budget revenue (from operating activities) for 2019 was 167.3 billion soms, an increase of 10.4% compared to 2018.

Table 1.

State budget revenue structure for 2018–2019, mln KGS

Indicators	2018 actual	2019 (preliminary)	Growth rate (%)	Deviation (+/-)
Tax revenues, of which	116,613.7	121,525.5	104.2	+ 4,911.8
- National Tax Service	74,941.8	78,229.3	104.4	+ 3,287.5
- National Customs Service	41,671.9	43,296.2	103.9	+ 1,624.4
Non-tax revenue	25,710.6	32,314.3	125.7	+ 6,603.7
Received official transfers	9,216.1	13,258.3	143.9	+4,042.2
Total	151,540.4	167,328.5	110.4	+ 15,788.1

Long overdue reforms in the tax system began with the introduction of the new Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2009, when, along with regulatory framework reform, tax service modernization took place.

The new Tax Code of 2009 (1) reduced the rates of basic taxes; (2) reduced the total number of taxes and fees from 16 to 8; (3) eliminated cascading non-market taxes; (4) liberalized tax administration in relation to the bona fide taxpayer; and (5) introduced partnership mechanisms.

As a result of these modernization activities, tax administration workflows were automated and new types of services were created for taxpayers, including a call center, agency website and taxpayer service centers operating on the basis of the single-window principle.

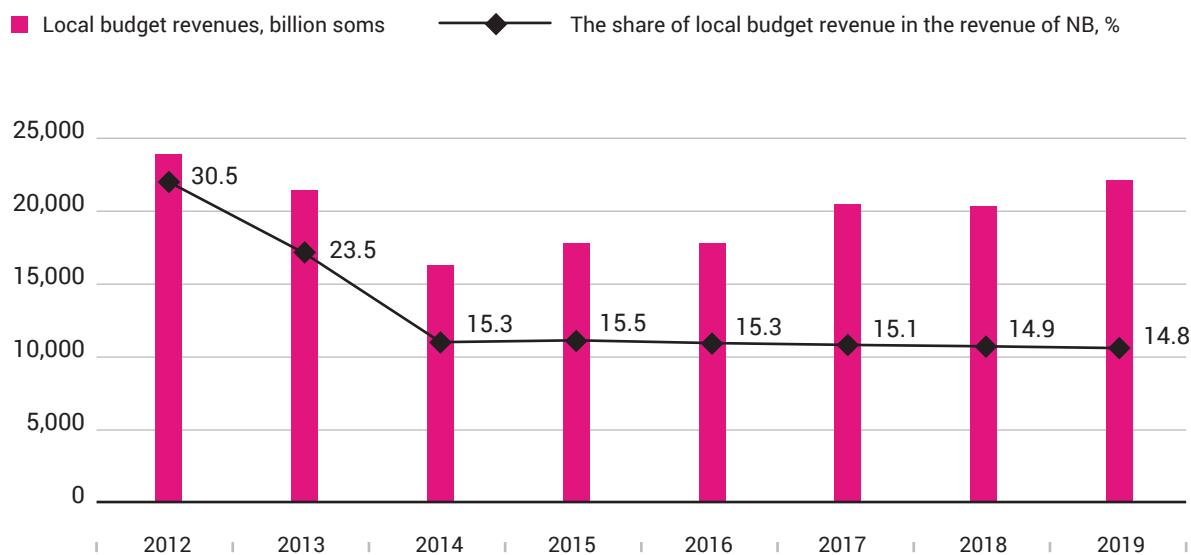
The single window system, in addition to allowing for the submission of reports on taxes and social contributions, allows business entities to register as taxpayers, including cash registers, clarify tax laws, obtain various certificates, and acquire patents.

New tools to ease tax paying procedures for taxpayers have been introduced. In particular, a free-of-charge system of electronic filing and tax reporting, with or without a qualified electronic signature, have been introduced through the tax service website. More and more taxpayers are using innovative payment methods, such as electronic payment, POS terminal, internet and mobile banking, and online wallets, in order to pay their taxes.

Starting from January 1, 2019, as part of state program implementation, the tax service began to perform the function and power of collecting insurance premiums, controlling the calculation and payment of insurance premiums, and imposing fines for the violation of social insurance-related legislative requirements of the Kyrgyz Republic. Thus, conditions have been created for business entities to significantly reduce the time and labor costs involved in fulfilling tax and insurance-related payment obligations to the state budget and the Social Fund. Payers can also submit reports on income tax and social contributions either to the tax office single- window at the place of registration or electronically via the tax service website.

Despite the fact that improving socio-economic development in the regions is one of the country's overall development priorities, the capacity of the local self-governing bodies in terms of financing local issues remains extremely limited.

Figure 28.
Local budget revenues (2012–2019)



Source: Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic

Between 2012 and 2014, the share of local budget revenue was almost halved. In subsequent years, the situation stabilized at about 15%. At the same time, the growth rates of local budgets remained behind the growth rates of the republican budget despite the fact that the scope of authority and responsibility of the local self-governing bodies has been increasing. To ensure financing of local budget expenditures and comply with the minimum state social standards, transfers in the form of equalizing grants have been allocated from the national to local budgets. Such redistribution reduces differentiation between budgetary provision levels of individual local budgets. This approach allows for the maintenance of the interests of local self-government bodies in developing their economic potential and capacity. In addition, in order to increase the revenue potential of local budgets, the following activities have been carried out:

- standards for deductions from split state taxes and administrative fines imposed by state bodies have been established in the ratio of 50% to the republican and 50% to local budgets (*ayils (villages), aimakhs (regions) and cities*);

- new deductions and payments for subsoil users have been introduced, with 100% credited to local budgets;

- local governments have been empowered to administer local taxes and fees.

However, despite the measures taken, territorial inequality that affects the financing of services for citizens from local budgets⁴⁸ remains. In particular, the gap between per capita levels of housing and communal service financing in cities is significant. There also remains a gap between the levels of per capita financing of housing and communal services under rural self-government bodies, although this gap is smaller than it is in cities. More significant territorial gaps occur in the financing of social protection expenditures as the current system does not ensure budget equalization with regards to providing services for citizens.

According to the decent work concept of the ILO, the strategic goal in achieving sustainable economic growth should be implementation of decent work

⁴⁸ Report of the *Jogorku Kenesh* of the Kyrgyz Republic on the impact of legislation adopted in 2016–2018 on the development of local self-government in the Kyrgyz Republic, LSG Union, Institute for Policy Development, 2019, available at: <http://dpi.kg/ru/library/full/314.html>



standards as the basis for human well-being and development. The average monthly nominal wage of employees in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2019 (excluding those of small enterprises) amounted to 17,166 soms, and has increased by 5.9% (compared to 2018). Real growth in monthly wage, calculated based on the consumer price index, amounted to 4.7%. Based on the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic's official exchange rate, the average monthly wage per employee in 2019 amounted to \$ 246.0.

In order to improve living standards and ensure social protection of the population, the following measures have been taken:

- the salaries of the 120,000 employees in the education sector were increased by 30%;
- the salaries of employees of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic were increased by 30%;
- the wages of workers in physical education and sports were increased (for administrative and managerial personnel by 20%, and for trainers and teachers by 50%).

However, despite these measures, the share of workers' income in relation to GDP, including wages and social protection payments, decreased from 29.6% in 2010 to 26.1% in 2018.

Financial sustainability

Between 2013 and December 31, 2019, the banking system of the Kyrgyz Republic developed with generally positive growth rates in spite of the effects of internal and external political events.

The banking system assets, as of January 1, 2020, amounted to 249 billion soms, an increase of 124.1% when compared to asset amounts at the beginning of 2014. Based on an analysis of asset dynamics, a positive annual growth trend can be observed. There appears to be a connection between the growth rates of assets in 2014, 2015 and 2016 and the transformation of microfinance organizations into commercial banks.

Table 2.
Indicators of financial sustainability, %

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Assets/GDP	31.3	34.3	41.4	37.4	37.3	39.0	42.2
Deposits/GDP	19.0	20.6	23.9	22.5	22.9	23.4	25.6
Loans/GDP	15.2	19.7	21.8	19.6	20.4	22.5	24.8

* - preliminary data

In accordance with the Main Directions of Banking System Development for 2018–2021, in the medium term, measures will be taken to ensure sustainable development and enhancement of the role of the banking and non-banking sectors in the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic will continue to be implemented to maintain the efficiency, security and reliability of banking and non-banking financial activities; create conditions for improving the regional accessibility and affordability of banking, payment and

microfinance services; reduce the average weighted interest rates on loans; and further expand services according to the Islamic principles of financing.

Based on data from previous assessment periods, the Kyrgyz Republic has planned to increase indicators reflecting the availability and accessibility of banking services, and to increase the level of financial intermediation in the banking system in the medium term. The plans involve

increasing the level of financial intermediation of the banking system, *inter alia*, through the introduction of innovative banking technologies, development of the lending market and remote services, and the introduction of further measures to implement mechanisms to facilitate operations by commercial banks with unallocated bullion accounts (UBA). In addition, measures are currently being taken to improve the regulatory framework governing the activities of commercial banks and financial system participants.

Migration

The President of the Kyrgyz Republic announced that 2019 was to be a year of regional development and digitalization for the country. Initiatives were placed underway to introduce innovative methods for interaction with Kyrgyz citizens abroad in order to improve the quality of consular services and their digitalization. Along with the digitalization of the Passport, Registry and Citizenship Offices, automated information systems (AIS) began operating in all institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic abroad. New systems have also been developed. These include the AIS Claims program which will allow citizens to receive various certificates from the Kyrgyz Republic directly in the representative offices of the Kyrgyz Republic in electronic format, and the Consular Accounting program for the purposes of registering citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic at their place of residence abroad online.

An important outcome of the work performed was the “migration amnesty” agreement reached at the level of the Presidents of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation. In total, 6,487 citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic were removed from the “black list” as a result of two “migration amnesties” held in the fall of 2018 and spring of 2019.

An agreement was also reached with Turkey to reduce the cost of obtaining work visas for citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and Turkey. The agreement,

which took the form of an exchange of notes, is aimed at simplifying the employment process for citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic in Turkey, especially during summer tourist season.

At present, the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic does not criminalize smuggling. This puts the state in contravention of the provisions of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air⁴⁹, with no corresponding guarantees to these provisions in the current legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. While the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic criminalizes the illegal crossing of state borders, it does not distinguish between smugglers and smuggled migrants.

II. Challenges

(Target 10.1) Despite the annual decline, the poverty rate among children aged 0–17 years old remains 28.3%. This rate is 21% among youth aged 14–28 years old, 19% among working age populations, and 15% among older populations.

There is a wide and dynamic range of political participation in the country on the one hand, while on the other hand, opportunities for such participation are limited, especially for women. This is due to weak party construction, unstable political alliances, and the general weakness of the democratic institutions.

(Target 10.3) In the Kyrgyz Republic, non-discrimination is enshrined in the Constitution and in a number of other regulatory documents such as the Children’s Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic. However, the enforcement of anti-discriminatory legislation is not satisfactory.

(Target 10.4) There are certain shortcomings associated with the paying of taxes on the basis of patents, a system which has been progressively used by both medium and large businesses that

⁴⁹ The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic on October 2, 2003



carry out their activities in trade and generate incomes disproportionate to that of small businesses selling products in the country's markets. Examples of ways large businesses take advantage of the system of paying taxes on the basis of patents include:

- fragmentation of activities in large shopping centers occupying large retail areas (from 100 square meters and above) in order to use patents under several persons;
- stores located in the so-called "golden square" and selling expensive goods (city centers of Bishkek and Osh);
- fragmented write-offs of real revenue by large wholesale suppliers of goods and issued to persons not actually engaged in entrepreneurial activity (nominees, employees, acquaintances, relatives, etc.) for patents.

(Target 10.5) One of the main issues in the Kyrgyz Republic is the lack of financial resources. This makes the adaptation of the economy to new conditions for development by global economic processes particularly relevant and important. Ensuring investment attractiveness is one of the most urgent and important tasks for the country. Lack of investment attractiveness results from an insufficient degree of development of the financial market, its autonomous development due to presence of objective reasons and poor integration into global financial markets.

repair, housekeepers, nannies, etc.);

- revising the mechanism for equalizing LSG budgetary provisions to reduce territorial gaps in the financing of key services to citizens, providing equal access to basic social and quality-of-life support services throughout the Kyrgyz Republic;
- gradually increasing the standard of income tax deductions in favor of local budgets and bringing it to a level of 100% credit to the budgets of local governments;
- completing the automation process for calculation of the equalization transfer, allowing local self-government bodies to participate in the processes of calculating the equalizing transfer and monitoring the progress of its implementation at formation;
- sequentially eliminating legislative gaps, starting with the criminalization of smuggling migrants under the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, then moving to the development of comprehensive regulatory mechanisms for actions against the smuggling of migrants;
- expanding awareness raising campaigns for the public on combating crimes of illegal migration, as well as on the prevention of violence against victims of illegal migration;
- developing and implementing a national mechanism for the coordination and accounting of external assistance;
- analyzing normative legal acts (in particular, labor legislation) for discriminatory legal provisions, policies and practices, and revising discriminatory aspects.

III. Next steps

- introducing the concept of the minimum consumer budget as an indicator of quality of life, reflecting not just the minimum expenses required for survival, as per the living wage, but the expenses necessary for citizens to lead a normal life;
- overcoming the problems associated with the patent-based tax payment regime (reliance on which is to be reduced to a minimum in the next 3 years) through a revision of the tax regime based on voluntary patents which will allow such patents to be issued only for entrepreneurial activities by individual micro-businesses (shoe repair, watch



Goal 11.

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

The urban population in the Kyrgyz Republic makes up 34% of the total population. There are 31 urban centers of various levels in the country, including two cities of republican significance, 12 cities of regional significance, 17 cities of district significance, and 9 urban-type settlements. About 60% of the urban population lives in the two major cities, Bishkek (the capital) and Osh. In a mountainous country like the Kyrgyz Republic, urban areas are predominantly located in the valleys and low-mountain zones. The exception is some urban systems that are located in the mountainous center of the country. The impacts of increased urbanization have become a major challenge for cities, particularly in terms of urban infrastructure development as this is one of the most energy-, labor- and resource-intensive sectors. It has thus become important to find solutions to issues of sustainable development in urban areas.

According to the sanitary norms established by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the size of each living space per person should at least be 12.0 m².

The majority of country's population, regardless of the level poverty, lives in residential premises owned by members of the household as property (96.1%). According to the UN housing affordability index, the Kyrgyz Republic lags markedly behind neighboring countries in this category.

As part of the state policy to ensure affordable housing, the State Mortgage Company (SMC) was established in 2015, and, from 2016 onwards, the interest rate was systematically reduced from 12–14% to 6–8% per annum, with conditions for the provision of state mortgages also improved. Since the establishment of the SMC, 4,700 loans have been issued amounting to more than 5.4 billion soms, and the category of citizens participating in the state housing program has been expanded.

Housing conditions are characterized both by the level of well-being of the household living in them and the level of connection to infrastructure providing utilities. Conditions of residential premises vary significantly between urban and rural households. In 2018, 32.0% of urban households were connected to a central heating system. This is in contrast to the



0.4% of rural households with such a connection and highlights the exclusively urban nature of centralized heating services.

In 2018, 19.9% of households in the country had access to the gas pipeline network. Of these households with access, 47.2% were urban and 5.1% were rural. The insufficient coverage of the gas pipeline network across the country hinders the accessibility of a centralized gas supply for the entire rural population. Active gasification of suburban and rural areas began in 2019 to address this issue, and the overall level of gasification in the country has since reached 30%.

In 2019, 99.3% of the population resided in areas covered by mobile networks, and 85% of population had access to high-speed (4G) Internet.

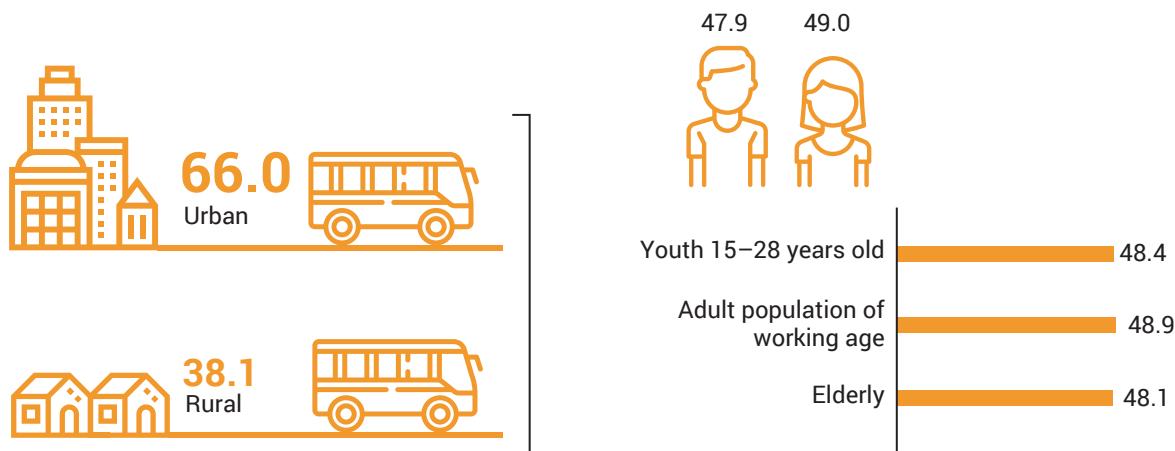
Thirty-point-six percent (30.6%) of households in the country are connected to a centralized water supply. The share of urban households connected to a centralized water supply exceeds the share of rural households by 49.0 percentage points.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, public transport accessibility reached 48.5% in 2018, with public transport accessibility higher in urban areas (66%) as compared to rural (38%). It should be noted that the number of personal vehicles is growing in the country and increased over the review period from 21 to 26 cars per 100,000. This increase in personal vehicles has also led to worsening air quality, especially in cities. Rapid and often unplanned urbanization leads to increased environmental pressure and this has been evident in the cities of the Kyrgyz Republic. Sustainable urban development requires sound urban planning, sustainable construction, low-carbon transport, green areas and sustainable lifestyles.

The total area of green spaces and areas within settlements has remained practically unchanged over the past five years at a level of about 10.4 thousand hectares. As a result, the area of green spaces and areas per person has decreased with increased migration to urban areas and population growth from 1.8 ha per 1,000 people in 2017 to 1.7 hectares per 1,000 people in 2018.

Figure 29.

The proportion of the population with convenient public transport access, % (2018)



In order to improve the safety of public roads and reduce the number of road accidents, the Government has implemented the first stage of the Safe City project. This involved the installation of hardware and software systems for monitoring road use at certain intersections. For the period between

March 4 and December 31, 2019, (in comparison with the same period in 2018, prior to the start of the project) the number of accidents fell by 41.9% in Bishkek city and the number of injuries from road accidents was reduced by 39.1%. In the Chui region, the number of accidents over this same period fell by

54.8% and the number of road accident injuries was reduced by 56.8%.

An equally important aspect of sustainable urbanization is the disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW). Waste disposal methods are directly dependent on access to services provided by the state. In 2018, households disposed of garbage using containers, garbage chutes, dumping, incineration and landfills.

Due to its geographic location, the Kyrgyz Republic is prone to numerous natural disasters. The presence of serious geological, man-made, climatological and global climate change-related risks have a permanent negative impact on the population and economy of the country. The population and infrastructure are particularly sensitive to disaster risk. More than 80 settlements are classified as being located in seismically hazardous zones that form possible centers of earthquakes, the intensity of which may measure up to 8, 9 or more points in magnitude on the Richter scale. About 75% of the country's population resides in these settlements.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, material damage from disasters between 2012 and 2018 varied from 220.6 to 2,290.6 million soms, in other words, the costs stemming from emergency situations during this period ranged from 0.06% to 0.53% of GDP.

II. Challenges

(Target 11.1) Ensuring access to adequate housing is one of the primary tasks of the state. In recent years, the volume of commissioning of residential building construction has steadily increased, but this has been mainly due to private investment.

The growth of housing stock in the Kyrgyz Republic is gradual and slow, which, along with positive demographic dynamics, has led to a slow growth in living space per person.

Electricity is the only type of utility service provided across the entire territory of the country. Universal access to other public services has not yet been achieved due to limited financial resources.

(Target 11.2) The provision of safe and affordable transport systems has proven problematic due to limited state resources. There has been a progressive aging of the auto fleet, with a significant portion requiring upgrading. In recent years, certain factors have contributed to the growth of road accidents, including an increased number of vehicles, their dynamic properties and associated traffic intensity.

(Target 11.3) Urban planning in the Kyrgyz Republic is in its initial stages. There remain cases of spontaneous/unplanned construction in cities and towns which negatively impacts the ability to create effective transport and utility systems. The implementation of solutions to this issue is hampered by the lack of financial resources in local administrations.

(Target 11.4) Protection, preservation, use and popularization of historical and cultural heritage sites require significant financial investments. Due to a lack of proper care, historical and cultural monuments have been gradually degrading. There are also no restoration schools or restoration experts in the country.

(Target 11.5) The Kyrgyz Republic is prone to geological and hydrological disasters such as earthquakes, mudflows and flooding. As in other countries, vulnerable groups may be more sensitive to disaster risk (for instance, due to being unable to move or buy housing in safer settlements).

(Target 11.6) Urban planners have thus far ignored the ever-increasing flow and number of vehicles. As a result, there is an issue of inadequate parking in cities.

The issue of solid waste management has also not been fully resolved. Collection service is not universal, and this leads to the dumping of municipal solid waste into unprepared or insufficiently prepared sites, thereby creating a threat of environmental pollution. Garbage is often burned, which also negatively affects the environment.

(Target 11.7) Issues of greening in urban planning are considered to be of secondary importance as their solution requires significant financial resources



but does not provide visible effects or recompense in the short-term. As a result, landscaping expenditures have not become a priority for either municipal authorities or private developers. Thus, the current greening system may not always ensure a high level of environmental safety for urban dwellers.

- protecting and preserving historical, cultural, archaeological and architectural heritage sites, especially those included in the World Heritage List;
- introducing ecological gardening principles and ensuring accessibility to green areas within 500 meters for the public through a system of urban improvement;

- adopting comprehensive programs to improve the environmental well-being of urban residents;

- implementing sustainable waste management policies aimed at the complete elimination of natural waste landfills, reducing the territory of existing landfills and preventing the expansion of new landfills;

- developing cost-effective infrastructure for the processing and disposal of household waste in cities;

- promoting the country's World Heritage sites and elements included in the list of world cultural heritage, and raising public awareness about these.

III. Next steps

- stimulating construction of affordable housing for the vulnerable segments of the population through the provision of social housing;
- developing and approving master plans and urban planning documentation for further practical application in the process of design, construction and development of settlements;
- ensuring a gradual transition to environmentally friendly transportation through the use of electric vehicles;
- expanding the Safe City project in the second stage by equipping 306 additional points throughout the territory with hardware and software systems;

Snapshot: The first stage of the Safe City Project, which involved the installation of hardware and software systems at certain crossroads, was completed at the end of 2019, with 592.6 million soms received from fines. For the period from March 4 to December 31, 2019, in comparison with the same period in 2018, the number of road accidents in Bishkek decreased by 41.9% and the number of those injured in road accidents was reduced by 39.1%. In the Chui region, the number of accidents fell by 54.8% and the number of those injured was reduced by 56.8%. For the second stage of the project, it is planned to cover 306 new points throughout the territory of the country with the same hardware and software systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION





One of the key objectives of the activities under the 2030 Agenda is to achieve economic growth without increasing resource consumption or harming the environment by simultaneously improving human well-being and the efficiency of resource use.

This section includes four SDGs that connect the human development of the Kyrgyz Republic with the preservation of its unique natural ecosystems and the wise use of natural resources for climate-friendly economic development. Addressing the cross-cutting principles of some of these SDGs involves the development of intersectional policy for the introduction of resource-saving, low-waste and non-waste technologies for rational nature management across sectors.

According to the MAPS mission report (2018), the environment of the Kyrgyz Republic is greatly affected by the economic activities taking place in the territory due to the high level of dependence of these activities on natural resources.

Furthermore, while the Kyrgyz Republic is considered to sit in the group of lower middle-income countries (LMIC) and has a relatively low “material footprint” of resource consumption per capita compared to more developed economies, its economy remains vulnerable to fluctuations in commodity prices.

According to the Environmental Performance Index (EPI)⁵⁰ ranking, the Kyrgyz Republic fell from 71st position in 2016 to 99th in 2018 in terms of ecological status and ecosystem viability (out of 180 countries). The main causes for such downgrading were the increased air pollution levels and the energy and climate policies.

The country has significantly increased its understanding over the recent years of the fundamental role of the environment and the integration of climate change-related considerations in sustainable socio-economic development. As per the 2040 National Development Strategy, current policy is aimed at creating a human-friendly environment and ensuring rational use of natural resources for socio-economic development while preserving the unique ecosystems of the Kyrgyz Republic for future generations.

Environmental issues and adaptation to climate change are reflected in key national and sectoral strategic documents. However, the low level of budgetary funding allotted for related initiatives must be noted (0,5% for 2020).

⁵⁰ “EPI Report 2018”, Yale University and Columbia University in collaboration with the World Economic Forum <https://epi.yale.edu/>



Goal 6.

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

The Kyrgyz Republic uses only 20–25% of its available water reserves. The remainder flows into the territories of neighboring Kazakhstan, China, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Renewable water resources are the basis for electricity production in the country, as 87–93% of electricity is produced by hydroelectric power plants. Of the total water withdrawn, 95% is used for irrigation and agricultural needs, 1.5% is used by industry and 3.5% by other consumers (including for drinking water supply).

The Kyrgyz Republic experienced a significant decline (17%) in drinking water use from 2015 to 2018. This was reflected in a decrease in domestic water use per capita, which fell from 32.2 m³ in 2015 to 26.5 m³ in 2018.

In a number of strategic documents, issues of ensuring access to safe drinking water are identified as among the most important. The 2014 Strategy set the task of providing the population with clean drinking water. Construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems in 653 villages is planned

using modern technologies that provide the highest degree of safety for the environment. Of these, 588 systems in villages and 22 in cities are to be constructed with funding from external investment, and 65 systems in villages are to be constructed at the expense of the national budget. Through this program, the state plans to bring clean drinking water to 95% of the country's settlements.

The systematic realization of the Strategy for the Development of Drinking Water and Wastewater Systems for Human Settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic by 2026 has led to increased levels of sustainable access to safe drinking water for the population. To achieve the targets laid out in the plan, investments from international development partners were garnered and funds from the national budget allocated. Over the past three years, drinking water supply systems have been built in 107 villages of the country.

The overall access to safe drinking water had increased by 2.7% by 2018 as compared to 2015 and amounted to 91.8% coverage. Access in urban settlements was 99.3%, while that in rural areas was only 87.8%.



However, only in 66.8% of rural households is the source of drinking water supply located within the household. Thirty-three-point-two percent (33.2%) of residents have to spend up to 30 minutes or more per day on water collection. Moreover, in 56% of cases, women over 15 are the primary suppliers of water for their households.⁵¹ Furthermore, there is a significant disparity in access to adequate sanitary conditions between urban and rural populations, as coverage was 67.7% in cities and only 13.4% in rural areas in 2018.

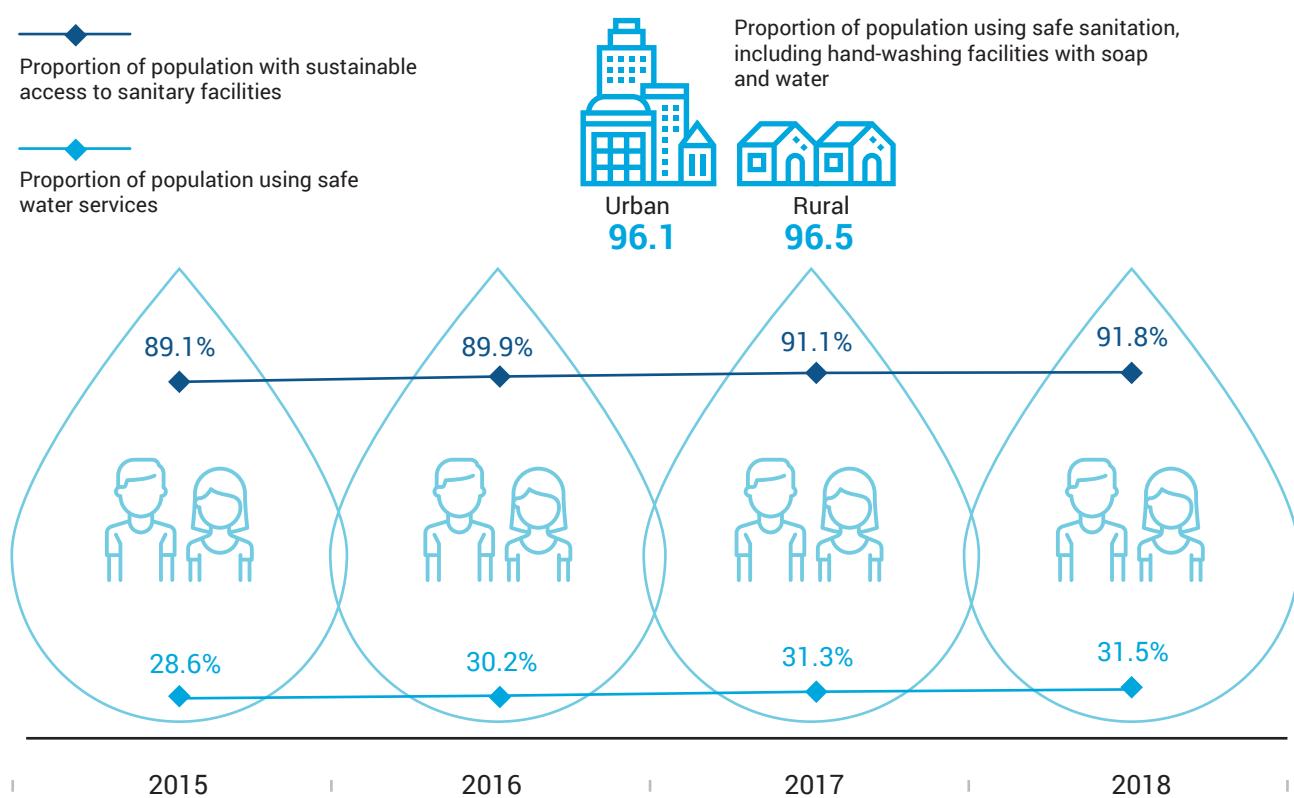
According to sanitary-chemical and microbiological indicators, the condition of the sources of drinking water supply have deviated from the norm. The deviation percentage of samples based on sanitary-chemical indicators in decentralized sources of water supply increased from 6.0% in 2015 to 11% in 2018. However, according to microbiological indicators, the

situation improved, with deviation decreasing from 20.7% to 12% over the same period.

People using sanitation services in compliance with safety requirements, including handwashing devices with soap and water, made up 96.3% of population in 2018.

The general situation in terms of the population's access to sewerage across country has remained practically unchanged (28.6% in 2015 and 31.5% in 2018). However, there has been a positive trend in some regions. In rural areas, only 3% of residential and public buildings are connected to wastewater systems - these are most often schools and medical centers. In households, only 17.9% of toilets are connected to sewage systems, and sewage toilets in villages make up only 1% of toilets.

Figure 30.
Public access to water, %



⁵¹ The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2018 Report): NSC, UNICEF

Between 2015 and 2018, the discharge of wastewater into water sources increased from 99.9 million m³ to 101.1 million m³. Of this amount, discharge of standard-treated wastewater increased from 94.5 million m³ up to 96.1 million m³. Discharge of insufficiently treated wastewater and wastewater without treatment decreased by 20%, excluding wastewater discharges from decentralized drainage systems in rural areas.

Solutions to issues of water scarcity are designed to ensure availability of sufficient volumes of water for the population, economy and environment by increasing water use efficiency in all areas. In this regard, the agricultural sector is of particular importance due to its high level of water use and potential for inefficiency. Irrigation water losses during transportation in 2018 amounted to 27% of water withdrawal. From 2015 to 2018, these numbers changed only slightly. The main losses are associated with infiltration into the irrigation network, the on-farm part of which is represented mainly by channels and makes up more than 27% of the network in the country.

The State Irrigation Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2017–2026, provides for the construction of irrigation infrastructure for the provision of irrigated lands to rural residents. The implementation of the State Program should allow for the introduction of 66,500 hectares of new irrigated land, increase water supply by 51,080 hectares, move 9,500 hectares from machine to gravity irrigation, and improve land reclamation by 50,000 hectares. In 2019 alone, 730 hectares of new irrigated lands were commissioned, and water availability was improved on 1,395 hectares of land. Water resources are concentrated in water basins. However, water management is often carried out at the level of administrative units, which, as a rule, cover different water basins. After the establishment of a unified state body for water resources in 2019, a basin-based approach was adopted in the Kyrgyz Republic as the main approach for water resource management.

The headwaters of many rivers are situated on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, which act as a

resource-forming region for both surface and ground waters. In this regard, transboundary cooperation and integrated water resource management are important components of sustainable development, not only in the Kyrgyz Republic, but also in the entire region. The bilateral (between the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Kazakhstan) Chui-Talas Water Management Commission has begun to function successfully. In 2018, an Agreement was ratified between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on interstate use of the Orto Tokoi (Kasansay) reservoir in the Ala-Buka district of the Jalal-Abad region of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The wetlands of the Kyrgyz Republic play an important role in the formation and conservation of water resources in Central Asia, a region characterized by its aridity. Such wetlands include rivers, lakes, swamps and artificial reservoirs.

Under the Ramsar Convention, Issyk-Kul Lake (since 1976), Chatyr-Kul (since 2005) and Son-Kul (since 2011) are included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance.

In accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, provision of drinking water, access to sewerage, and good sanitation are issues of local importance. There are several types of authorized public organizations working in the fields of drinking water supply, irrigation and sanitation to increase efficiency and ensure public participation (6.b). They include:

- Rural Public Associations of Drinking Water Users (RPADWU) which provide drinking water to the population in rural areas;
- The Association of Water Users, an organization established by water users for operating and maintaining irrigation systems.

Rural health committees are public associations established to support each other in efforts to improve the health, sanitation/hygiene and living conditions of the rural population. The head (chairperson) of the RPADWU is elected for a four-year term by direct vote. Important decisions, such as the setting tariffs for water supply, are subject to



public discussion and approval by local *keneshes* (councils). The effective functioning of such organizations largely depends on the engagement of local residents and support of state structures and local government.

II. Challenges

In the Kyrgyz Republic, progress assessment toward the targets of Goal 6 are currently made based only on the availability and quality of drinking water. National monitoring of the international indicator of accessibility as a combination of four interrelated elements (physical accessibility, economic accessibility, non-discrimination and access to information) is generally one of the most complex. Consequently, this approach is not reflected in statistical reports and strategic documents.

Only its separate elements (physical and economic accessibility) are subject to measurement. At the same time, only a comprehensive account of all elements will provide a real picture of the current state of affairs and what is needed for the development of further effective measures and activities in order to ensure universal and equitable access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.

Despite international investment, public water infrastructure in the Kyrgyz Republic does not meet generally accepted standards. Only one third of villages in the country have round-the-clock access to clean drinking water, while 21% of villages and 15% of cities still do not.

(Targets 6.3, 6.4) Wastewater treatment is the main condition for reducing pressure on both surface and underground water resources. Only 25.8% of the housing stock of the country is equipped with sewerage, largely in Bishkek where 86% of housing has sewerage. In a number of regions, less than 10% of the territory is equipped with sewage systems.

Irrigated agriculture is the major consumer of fresh water in the Kyrgyz Republic (about 90% of total

water consumption) and ¼ of irrigation water is lost during transportation.

(Targets 6.5, 6.6) High pressure on water resources can lead to negative consequences for economic development, as well as increased competition and likelihood of conflicts between water users. Thus, pressure reduction requires not only a sustainable water supply and good demand management policy, but also an increase in overall water use efficiency. Lack of agreements or other arrangements between co-owners of river basins, both in quantitative and in qualitative terms, is one of the key issues limiting sustainable cross-border cooperation.

(Target 6.a) In the preparation of the implementation plan for the Strategy for the Development of Drinking Water and Wastewater Systems for the Human Settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic by 2026, as well as in subsequent projects by development partners, the per capita financing approach was used in budget calculations for rehabilitation projects. This is an issue as it does not fully reflect the actual financial needs of such initiatives since it does not take into account the types of water sources, their remoteness from settlements, the remoteness of settlements from each other, the length of water supply networks, increases in the population since 2015, or expansion of settlements.

Currently, almost all projects for the rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems are suffering from a lack of financing for construction work, impeding the provision of clean drinking water to the population in project areas.

(Target 6.b) There is an issue of the sustainable functioning of local level organizations authorized to work in the field of drinking water supply and irrigation. In 2017, 37% of the registered RPADWUs did not function. In this regard, along with increasing the capacity of such organizations, it is necessary to strengthen the responsibility of local authorities in terms of the provision of safe drinking water supply, proper sanitation and effective irrigation in their territories.

III. Next steps

The strategic direction for achieving SDG 6 is to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation, promoting principles of the integrated management of freshwater ecosystems as they are essential for human health, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. Steps to do this include:

- promoting equal access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitary conditions in strategic documents reflecting issues of physical and economic accessibility, non-discrimination and access to information;
- improving the quality, the drinking water supply and sanitation services, both through construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems, and by increasing capacity and sustainability of organizations engaged in these services;
- upgrading and constructing irrigation infrastructure, taking into account advanced climate-resistant solutions and water-saving technologies as part of the policy of adaptation to climate change and addressing issues of effective, rational and economical use of available water resources;
- improving accounting systems for quantity and quality of water resources, introducing the principles of integrated management at the level of basins, individual territorial units and economic entities;
- strengthening wastewater monitoring, reconstructing and constructing treatment facilities, and expanding sewer networks covering new buildings, especially in cities and urban-type settlements;
- detailing the cost structure of financial donor funds entering the water sector;
- maintaining gender-disaggregated statistics on diseases associated with drinking water;
- strengthening responsibilities and developing a system for assessing the effectiveness of government bodies, local authorities, water users' associations and RPADWUs in providing irrigation water, drinking water supply and access to sanitation.



Goal 12.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

The social and economic development of the Kyrgyz Republic has been largely dependent on the consumption of natural resources. The GDP structure over the past 10 years has undergone significant transformations, with the share of agriculture decreasing more than twice and the share of the construction and service sectors increasing by almost three times. At the same time, the economy's dependence on natural resources has remained intact, particularly as the growth in the service sector has largely come from an expansion in the provision of natural resource-dependent services (tourism, trade in agricultural products, natural product processing, transport).

The main elements of the strategy for the transition to rational consumption and production models (target 12.1) are reflected in the Green Economy Development Program in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2019–2023 which is aimed at promoting sustainable development by taking into account the principles of a green economy.

The country has yet to integrate the principles of green economy into policies and planning. The key sectors for reorienting the economy towards sustainable production and consumption are agriculture (including the processing industry), water resource management, industry, energy (production and consumption), tourism, utilities and transport.

Despite the lack of government regulation and incentives for responsible production and consumption, there are positive examples of rational consumption and production models from enterprises and companies. More than 2,000 projects have been implemented using energy-efficient and resource-saving technologies such as renewable energy sources, drip irrigation, organic product farming, and the processing and recycling of waste. There are companies and enterprises engaged in the production of biogas plants; use of energy-efficient greenhouses; production, installation and maintenance of renewable energy equipment; and practices of waste treatment, and water and air purification. Many of these projects are supported by public and international organizations, ensuring progress in changing production and consumption patterns.

Agriculture is currently the most accessible type of economic activity for the rural population. With vast pastures making up 85% of agricultural land throughout the country, farmers continue to increase livestock numbers despite pasture degradation and a 36% decline in pasture productivity over the past five years. The main cause of this increase in the area of degraded agricultural land has been inefficient land and water use practices.

A significant portion of country's water resources (more than 95%) are used for irrigation and agricultural water consumption. At the same time, the level of water loss during transportation is very high - about 27% of the total volume of water intake. The small size of agricultural land plots and lack of modern technological solutions for storing and processing products currently hinders the growth of agricultural production, preventing local growers from fully meeting domestic demand or attracting large investments.

Nevertheless, in recognition of the global trend toward a preference for organic products, organic farming is encouraged in the country and a Concept for Development of Organic Agricultural Production in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2017–2022 has been adopted. Organic farms are represented by three large agricultural cooperatives and ten organic aimaks (regions) uniting 23 villages.

According to the Food and Processing Industry Development Program for 2017–2021, the Government plans to increase the proportion of agricultural product processing occurring in-country to 25% and to introduce new technologies and equipment that allow for integrated energy and resource-efficient processing of agricultural raw materials.

Manufacturing is one of the main sectors of the Kyrgyz economy, contributing about 19.0% to the gross domestic product. At the same time, only 6% of industrial enterprises have introduced or use innovative production methods in their work. The lack of use of such methods has a direct impact

on waste volumes, emissions and discharges of pollutants into the environment.

Population growth and increased consumption have led to the growth of production and consumption waste. The volume of waste generated is closely related to the level of economic activity and reflects the prevalent structures of production and consumption in society.

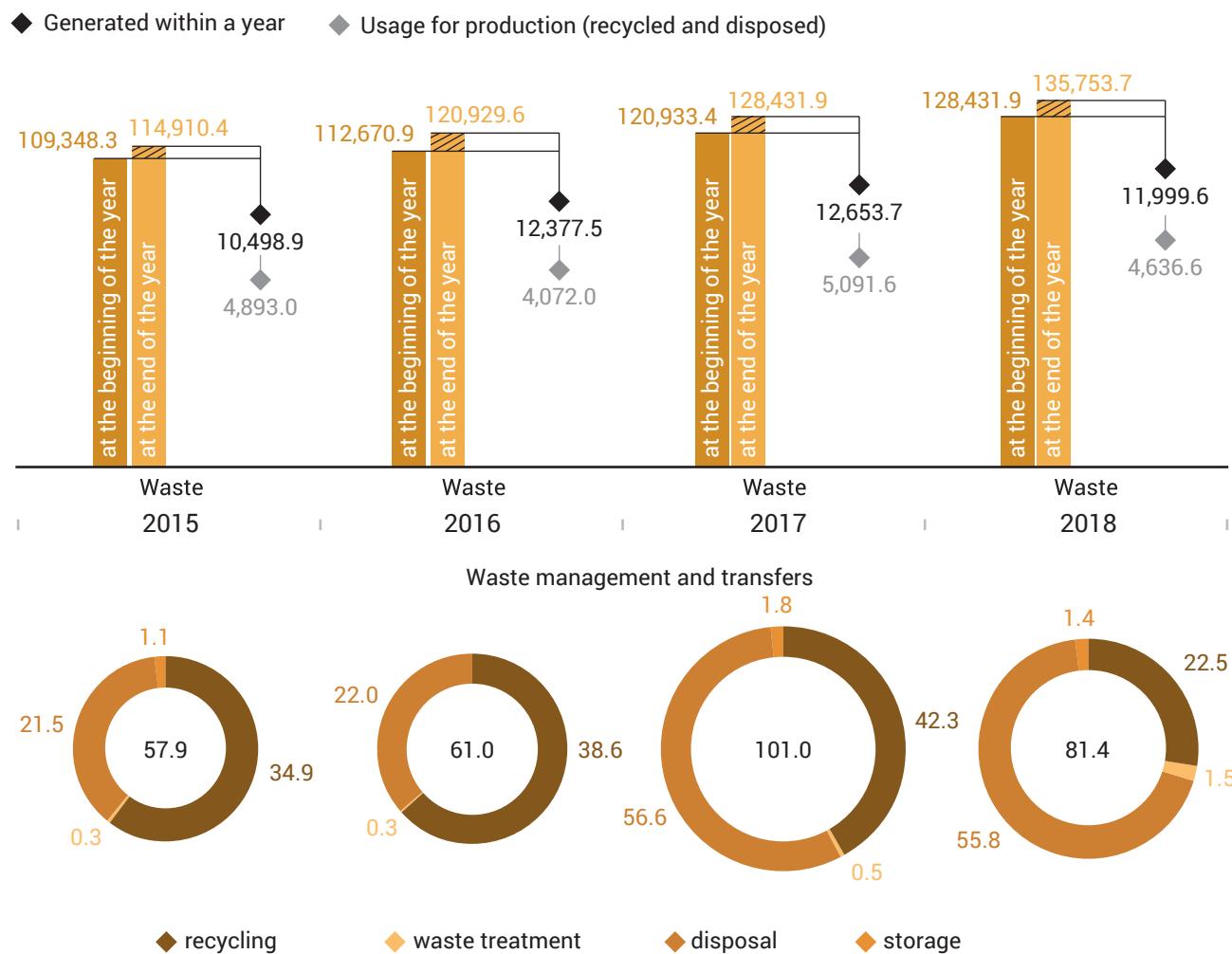
At the end of 2018, about 135.7 million tons of production and consumption waste had been accumulated in the country (excluding waste from mines and quarries, which amounted to about 2 billion tons). The volume of solid waste generated is increasing annually, as are hazardous/toxic waste volumes. In 2018, 1.9 tons of waste in the 1, 2 and 3 waste classes, or hazardous waste, was generated per person in the Kyrgyz Republic.

On the whole, 202 enterprises are engaged in the collection and preparation of waste, including of secondary raw materials.

The bulk of the waste is sent to landfills in accordance with the approved limits for their disposal. Economic regulation in the field of waste management is carried out through the collection of fees for waste disposal based upon volume, hazard class and disposal standards.

**Figure 31.**

Production and consumption waste movements in enterprises and organizations, in thousand tons



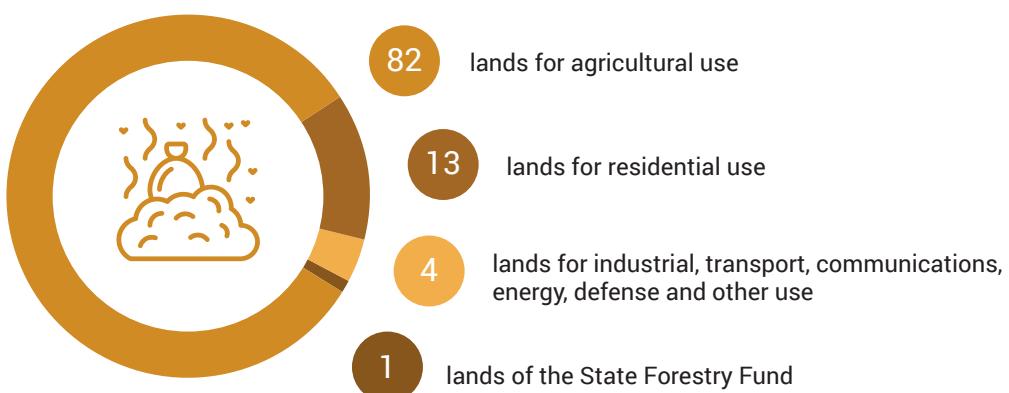
The country has not yet switched to environmentally sound disposal of solid household waste. Most operating landfill sites do not meet standard of environmental and sanitary safety, and many have exceeded their life expectancy by several times.

According to the 2018 inventory results, there are 406 landfills in the country (107 of which are authorized), occupying about 616,306 ha.

According to morphological composition, waste in cities is mostly in the form of plastic (21%) and food waste (20%), while in rural areas 49% of the total composition of municipal waste is organic waste.

According to national legislation, hazardous waste and waste that can be used as secondary material resources are prohibited from being disposed of at waste disposal facilities. However, lack of primary sorting during collection leads to the dumping of medical, electronic and other hazardous waste, as well as waste suitable for recycling, at many disposal sites. A number of studies indicate that the risks associated with the use and processing of raw and waste materials more strongly impact vulnerable groups, such as homeless people and senior citizens.

Figure 32.
Landfills area % (2018)



Snapshot:

The Bishkek - based biogas plant, PF "Fluid", with a reactor capacity of 100 m³, processes up to 5 tons of food waste daily. Processed biogas products are used for cooking and heating, and the methane effluent is used for liquid bio-fertilizer.

In the Chui region there is a waste disposal company processing all hazard classes of waste using pyrolysis (smokeless) equipment. A number of enterprises deliver industrial waste that cannot be recycled to this company.

Tailing dumps pose a serious threat due to their weak protection from natural disasters and proximity to key waterways, settlements and state borders. The Kyrgyz Republic has 92 facilities containing toxic and radioactive waste from mining operations, with a total volume of 307.12 million cubic meters. Of these sites, 56 are tailing ponds and 36 are mountain dumps.

Chemicals, including pesticides, industrial substances and consumer substances, are increasingly used in the industrial, agricultural and consumer sectors of society. This directly affects public health and environment. The use of mineral fertilizers and pesticides also contributes to land and water resource pollution.

The Kyrgyz Republic is a party to three chemical conventions (Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam) and

has certain legislative and institutional mechanisms for their implementation.

According to the results of an inventory assessment, 5,447.8 tons of obsolete pesticides were placed in burial grounds and warehouses, of which 2073.7 tons were Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). To address the issues of proper POP management, in 2019 an updated Action Plan for Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was adopted. Secondary documentation is being developed to supplement the approved technical regulation of the EAEU on the Safety of Chemical Products. In the framework of the meeting of the parties to the three global chemical conventions, the Kyrgyz Republic presented a report on the dangerous effects of chemicals from a gendered perspective.⁵²

52 Scoping Study Gender, Chemicals and Waste Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek 2019, WECF.BIOM.



Snapshot:

Within the framework of a repackaging project (2015–2016), repackaging of obsolete and POP pesticides was carried out at the former Kyrgyzselkhozkhimiya warehouse in Balykchiy (in the amount of 51.9 tons) and at the At-Bashinskiy anti-plague station (17.1 tons).

According to the results of a large-scale inventory within the framework of the Management and Deployment of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in the Kyrgyz Republic project in 2015, laboratory tests confirmed that 34 tons of PCB oils are in the custody of the National Electric Network of the Kyrgyz Republic (OJSC).

Within the framework of the project for Protection of Human Health and Environment from Unintentional Releases of POPs and Mercury as a Result of Improper Handling of Medical Waste in the Kyrgyz Republic, the practice of utilizing mercury wastes was enacted for the first time, with 3,000 mercury thermometers safely transported and disposed of on the territory of Khaidarkan mercury plant.

One of the main effective mechanisms for the transition to sustainable development is sustainable public procurement. The transition to sustainable public procurement is a priority of the Government, which has included measures for this.

Voluntary sustainability standards for goods and services establish production standards throughout the production chain, including for the responsible consumption of energy and other natural resources, as well as for the use of production methods safe for the environment, health and well-being of humans, plants and animals. There are a number of examples of organizations applying for international environmental certifications, and their experiences show the benefits of implementing certification with a focus on environmental conservation and social justice. In particular, in the context of the Kyrgyz Republic, adherence to the following standards has proven beneficial: ISO 14000: Standard for Environmental Management Systems, ISO 51000: Standard for Energy Management, the Fair Trade Standard, FSC Forest Certification, BIO KG Organic Agricultural Standard, and the Adal National Standard (Halal) among others.

Tourism (12.b) is one of the priority areas (about 5% of GDP, employees exceed 100,000 people) for the country in terms of sustainable development. The development of the tourism sector was promoted through the optimization of the visa regime for 52 countries and various cultural and tourist events

(particularly the World Nomad Games) that built a favorable image of the Kyrgyz Republic. Its diversity of ecosystems and landscapes makes the country attractive for different types of tourists. In 2018, 70,202 people visited state nature reserves and parks. Of these, 7,074 were foreign tourists and 63,128 were citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic.

With regards to employment and income generation for rural residents, the further development of eco-, ethno- and agro-tourism is encouraged. These types of tourism activities can substitute other types of economic activities that would require high costs and consumption of natural resources.

In 2019, the Kyrgyz Republic became part of the Secretariat of the 10-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies' "Global Search for Sustainable Schools" program under the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education program. The goal of this program is to promote the ideas and principles of sustainable development, consumption and production; education for sustainable development; and formation of green thinking at the levels of primary and secondary education and in organizations of primary vocational education (12.8).

Secondary schools now include topics related to sustainable development in their curricula for grades 1–11. These include "Homeland Studies",

“Natural Sciences”, “Biology”, “Geography”, “Chemistry”, “Fundamentals of Life Safety”, and an integrated course on “Human and Society”. National competitions focusing on environmental education, energy efficiency and energy conservation have been held for the past two years.

II. Challenges

(Targets 12.1, 12.2) Despite the measures taken, consumption rates of natural resources continue to grow. Issues of air, water and soil pollution are becoming more and more urgent.

Implementation of the adopted programs requires adequate funding. The funding currently allocated is not enough to fully implement all the necessary environmental measures. In addition, there are issues regarding the effective use of budgetary and international donor funds for purposes of environmental protection.

The introduction of new technologies is hampered by their high initial costs, fees involved in set up, and the VAT excised upon them. The lack of qualified personnel for servicing such technologies and/or high costs of servicing, as well as a general lack of awareness of such technologies and research, also lead to low adoption rates.

(Target 12.3) State programs do not fully reflect measures aimed at reducing food waste and reducing food losses in supply chains.

The country lacks a well-established system, including an adequate regulatory framework, for supporting the development of organic agricultural production.

Similar issues associated with the lack of a regulatory framework, accurate information and sufficient monitoring also characterize the transition to resource-efficient agriculture.

(Target 12.4) The country, and the Central Asian region as a whole, lack the technological capabilities

for the safe utilization of OPs and POPs. Existing monitoring measures do not ensure the necessary laboratory control over counterfeit and smuggled pesticides. Relevant regulations are not supported by implementation mechanisms.

Collection of data, including data segregated by sex and age, about the negative health effects of the use of pesticides and their content in food is non-existent.

(Target 12.5) One of the main obstacles for organizing cost-effective production facilities for the processing and disposal of waste and production from secondary raw materials is the lack of infrastructure in the country for the separate collection and sorting of waste. At present all garbage goes to landfill. Sorting of waste in landfills in the northern regions of the capital is done illegally, predominantly by women and children.

Despite an existing regulatory framework for waste production and consumption management, there are issues with controlling practical application and with by-laws that encourage disposal and reuse of waste. There is lack of norms governing the collection and processing of secondary raw materials, and mechanisms of economic incentives for the development of the processing of secondary materials sector are not used.

Legislation surrounding waste processing in the country is poorly developed. There is also only a small number of specialized organizations among those providing services of collection, removal and burial of municipal waste. There are thus a number of unresolved issues in terms of the disposal of municipal solid waste.

(Target 12.6) Companies in the Kyrgyz Republic do not practice voluntary reporting on sustainable development (environmental and/or social reporting). Environmental certification is also not a widespread process. There are only a number of pilot cases regarding the application of standards.

(Target 12.7) The current public procurement system requires changes if sustainable public procurement



is to be introduced. The legal framework, selection standards and criteria, system for planning and forecasting sustainable procurements, incentive mechanisms, and existing public procurement training programs do not comply with the basic principles of sustainable public procurement.

The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic lacks the technical specifications and criteria for evaluating the suppliers of goods and services in terms that assess sustainability.

(Target 12.8, 12.a) Despite the measures taken thus far, public awareness and understanding of sustainable production and consumption remains quite low.

(Target 12.b) Methods for monitoring the impact of sustainable tourism on the sustainable development of the country have not yet been fully developed. No assessment of the recreational capacity of tourist areas has been conducted. The private sector is currently not giving enough attention to the development of tourism products that take into account traditional knowledge.

III. Next Steps

Follow-up activities will be aimed at developing sustainable consumption and production under the principle of “doing more and better with less” by increasing the net benefits of economic activities to maintain well-being and improving quality of life while reducing use of resources, degradation and pollution. To this end, appropriate measures will be taken, including implementation of the Green Economy Development Program for 2019–2023, the Food and Processing Industry Development Program for 2017–2021, the State Irrigation Development Program for 2017–2026, and the Concept for Organic Agricultural Production Development for 2017–2022.

Further actions include:

- improving water systems and introducing new methods and approaches in the use and improvement of pastures to maintain the ecological integrity of pasture ecosystems;

- developing a Sustainable Waste and Secondary Resources Management Program at the state level aimed at creating legal and institutional prerequisites for effective waste and secondary material resources management;

- working on issues of redistribution of responsibility for and organization of solid waste management processes;

- studying the impacts of chemical pollutants on various social groups and assessing risks in order to inform the development of a set of measures for the proper management of chemicals;

- reducing the risks of negative impacts of uranium and toxic wastes through reclamation work at tailings and dump sites;

- developing sustainable tourism through an improved legal and institutional environment and the introduction of incentive mechanisms for the transition to sustainable tourism and the enhancement of interest among the local populations in involvement;

- introducing sustainable public procurement procedures through the development of standard technical specifications that will facilitate the introduction by procurement organizations of tender documentation taking into account criteria of sustainability of production and consumption;

- raising public awareness of the necessity for sustainable development and a lifestyle in harmony with nature.



Goal 13.

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

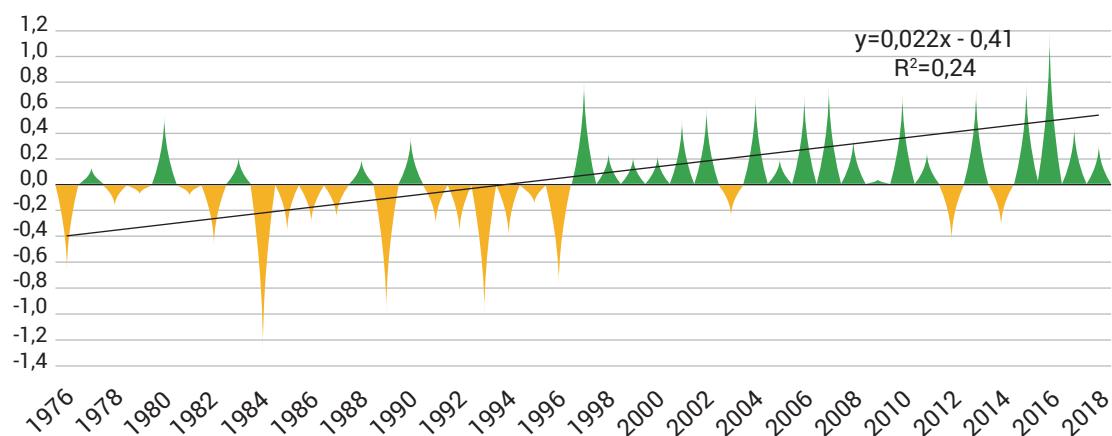
Recognizing the significance of the impacts of climate change, the Kyrgyz Republic is making every effort to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. The Kyrgyz Republic is characterized by extreme environmental conditions and highly vulnerable mountain ecosystems. The country has already witnessed the effects of climate change and their adverse impacts on ecosystems, public health, economic activity, and vulnerability to emergency situations. More than 20 types of environment and climate-related hazards and processes can be observed in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the past 43 years, there has been a widespread increase in the average annual surface air temperature in the country, with an increase of an average of 0.22°C for every 10 years. This increase is consistent with global air temperature patterns over the same period, showing a rise of 0.17°C for every 10 years.

In 2013, a comprehensive assessment of vulnerability to climate change was completed and, on its basis, priority directions for adaptation to climate change were developed for the Kyrgyz Republic. Four sectoral-based adaptation programs (health care, agriculture and irrigation, emergency situations, and forest and biodiversity) were developed with specific measures and funding for their implementation.

**Figure 33.**

The timeframe of the anomalies in annual air temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) averaged over the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic (at 32 meteorological stations), (1976–2018)



Source: NER 2015–2018 according to the Kyrgyzhydromet data

Supporting the initiatives of the international community, the Kyrgyz Republic is a party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 2016, after approval by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the third National Communication was submitted to the UNFCCC. The Fourth National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory is in its final stage, with the aim of updating the National GHG inventory and developing the first biennial progress report for the UNFCCC.

The competencies of the Coordination Commission on Climate Change (in force since 2012), were expanded in 2020 to include a focus on green economy. A Coordination Council⁵³ on the development of a green economy and response to climate change, chaired by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, was created at this time.

The Kyrgyz Republic ratified the Paris Agreement within the UNFCCC in 2019, but the country's approaches and positions were outlined in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement within the UNFCCC, prepared in 2015. The contribution defines the long-term vision of national efforts to prevent climate change and enhance resilience. It defines measures the

Kyrgyz Republic will take on commitments to the UNFCCC on adaptation, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the financing of these activities. Financing is considered to have two aspects, with the allocation of the necessary funds occurring at both the expense of the country's own resources, and that of the international community.

The target indicator of adaptation measures for the Kyrgyz Republic is the prevention of \$1,230,800 (in 2005 USD) worth of losses that could be caused by the adverse effects of climate change on the population, economy and environment. Expert estimates of the country's expenditures (\$213.4 million in 2005 USD) on developing adaptation measures to prevent the negative effects of climate change suggest that the benefits of their implementation may be substantial, and that a comprehensive approach combining science and technology will help to reduce the vulnerability of the society and economy of the Kyrgyz Republic to climate change.

The long-term goal of mitigating climate change is defined by the achievement emissions of 1.23 tons of CO₂ per person or, at the upper limit, not exceeding 1.58 tons of CO₂ per person, by 2050 in

⁵³ Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, January 30, 2020 No. 46

order to achieve the goal of a 'below 2°C' increase in global temperatures (with probabilities of success of 66% and 50%, respectively). The plan for the Kyrgyz Republic is to reduce GHG emissions by 11.49–13.75% by 2030 (in contrast to continuing along the trajectory of the 'business as usual' scenario). Additionally, in 2030, the Kyrgyz Republic, with international support, has a plan to implement measures to mitigate the impacts of GHG emissions on climate change to achieve an overall reduction of 29.00–30.89% (in contrast to the 'business as usual' scenario). By 2050, the Kyrgyz Republic has planned to reduce GHG emissions by 12.67–15.69% (in contrast to the 'business as usual' scenario) with additional plans to implement measures to mitigate the impact on climate change in order to achieve an overall reduction of 35.06–36.75% (in contrast to the 'business as usual' scenario).

The Kyrgyz Republic has started the process of updating the NDC to the Paris Agreement within the UNFCCC with the support of the development partners.

In recent years, the Kyrgyz Republic has been successful in attracting climate finance. Work

was done to increase the preparedness of the Kyrgyz Republic in terms of access to resources by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). In order to ensure transparency of actions by the Government and that consideration is given to the country's national priorities when approving project proposals, a coordination mechanism has been developed for the coordination of project proposals and technical guidelines for procedure of the absence of objections (approval) of GCF projects in the Kyrgyz Republic.

To date, the GCF has approved two applications from the Kyrgyz Republic totaling \$ 59.5⁵⁴ million. Only grant financing was sought in order not to increase the country's external debt burden. An updated project proposal was prepared and submitted to the GCF in 2019 to support the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process within which activities will be implemented to update key strategic documents with regards to adaptation to climate change.

In addition to GCF resources, funds for climate change related projects have been allocated by other development partners.



Snapshot:

In 2018 funds were mobilized from the climate window of the Trust Fund of the Russian Federation to support adaptation to climate change in the Batken region. And, in 2020, the Government of Japan allocated funds for a project to increase children's resilience to disaster risks and climate change in the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2017 the Climate Finance Center was established to fully represent the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic in the UN Green Climate Fund and in international organizations, as well as to attract and promote climate investments in various sectors of the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2016 and 2017, a disaster risk analysis was carried out taking into account the nature, intensity

and scale of natural hazards in the Kyrgyz Republic. The work was done in accordance with the SDGs and priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. In 2018, the Government adopted the Concept of the Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergency Situations for 2018–2030 and the Implementation Plan for 2018–2022, the main tasks of which are ensuring rational nature management

⁵⁴ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/kyrgyzstan>



in regards to changing climate, mitigating the consequences of emergency situations, and reducing damage to the country's population in the event of disasters. The implementation of the Concept is

based on involving all interested parties, including state and local self-government bodies, civil society, international organizations, the private sector, and the public.

Snapshot:

A successful example of the introduction of climate change as a topic in secondary schools was the "Climate Box" teaching and methodical kit which was introduced in 1,502 schools across the country. An assessment of the impact of the Climate Box has shown that it improved understanding of climate change issues in pilot schools from 55.2% to 90.4%.

II. Challenges

(Targets 13.1, 13.2) All targets of Goal 13 are reflected in the strategic documents of the Kyrgyz Republic on adaptation to climate change, greenhouse gas emissions and disaster risk reduction. However, despite measures taken by the state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic and international organizations, and some progress achieved, there is a need for even greater consolidation of efforts to achieve implementation of effective climate adaptation measures to significantly reduce disaster risk in accordance with the SDGs, Sendai Framework and Paris Agreement.

The development of measures and policies for the development of the country should be based on reliable information regarding climate risks and vulnerabilities, both for the sectors of economy and regions of the country. However, such assessments are practically non-existent in the country.

Despite the strategic goals defined in the Nationally Determined Contribution, the country cannot afford to stop coal and lignite production and use. Thus, production of coal and lignite have increased from 1,851.3 thousand tons in 2016 to 2,395.2 thousand tons in 2018. Of this, the majority (1,459 thousand tons) was consumed for household purposes.

(Target 13.3) Despite the measures taken, awareness is insufficient at all levels of government and civil society with regard to climate change. When covering climate issues in the media, many journalists boost the interest in public debate on this issue, thereby deepening the knowledge of the general public. Assessment of awareness of civil servants on climate change issues revealed that about 90% of them have heard about the issue, but fewer than 30% have a deeper understanding of the topic. The global nature of climate change requires the best possible cooperation between government agencies, civil society, research institutes, the business community and international organizations.

(Targets 13.a, 13.b) The process of generating financial flows for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change is inextricably linked, not only with the processes of investing and accumulating capital, but also with assessing vulnerability and inventorying greenhouse gas emissions. Lack of intervention prioritization and state co-financing complicates the process of mobilizing external climate resources. Identification of national sources of funding or additional criteria and incentives for the use of existing sources is needed. It is necessary to develop an investment program and specific project proposals for the efficient use of internal resources and the purposes of attracting external funding for measures to adapt to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

III. Next steps

A key step in climate change adaptation and achievement of SDG 13 is the formation of policies in the fields of adaptation to and mitigation of climate change based on inventory results of greenhouse gas sources and vulnerability assessments of the population, both with regards to the different economic sectors and to the individual territories of the country:

- developing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), aimed at building capacity for positive adaptation activities, economic growth, rational environmental management, improvement of the regulatory framework, and further scientific and informational development with regards to climate change;

- preparing and submitting to the UNFCCC Secretariat updated plans for the implementation of climate measures and Nationally Determined Contributions which will become the basis for shaping the country's policy toward reducing GHG emissions and adapting to climate change and set clear goals that the country should achieve in accordance with the Paris Agreement on climate change;

- developing an investment program and specific project proposals for the efficient use of domestic resources and to attract external funds for the implementation of measures to adapt to climate change and reduce GHG emissions based on vulnerability assessments and greenhouse gas inventories. This program should take into account the capacity of international development partners and the options for comprehensive support by state structures in the implementation of approved projects;

- strengthening the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic to deal with natural disasters, including those related to climate change through the implementation of the priorities of the Sendai Framework Program and through a comprehensive assessment accounting for various options in reducing disaster risks;

- developing regulatory legal, material and technical foundations and identifying innovative models for the development of each economic sector in the context of climate change. Evaluation of climate risks should become an additional element of the

decision-making mechanism when determining the allocation of funds in the public and private sectors, as well as in the development of the insurance system;

- supporting research and raising awareness and understanding among stakeholders with regards to climate change and its impact on people's lives, the economy and the environment;

- promoting climate education and training beginning at the level of kindergartens and schools to form a generation of citizens with a positive eco-friendly and climate-aware worldview and an understanding of their responsibility in preserving their country's natural resource capacity.



Goal 14.

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

Goal 14 includes 10 targets aimed at reducing marine pollution, managing marine ecosystems, minimizing the effects of ocean acidification, regulating fisheries, protecting coastal and marine areas, eliminating overfishing subsidies, deriving economic benefits from small island developing states, transferring marine technologies, ensuring full compliance with international marine law, and ensuring access to marine resources and markets.

These tasks are not applicable to the Kyrgyz Republic as the country is landlocked.



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

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

The Kyrgyz Republic is a mountainous country with almost 90% of its territory lying 1,500 m above sea level. About 30% of the country's territory is made up of plains and valleys, and 70% is made up of high mountains, most of which comprise part of the Tien Shan mountain range, with a relatively smaller part belonging to the Pamir range.

The Kyrgyz Republic is one of 34 global "centers of biodiversity" according to Conservation International, and one of the 200 priority eco-regions of the planet according to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

Almost all socio-economic sectors of the country directly or indirectly depend on resources from natural ecosystems and on biological diversity.

One of the leading directives in the national policy on biodiversity conservation, reduction of

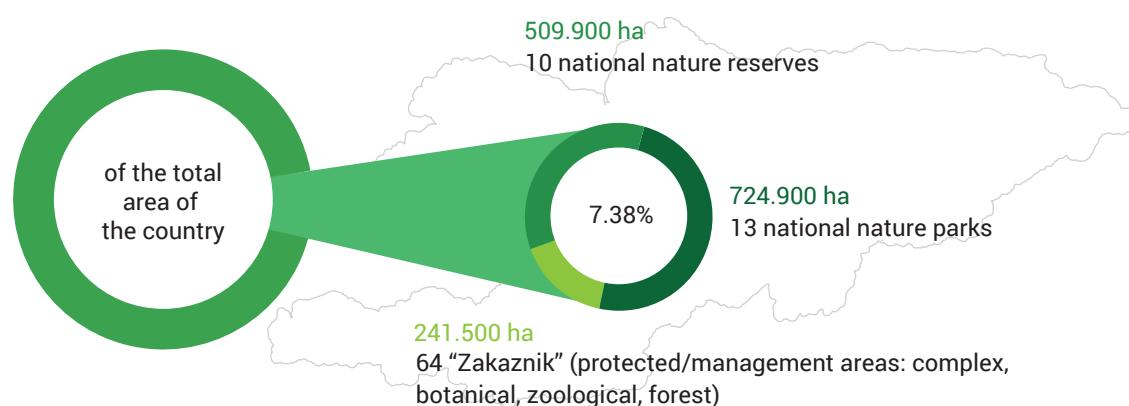
desertification, and adaptation to climate change is the expansion by 2040 of the network of protected areas (PAs) to 10% coverage of the total territory of the country, ensuring protection of 60–65% of species listed in the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic as rare or endangered (15.1).

The Kyrgyz Republic currently has a network of protected areas with a total area of 7.38% coverage of the country's territory, including 10 state nature reserves, 13 state nature parks and 64 nature reserves.

The area of protected area network has been expanding since 2015 with the creation of the Kan-Achuu (30.5 thousand ha) and Alatay (56.8 thousand ha) State Nature Parks in the Jalal-Abad region and the Khan-Teniri State Nature Park in the Issyk-Kul region (275.8 thousand ha). The creation of the Khan-Teniri State Natural Park has expanded the protected habitat of the snow leopard in the Central Tien Shan to 40%.

**Figure 34.**

Protected natural areas, %, in ha



Source: SAEFP

The Kyrgyz Republic has three wetlands listed under the Ramsar Convention as being of international importance as habitats for waterfowl. These are Issyk-Kul, Son-Kul and Chatyr-Kul. The country is also home to 11 important bird areas (IBA) and two territories are included in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) list of international biosphere reserves, the Issyk-Kul Biosphere Reserve (2001) and the Sary-Chelek Biosphere Reserve (1979).

In 2016, the Sary-Chelek Biosphere Reserve and the Besh-Aral and Padyshat State Nature Reserves were included in the UNESCO World Natural and Cultural Heritage List as part of the transboundary nomination of the "Western Tien Shan" (jointly prepared by the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan).

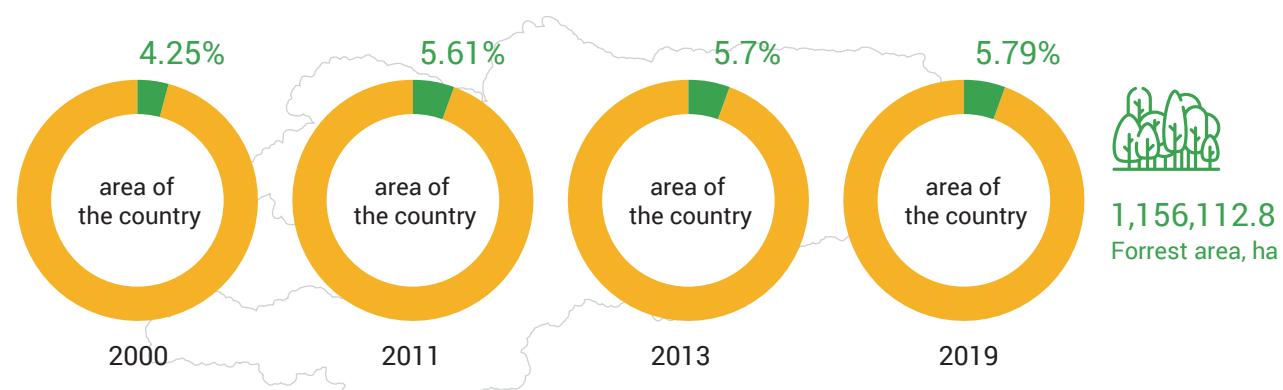
In order to improve the management of protected areas, an inventory is being carried out and

management plans for state nature reserves and parks are being updated. An inventory of reserves has also been launched, with work underway to increase the capacity of protected areas and to engage local residents in efforts to protect natural objects.

The Kyrgyz Republic contains sparsely forested areas, with forests mainly represented by mountain plantations. These are quite diverse and rich in valuable species (15.2). Walnut and spruce-fir forests in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic are of global importance as the largest and best-preserved massif relic forests. All forests of the Kyrgyz Republic are protected. Forested areas cover only 5.79% (according to preliminary estimates from 2019) of the total area of the country, and about 90% of these forests are located at an altitude of 700 to 2,500 m above sea level.

Figure 35.

Forrest area of the country, %



Source: SAEFP

Despite the increase in forested area (from 4.25% in 2000 to 5.79% in 2019), there is a clear tendency toward the aging of forests at a pace that outstrips their renewal process. This is especially true for spruce forests, which renew slowly.

Deciduous forests, including walnut, pistachio and almond trees, grow mainly in highly populated regions and experience the greatest anthropogenic pressure. More than two million rural people live near such forests or directly on the territories of the state forest fund, with their social and economic status largely dependent on the forest resources.

In order to enlarge the forest areas of the country, forest crops have been planted annually over an area of more than 1,000 hectares, of which 65–80% covers mountain slopes. Ayil aymaks (village regions) have also been provided with planting stocks of fast-growing species.

In order to preserve the walnut and juniper forests, a ban was introduced in 2017 on logging, felling, damaging, transporting, purchasing, marketing, harvesting, using, manufacturing products from, and/or exporting especially valuable (walnut and juniper) wood species until 2030.

A System of Forest Environmental-Economic Accounting is being developed and implemented. Forest accounting makes it possible to show the real contribution of forestry to the country's GDP. The share of the forest sector in the country's GDP in 2014 was listed at 0.05%. However, under the framework of pilot calculations based on forest accounting, this amounted to 1.24%, with the increase coming predominantly from the inclusion in the accounting of non-timber products.

Grassland ecosystems dominate in the overall landscape of the territory by area and play an important role in protecting mountain slopes.

Pastures make up 40% of the country's territory and 85% of agricultural land. In recent years, the country has seen a steady increase in livestock numbers, which, in combination with unregulated grazing, has

led to increased destruction of the ecosystems of village (winter) pastures as grazing rates exceed the carrying capacities (by 123.2%). Over the past five years, the forage productivity of country's pastures has decreased by 36% due to decreases in pasture area and increases in degradation processes, with 1,699.6 thousand ha of pastures rated as highly degraded.

In order to develop proper monitoring systems and limit the impacts on pasture biodiversity, amendments and additions were introduced to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Pastures in 2016, optimizing activities of pasture user associations and their executive bodies (harvest committees) and strengthening the role of local authorities and public organizations in improving pasture management.

To strengthen the measures taken thus far to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Kyrgyz Republic has developed national voluntary goals for a neutral balance of land degradation utilizing methodology for calculating indicators based on SDG target 15.3.

Land degradation and deforestation lead to a loss of biodiversity. The Red book of the Kyrgyz Republic includes 202 species of rare and endangered species of animals and plants. However, land degradation and deforestation have led to biodiversity losses. A sharp change in habitats and the removal of plants and animals from nature led to the extinction of 11 species and threatened the extinction of others.

In recent years, there have been certain scientific achievements in the field of conservation and in the use of genetic diversity for the purposes of preservation. Preservation of the gene pool is carried out by identification and certification of genotypes of both wild plants and crops. Genetic material is kept alive in national natural parks, reserves, and nurseries, as well as in the Botanical Garden of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic and in genetic banks and collections.

Women in rural areas are currently the main carriers of traditional knowledge about the selection and



preservation of seeds, methods of cultivation, information on medicinal characteristics of plants, and measures to adapt to climate change. However, much traditional knowledge has been lost and forgotten. Several generations grew up in villages where this knowledge and these skills were not passed on. This has negatively affected the state of ecosystems, forests, biodiversity, pasture use practices and livestock breeding.

The Kyrgyz Republic has implemented measures to fight against offenses in the field of biodiversity

conservation. Upon adoption in 2014 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Hunting, a large-scale reform of management of the hunting economy was launched. Prior to the passing of this law, hunting was restricted only to resource use.

More than ten by-laws and eight methodological instructions have been developed aimed at tightening and strengthening rules and regulatory standards regarding hunting grounds, hunting rules and rules for setting limits on the hunting of wild animals.

Snapshot:

An anti-poaching program is being implemented in the Issyk-Kul region. In Akshirak and Enelchek villages, a Council of Women is engaged in the production of national souvenirs. Profits from souvenir sales are distributed to women in local communities under the condition that they put a stop to hunting and work to protect animals from poaching.

Thus, hunting restrictions have been introduced and fees and fines have been increased for damages to wildlife and illegal hunting causing major damage.

Trophy hunting for mountain sheep in the country is strictly regulated and limited in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Trophy hunting for other species of wild animals is similarly regulated in accordance with the legislation of the country. The export and import of animals and plants, their parts and derivatives from / to the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic is carried out under the relevant permits subject to the CITES Convention.

Invasive species of animals and plants, which, due to their better viability, displace local, endemic species, reduce the natural genetic assets that bring economic benefits to humans and/or may be useful in future. The majority of invasive species in the Kyrgyz Republic are plants (81 species). But there are also insects (30 species), fish (9 species), birds (2 species), with (1) for mammals and (1) for reptiles.

The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic provides for measures aimed at preventing the illegal import of

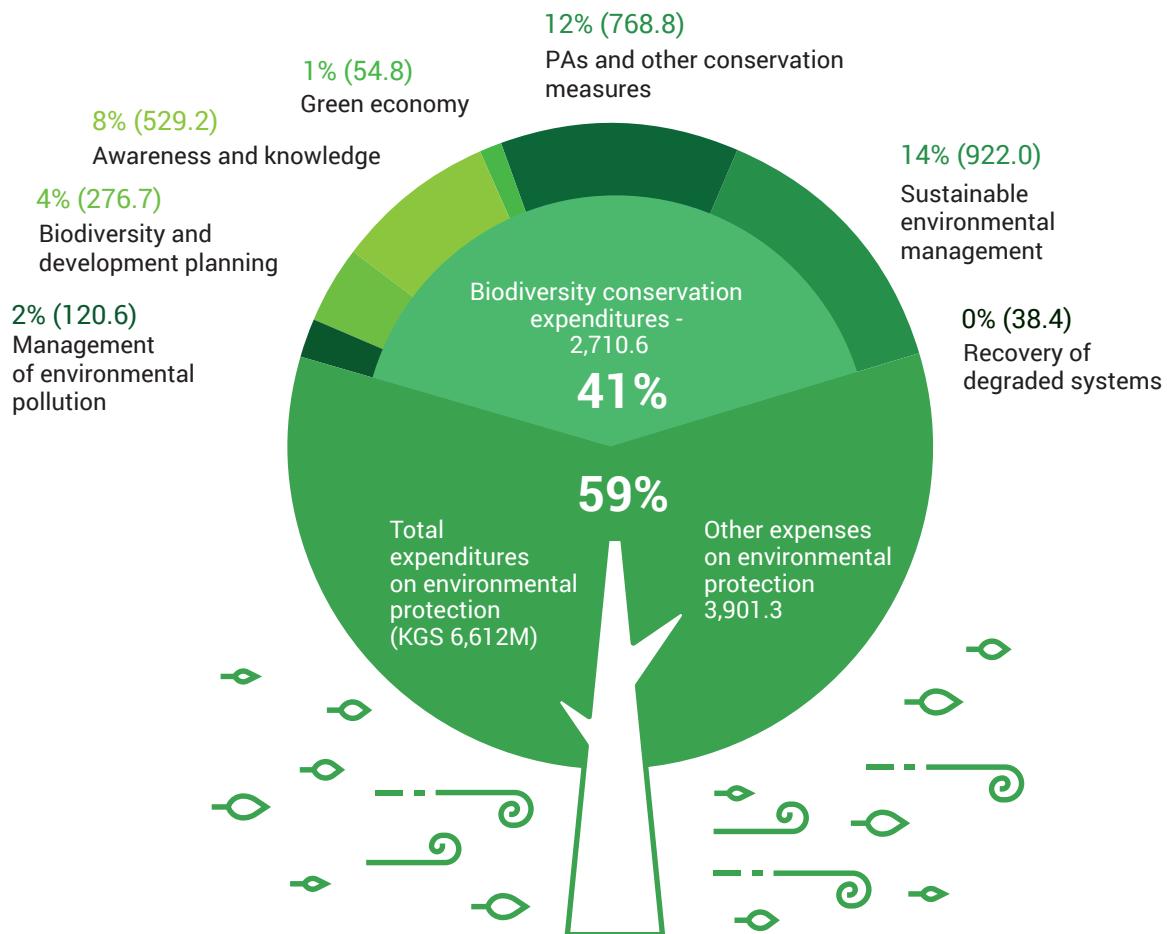
new species into the country. Veterinary quarantine and phytosanitary control at the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union is carried out in accordance with the 38 points of the technical regulations.

The Kyrgyz Republic is responsible for an international snow leopard conservation initiative, with Global Forums for the Conservation of the Snow Leopard held twice, once in 2013 and once in 2017. An international working Secretariat for the Conservation of the Snow Leopard has been created and is stationed in Bishkek. In addition, the country actively participates in international discussions under the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Ramsar, Bonn and CITES conventions; and the Cartagena and Nagoya protocols to which it is party. The Kyrgyz Republic is an active participant in the Central Asian Mammal Initiative.

Despite the fact that the country's strategic documents indicate the importance of preserving the environment and biodiversity, the allocation of funds for such activities is only 1% of the state budget.

Figure 36.

National budget expenditures for conservation of biodiversity, million soms, % of the total budgetary expenditures on environmental protection (2011–2016)



Source: MF, BIOFIN projects

Despite the fact that the country's strategic documents indicate the importance of preserving the environment and biodiversity, the allocation of funds for such activities is only 1% of the state budget.

Conservation activities are supplemented by other sources of funding: official development assistance, private sector investment, public-private partnerships, and civil sector investment. Support from these sources has allowed for the implementation of landscape and biodiversity conservation projects.

There has also been an increase in the non-monetary contributions of the civil sector to environmental protection and conservation of biodiversity. The mobilization of the civil sector in

this regard has been expressed through actions such as nature conservation measures, the creation of community-based organizations for the protection of biodiversity (flora and fauna), and the establishments of environmental charities.

II. Challenges

(Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) Complex mountainous terrain and diverse environmental conditions prevent ecosystems from occupying large areas. The small sizes of these fragmented ecosystem areas makes it difficult to fully ensure ecosystem reproduction. This circumstance makes mountain ecosystems especially vulnerable to growing anthropogenic impacts.



Despite progress in increasing Protected Areas, there are a number of factors that prevent the tasks and functions assigned to PAs from being performed. These factors include low security, poor logistics, lack of staff, unskilled personnel and others which can contribute to violations of protected area regimes.

Due to the lack of specific mechanisms for the implementation of legislative acts and inadequate funding, the adopted regulatory legal acts on environmental protection and biodiversity conservation do not always function as intended.

There are also no mechanisms in the legislation to encourage participation of locals and to provide them with benefits from the use and preservation of biodiversity (ecosystem services).

(Target 15.6) Since 2014, the Kyrgyz Republic has been party to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their use to the Convention on Biological Diversity. However, due to the lack of existing mechanisms in institutional and legal frameworks its implementation has been insufficient at the national level.

There remains inadequate knowledge of genetic resources and potential use of genetic resources in various fields, and a lack of basic research and monitoring of state genetic resources in the country. There are no mechanisms for interaction between local communities, government agencies and scientific institutions as set forth in Articles 5-7 of the Nagoya Protocol.

(Targets 15.7, 15.c) Despite measures taken to combat violations in the field of biodiversity, such as an increase in fines, poaching is still an issue for the country.

Issues related to poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking do not always receive sufficient attention due to other pressing issues that law enforcement agencies deal with. Continued illicit trade in derivatives poses a serious threat to wildlife conservation and is a driver of poaching.

Lack of trained hunters and an insufficient material and technical base affect the effectiveness of environmental controls on hunting farms (14.7 million hectares).

There is a lack of understanding within the local population of the importance of maintaining biodiversity and biodiverse habitats.

(Target 15.8) Currently, the country lacks mechanisms to combat invasive species. Risk assessment related to the introduction of invasive species has not been carried out. Invasive species entering the country are not properly monitored, and interagency integration of activities to combat invasive species is relatively weak.

(Target 15.9) Despite some progress in integrating issues of accounting for the value of ecosystems and biological diversity in strategic and industry documents, there is insufficient implementation of measures, both as defined by the Action Plan of the Priorities for Conservation of the Biological Diversity of the Kyrgyz Republic and in sectoral programs. These have also been insufficient implementation of biodiversity conservation measures in local planning. (Targets 15.a, 15.b) Despite the fact that the country's strategic documents indicate the importance of preserving the environment and biodiversity, the state budget allocation is insufficient to implement effective measures.

Funding for conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems is provided mainly through grant donor assistance.

III. Next steps

The long-term priorities of the Kyrgyz Republic are reflected in the state strategic documents for the country's development, Priorities for the Conservation of Biodiversity by 2024 and the Concept for the Development of the Forest Industry by 2040, and are aimed at promoting sustainable development through conservation and rational use of biodiversity. Steps they promote include:

- extending the network of protected areas of various categories to 10% coverage and increasing PA capacity through effective scientifically based approaches to PA planning and management, including involvement from local populations and the general public;
- developing inventories of protected areas, flora and fauna;
- enhancing regular recording and monitoring of rare and endangered species with coordinated participation of all interested organizations, including research institutions and the public, in the compilation and publication of Red Book updates;
- strengthening measures to combat poaching and illegal logging, including through the introduction of economic and other incentives to encourage businesses to take measures that contribute to improving biodiversity;
- conducting a second national forest inventory;
- implementing the Nagoya Protocol provisions, monitoring the use of traditional knowledge by local communities and informing the public about the benefits of genetic diversity;
- developing measures to reduce losses in natural habitat biodiversity and land degradation by promoting a landscape approach to the maintenance of biodiversity, structural internal diversity and necessary range of natural ecosystems through sustainable land and forest management;
- mobilizing resources for the implementation of strategic tasks and measures in the conservation of biodiversity to increase efficiency and ensure the targeted use of state budget funds and funds from development partners;
- strengthening partnerships between state bodies, local governments, and scientific and public organizations for a comprehensive study of the risks related to slowly developing dangers and threats associated with climate change as well as the development of mechanisms and measures to overcome these;
- raising awareness, both among the general public and those responsible for making decisions, on issues of biodiversity conservation.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE



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



Goal 16 consists of 12 targets and 26 indicators focused on building peaceful and inclusive societies, developing effective and accountable institutions, promoting the rule of law, and ensuring access to justice through the promotion of joint work between government bodies and civil society.

Implementation of this goal is closely linked to the elimination of corruption, reduction of all forms of violence (including against children), combating of all forms of organized crime, ensuring of public access to information, and protection of fundamental freedoms.

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

Prevention of violence

With regard to violent crimes against minors and domestic violence, the Kyrgyz Republic is assessing the extent and the actual risks of the current situation and recognizes the need to significantly strengthen state policy measures for combatting violence in all its forms and ensuring the security of the future of its country - of its women, children and families.

According to 2019 data, 7,045 domestic violence offences were recorded, including 6,145 resulting in the issuance of a restraining order. The vast majority of restraining orders (96%, or 5,924 out of 6,145) were issued based on victim appeals in cases of domestic violence. Three percent (3%, or 199 restraining orders) were issued at the request of a legal representative, and less than 1% on the application of the family and child support units, juvenile officers and other persons or organizations. A unified system is being developed to prevent domestic violence and to protect victims. Important components of this system will be the inclusion of legal support for public protection of and social



services for victims of domestic violence. Other important aspects will be the cooperation of public organizations in close interaction with various government agencies, the public in general and civil organizations.

The Kyrgyz Republic was one of the first Central Asian countries to recognize violence against women at the state level and to launch an initiative to eradicate it. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Prevention of and Protection against Domestic Violence was adopted, regulating the activities of all state bodies in regards to protection against and prevention of domestic violence.

Efficiency in the prevention of domestic violence has been shown by the established and functioning public preventive centers (PPC) whose representatives, together with law enforcement bodies, carry out preventive work with offenders. There are currently 531 PPCs operating throughout the country involving 564 youth councils, 540 women's councils, and 726 aksakal courts.

Despite the measures taken, along with violence against women, violence against minors remains one of the acute challenges facing the Kyrgyz Republic. According to multiple data sources, in 2018, non-violent methods of discipline were frequently applied to children. However, the proportion of children subjected to violent forms of punishment increased with age. The proportion of mothers in the country who believed that physical punishment was necessary was 8.9%.

According to an analysis of acts of violence against children, one of the main drivers of the phenomenon is socio-economic factors. An additional factor is the forced labor migration of parents whose children subsequently become victims of violence. In 2018, about 860,000 citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic had migrated abroad for the purposes of employment.

In order to prevent abuse (violence) against children:

- a mechanism has been introduced for the early detection and social support of children in vulnerable situations, including children subjected to ill-treatment (violence). When identifying families and

children in vulnerable situations, employees of social care departments develop and draft individual plans for protecting a child or plans for individual work with the family, listing measures to deal with the situation;

- 60 centers have been established to provide psychological and legal assistance to children subjected to abuse (violence).

In order to support, strengthen and develop the institution of family, increase the level of family well-being, and protect the rights and interests of children, the Family Support and Child Protection Program for 2018-2028 has been developed and approved. An Action Plan of Urgent Measures to Prevent Abuse and Violence Against Children 2019–2020 is currently being implemented.

For crimes related to human trafficking, from 2014 to 2018, 45 criminal cases were initiated, of which 37 were resolved. Of these 37, 22 related to the selling of newborns (boys: 12, girls: 10).

In order to bring the national legislation in line with international acts in the field of combating human trafficking to which the country is a party, the Government has approved the National Referral Mechanism for the Victims of Trafficking in Persons in the Kyrgyz Republic. This was done following a process of evaluating the experience gained in the Central Asian countries in identifying victims of human trafficking and an analysis and monitoring of the national legislation with amendments introduced to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons.

Overall, the measures taken have made it possible to organize temporary shelters for victims of human trafficking and create procedures for their activities, management, financing and monitoring, laying down the legal foundations for the functioning of state shelters.

Judicial and legal reform

In 1994, the Kyrgyz Republic was the first of the Central Asian states to accede to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The country has

ratified 8 of the 9 universal international human rights instruments within the UN.

Prioritizing the creation of conditions for the realization of the human right to fair justice based on the rule of law and in accordance with international standards, in 2012 the Kyrgyz Republic formulated its main objectives for a judicial reform. These included the formation of an independent judiciary, improvements to the efficiency and quality of justice, the achievement of openness and transparency in the judicial system, establishment of guarantees of judicial protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, and the bringing of national legislation into line with international law and international standards of human rights.

Work has been carried out to formulate a legislative framework for the activities of courts. The legal status of the Council of Judges as a body of judicial self-government was determined, which, according to the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, is entrusted with the formation of the budget of the judicial system, the training of judges and disciplinary activities.

The procedure for appointing judges has been changed. Judges of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Chamber are elected by the Parliament based on a proposal submitted by the President in accordance with the proposals of the Council for Selection of Judges. Judges of local courts are appointed by the President at the suggestion of the Council, initially for five years, and then until reaching the upper age limit.

The Council for the Selection of Judges is an independent constitutional body responsible for the selection of candidates for judges in the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Chamber and the local courts. The composition of the Council for the Selection of Judges is composed by the state parliament from judges elected by the Council of Judges and representatives of civil society, voted by the parliamentary majority and opposition.

In place of the former Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Constitutional Chamber of the

Supreme Court was formed as the body exercising constitutional control.

Overall, large-scale measures have been taken to review national legislation and ensure access to justice. To enhance legal protection for citizens involved in disputes with representatives of state bodies, the Administrative Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic was enacted. As of January 2019 the criminal legal framework has been completely revised, including instruments such as the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Code of Offences of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Code of Violations of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Penal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic providing the Bases for Amnesty and Procedure for its Application, and the Laws on Probation, in order to bring these in line with international standards.

The new legislative changes were aimed at elevating the standards of human rights in the country. The changes involved the humanization of the justice system, decriminalization of certain activities and reform of penalties. With the adoption of the new codes, the old judicial legal culture of repressive nature was left behind, giving way to legal foundations for the better protection of human rights. The full implementation of codes and laws will have an impact on the cessation of torture, abuse and arbitrary imprisonment.

The ongoing judicial reform is aimed at eliminating repressive measures and developing new methods to influence perpetrators. In this regard, the progressive Law on Probation was adopted in 2017 which laid the foundation for the creation of a new social and legal institution in criminal policy. It is worth mentioning that the Institute of Probation is administered by a civil authority, the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic, which is not affiliated with law enforcement agencies. This is an important factor for correction and re-socialization of probationers and the prevention of new offenses.

Starting from January 1, 2019, the Institute of Probation began its early stage work in the prevention of crimes and misconduct, as well as



in the reduction of recidivism. The total number of persons registered on parole shows a gradual increase from 2016 (4,307), with a sharp jump in 2019 (5,194).

An analysis of the number of people serving sentences in detention over the past seven years against those who are registered with penitentiary inspection and probation bodies, indicates that the number of convicted persons serving sentences in prisons began to decline and the number of persons on probation has increased.

The new criminal procedural and penal enforcement were developed with due account for human rights protections, providing for real mechanisms to fulfil them and laying the foundation for a new criminal policy based on de-penalization, gradation of criminal penalties and decriminalization of a number of illegal acts. In 2019 submissions were sent to the courts for review of criminal cases with respect to 8,590 convicted persons. Of these, 8,507 were reviewed. The results of this work show that the number of convicts was reduced by 1,617 people.

The Judicial-legal reform has allowed for the transfer of authority over investigative actions and the ability to select a preventive measure in the form of detention from the prosecuting authorities to the courts. Courts were authorized to

take other investigative actions previously related to prosecutor's office, including search, seizure, wiretapping and other actions.

The scope of judicial control over pre-trial criminal proceedings was expanded, and a new procedural figure, an 'investigating judge', was introduced into the process. The investigating judge exercises control over investigative actions carried out by authorities involved in pre-trial proceedings, ensuring equal access and legal equality of opportunity for the parties involved. The investigating judge is authorized to initiate all investigative actions and may limit the constitutional rights of a person or a citizen in order to balance the prosecution and defense in court.

In the relatively short period of time since the entry into force of the new Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and the new Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the judiciary has been able to successfully implement and adapt innovations in the practice of domestic legal proceedings and thereby strengthen the guarantees of the rights of persons participating in the processes. As a result, the percentage of non-custodial decisions has increased.

Table 3.
Non-custodial sentences by first instance courts, %

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
The proportion of decisions involving non-custodial sentences to the total number of sentences	59.6	62.8	60.1	60.4	60.5	72.1

The commitment to openness and transparency in the judicial system can be noted through a positive shift in the functioning of the "sot.kg" Internet portal, which includes accessible information about the country's judicial system, court cases, time and place of court hearings, and judicial acts. Widespread

access to court decisions should increase the accountability and responsibility of judges, as well as allow comparison and analysis of decisions, which will undoubtedly affect the quality of proceedings.

Table 4.

Judicial Acts available on the Judicial Information Portal, %

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
The share of court decisions included in the general database of all courts to the total number of decisions	2.0	3.4	2.8	6.8	25.7	31.5	66.1

In order to ensure accessibility of justice and effective interaction with other state bodies, the court is introducing an automated court information system (court AIS). This is an information management system designed to automate proceedings of courts of all instances.

In order to ensure the transparency, completeness and objectivity of court hearings, discipline of participants and judges, and safety of participants in legal proceedings, work is underway to introduce audio-video recording (AVR) of court hearings.

Work is also underway to digitalize criminal proceedings. The Unified Register of Crimes and Offences and the Unified Register of Violations have been introduced. The Unified Register of Crimes and Offences is an electronic database that contains information about the beginning of pre-trial proceedings, procedural actions, progress of a criminal case or offence, and applicants and participants in criminal proceedings. This system has made it possible to exclude concealment of crimes and include latent crimes in official statistics.

The right to qualified legal assistance is a constitutional right of all citizens, as is access to justice. In order to ensure these rights, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on State-Guaranteed Legal Aid has been adopted. Legal assistance is divided into legal advice and qualified legal assistance. The categories of those eligible to receive assistance has been expanded to include foreign citizens in the country. Since 2019, citizens have the opportunity to receive legal assistance in civil and administrative cases in addition to criminal cases.

As a result, the number of people applying for qualified legal assistance, the number of cases with satisfactory results has increased. In 2019, assistance was provided to 14,441 individuals (in comparison to 5,617 in 2018 and 7,110 in 2017). In 2018, legal advice was provided to 46,700 people (an increase of 10,328 consultations since 2017) and, in 2019, about 80,881 citizens were assisted, including foreign citizens, stateless persons and refugees.

In 2018 the attorneys' fees for the provision of legal services increased in the range of 2.5–3 times, and in comparison, with 2015, financing increased by 4 times.

Regarding the legal defense, it should be noted that this institution, adopted in 2014 under the framework of the Law on Legal Defense and Advocacy in the Kyrgyz Republic, has become a self-governing professional community of advocates based on mandatory membership of advocates in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Combating organized crime and legalization of proceeds of crime

From 2012 to 2014, the country was on the gray list of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF). Furthermore, the Kyrgyz Republic was ranked low in an assessment in 2017 by the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG) due to the inconsistency of the country's legislation with the FATF Forty Recommendations and ineffectiveness of the system in combating the financing of terrorist activities and legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds.



However, on November 29, 2019, during the plenary meeting of the Eurasian Group, a progress report on the national system of the Kyrgyz Republic in countering financing of terrorist activities and legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds was approved with an increase in ratings on 13 FATF recommendations.

In order to exit the EAG's enhanced monitoring and avoid inclusion in the list of high-risk states, a new version of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Combating the Financing of Terrorist Activity and Legalization (Laundering) of Criminal Proceeds was introduced in 2018 to meet the requirements of international standards.

Measures have been taken and unified legal mechanism are being developed to combat the laundering of criminal proceeds. This, combined with comprehensive access of law enforcement agencies to 18 specialized information systems, has resulted in a decrease in the number of attempts to launder criminal proceeds in the country.

With regards to the recovery of stolen assets, prosecution authorities actively cooperate and interact with foreign countries and international institutions to search for, seize and confiscate criminal assets for their subsequent return to the Kyrgyz Republic. Activities are underway under the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (STAR), a joint asset recovery partnership between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank, the Basel Institute for Asset Recovery, the informal networks in the Asia-Pacific Region, and the informal networks in West and Central Asia (ARIN-AP and ARIN-WCA).

Combating organized crime is one of the country's priority areas. From 2013 to 2018, 1,323 persons were detained and prosecuted for committing crimes as part of an organized criminal group.

In 2014, a specialized institute for the protection of witnesses was established and is directly responsible for state protection of participants in criminal proceedings. Thus, the state provides

guaranteed protection for victims of violence by organized crime groups.

In 2013, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on "Combating Organized Crime" was adopted, providing for preventive measures that apply to organized criminal entities. However, due to an absence of mechanisms for procedural support in the case of implementation of preventive measures, the Law has not been fully implemented. To eliminate existing gaps, legislative measures have been developed that will significantly alter the current situation.

The Kyrgyz Republic faces a number of risks in the sphere of the trafficking of drugs, particularly of psychotropic substances and their precursors. The country is located on the "Northern Route" for drugs of Afghan origin. The territory also counts the presence of extensive thickets of wild hemp (more than 10,000 hectares) and ephedra (over 55,000 hectares), as well as new synthetic drugs and the so-called "new psychoactive substances".

Organized crime and extremist and terrorist groups and organizations use drug trafficking as their main source of funding to achieve their goals. Thus, reducing drug trafficking volumes will undermine the economic bases of their existence. For these purposes, it is necessary to implement systematic measures to curb the flow of drugs through the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Within the framework of fighting against drug trafficking and control, the Anti-Drug Program has been adopted and its implementation plan has been approved. A comprehensive reform of the law enforcement system was carried out, and functions were determined and distributed.

Fight against corruption

The Kyrgyz Republic recognizes that corruption-related crimes pose a threat to national security. In 2019, the total amount of damage from crimes of corruption amounted to 13 billion 30.9 million soms. Five (5) billion 869.3 million soms were reimbursed.

1,270 corruption-related materials were registered (519 in 2018).

As part of anti-corruption activities, the State Anti-Corruption Policy was adopted, and measures were taken to identify and address the causes of political and systemic corruption in the Government. Detailed plans for step-by-step measures to dismantle systemic corruption were approved for 53 state bodies, and authorized representatives to combat corruption were introduced in each state executive body.

As a result, in 2018, about three thousand cases of anti-corruption law violations were identified, 1.6 times more than in 2014. In the total number of such violations, the most significant proportions, listed in order of relative size, are related to income declaration (about 46%), public procurement (more than 23%), anti-corruption (about 19%), and the state civil service and municipal service (12%).

Active anti-corruption measures have allowed the country to rise by 28 positions in the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index. In 2019, the country was ranked 126th, while in 2012 it was 154th. In addition, the Anti-Corruption Network in Eastern Europe and Central Asia under the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) noted that the country was able to achieve positive results by following 23 recommendations in a relatively short period of time, over only 6 months in 2018. Implementation of all 46 recommendations should be carried out within a 3–5-year period.

Following a systematic approach to combating corruption, every two years the Government adopts anti-corruption plans containing measures to reduce the level of political corruption and to increase judicial system and law enforcement efficiency. Moreover, since its reform in 2019, the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic contains no statute of limitations for the prosecution of crimes related to corruption.

In 2016, a decision was made to reform the law enforcement agencies and the assignment of areas

of responsibility for combating corruption. One of the principles of the reform was to build a modern system of law enforcement agencies aimed at the protection of private property, business, rights and the interests of entrepreneurs.

A model of systemic legal protection of business entities from unreasonable checks has been added to protocols of law enforcement and tax authorities. In 2017–2019, the prosecution authorities carried out 23,709 assessments of the legality and validity of requests for inspections in respect to business entities. 22,975 acts of inspection were registered, with regards to 734 business entities registration was refused.

In 2013–2019, based on the results of inspections carried out by prosecution bodies to protect the rights of entrepreneurs, 1,453 violations were identified, and 2,010 acts of prosecutorial response were issued.

In 2019, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Protection of Persons Reporting a Corruption Violation was adopted. This law allows for the payment of remuneration from the recovered amounts of a corruption offense to a person reporting it. Thus, the state, while preserving its responsibility, acknowledges that an effective fight against corruption is a joint effort between authorities and civil society, requiring the active involvement of all sectors of society.

Digitalization

In order to build an effective and transparent public administration system that builds harmonious interaction with society on the basis of free access and modern digital technologies, the state approved the digital transformation program, Digital Kyrgyzstan, 2019–2023.

The concept implies the transfer of activities of state bodies into an electronic format to facilitate and improve the quality of state and municipal services provided to citizens and organizations in electronic form.



At the moment, 181 services are available online on the state electronic portal, with ten services are automated. Between 2018 and 2020, the task was to develop 124 databases. According to the results of a 2019 review, 99 information systems had already begun operating in 26 state bodies connected to the Tunduk system of interagency interaction. In 2018 alone, 23.9 million electronic data exchanges between government bodies were carried out, allowing for the reduction of bureaucracy and an acceleration of the processes of interaction.

The process of digitalization of law enforcement agencies and prosecution authorities is actively progressing. A digital command center has been launched in the capital, allowing the city to be monitored live online through public surveillance cameras, including those equipped with facial recognition. Since 2019, the first stage of the Safe City project has been operational. This forms a part of the larger Smart City project. In 2020, the project will be launched throughout the country. Since the implementation of this project, the number of road accidents and deaths has been halved in the places where cameras have been installed.

The Digital Kyrgyzstan 2019–2023⁵⁵ concept of digital transformation stresses the recognition of a disparity in access to digital technologies and digital skills, especially for vulnerable groups of the population such as people with disabilities, elderly citizens and women. The program is intended to expand women's access in particular to the national digital ICT infrastructure to bridge this disparity.

Electoral process

On August 13, 2018, the National Council for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic approved the Strategy for Improving Election Legislation for 2018–2020, implemented the Action Plan, which prioritizes inclusiveness in the election process by improving conditions for full realization of active and passive suffrage of all citizens, including women.

The Kyrgyz Republic introduced new technologies into the electoral process, including a system for identifying voters using biometric data and automatic ballot boxes as a tool for monitoring the manual counting and tabulation of votes and election results. These measures made it possible to address issues that had previously made elections a factor contributing to socio-political tensions and revolutionary events.

The new electoral model made preliminary election results known with a 95% probability within two hours after vote closing, contributing to the peacefulness of the election process. The main achievements of the reform of the electoral system were:

- increased reliability, transparency, competitiveness and inclusiveness of elections, improving the legal and practical conditions for the free expression of will;
- support for the principle of "one voter - one vote" and the elimination of the possibility of falsification of the number of citizens participating in the vote;
- reliability and full transparency of vote counting;
- instant contactless sending of results from automated ballot bins in the polling stations to the Central Election Commission (CEC) server and automatic compilation of the results of manual vote counting from polling stations, creating conditions for effective public and civic control.

The Kyrgyz Republic has also adopted legislation regarding women's political participation. The constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Parliamentarians of the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic includes mandatory gender quotas, namely that no more than 70% of persons of the same gender should be represented in the legislative branch. A provision is also included providing that, in case of early mandate termination of a female parliament member, the mandate is transferred to the next registered female candidate. An identical norm is provided for in the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Election of Parliament Members of Local Kenesses (councils) which also includes a norm on reserving mandates for women.

⁵⁵ <http://ict.gov.kg/index.php?r=site%2Fsanarip&cid=27>

International involvement

Since independence and the beginning of its democratic development, the Kyrgyz Republic has become a very active member of many international and regional organizations, which has undoubtedly contributed to the country's full-fledged acceptance in the international community.

The Kyrgyz Republic is a member and participant of 124 international organizations and treaty bodies, and progressive measures are being taken to expand the country's diplomatic activities.

The Kyrgyz Republic was unanimously admitted to the UN on March 2, 1992 during the 46th session of the UN General Assembly. Since then, in collaboration with the UN, special attention has been paid to international cooperation in such areas as politics, socio-economics, culture and humanitarianism, as well as in the field of human rights.

The Kyrgyz Republic has repeatedly come forward with important foreign policy initiatives. These include the adoption of the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Kyrgyz national "Manas" epos Millennium Celebrations, the International Year of the Mountains, 2002, the Sustainable Development of the Mountain Regions, the Sustainable Mountain Development, Celebrating the Year of Kyrgyz Statehood, World Social Justice Day, the Role of the International Community in Preventing the Threat of Radiation in Central Asia, and a number of resolutions under the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone.

The Kyrgyz Republic has been repeatedly elected to various UN bodies and governing structures of its specialized agencies, including the UN General Committee, the UN Human Rights Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Committee on Conferences, the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) / the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal

Justice, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Committee on NGOs, the International Telecommunication Union, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Radio Regulations Board, the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, and the UNESCO Executive Board.

The country works closely with the UN specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and others.

Regional organizations and associations in which the Kyrgyz Republic is also a full member and participant include the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), EAEU, the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA).

The country takes an active part in UN peacekeeping operations, commissioning more than 150 representatives since 1998 to various missions.

Documenting citizens

The Kyrgyz Republic is moving towards full implementation of the target of providing all citizens with legal identity cards. Annually, more than 2 million of country's citizens and foreign citizens receive services of documentation.

In July 2019, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced that the Kyrgyz Republic was the first state in the world to eliminate statelessness in the country. The total population of the Kyrgyz Republic is 6.4 million people.



In 2009–2018, over 79,000 people exchanged their 1974 model Soviet passports for national passports recognizing them as citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic. In the period from 2014 to 2017, work was carried out to register and document stateless and undocumented persons in the Kyrgyz Republic. 13,649 individuals were identified, of which 13,052 submitted applications and the remaining 597 received legal advice. At the moment, out of the 13,052 applications submitted, 13,041 citizens have had their status determined and have received the relevant documents. Only 11 applications await a decision on the issue of admission to citizenship of the Kyrgyz Republic. Thus, the work on registration and documentation of stateless and undocumented persons in the Kyrgyz Republic is in its final stage.

Achieving such results became possible with the creation and development of the Unified State Registry, a national project to create a system of automated registration of population-level personal data, which gave impetus to an almost complete transition to digital documentation processing.

Positive indicators are also associated with the introduction of the principle “1 person-1 passport-1 ID” launched in 2016. Moreover, a unique Personal

Identification Number (PIN) is assigned to all persons, including newborn children. Thus, in 2018, the country achieved a result of 98.9% in terms of the proportion of children under 5 whose birth certificate was reported to be registered with state bodies. Now there remain only 677 undocumented children in vulnerable situations.

Following the adoption of modern technologies, the Kyrgyz Republic launched a national campaign to collect biometric data from the population in 2014. The initial task was to protect the right to vote during elections, with the prospect of later introducing biometric passports, a goal that was later achieved. Since 2017, biometric registration has been part of the registration system for foreign and internal passports, meeting the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

As of January 8, 2020, 3.4 million people (over 18 years of age) have participated in biometric registration, with total of 3.8 million citizens over 18 years old possessing valid passports. The number of citizens with valid passports who did not pass biometric registration was 543,464 people, or 14.15% of that population.

Table 5.

The number of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic who were biometrically registered in 2014–2019 (18 years and older)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1,822,342	2,807,549	2,902,899	3,137,595	3,315,595	3,418,704

National Human Rights Institutions

In the Kyrgyz Republic, national human rights institutions are represented by the Institute of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) of the Kyrgyz Republic and the National Center of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

In 2019, the Office of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) of the Kyrgyz Republic received 3,923 written appeals

from citizens, and the total number of citizens who applied in 2019 amounted to 11,148 people. More than 60% of the total number of appeals are complaints against the actions of judicial and law enforcement agencies.

In 2017, at the initiative of the Ombudsman's Office, the Eurasian Ombudsman Alliance was created. This decision was made at the International Forum of National Human Rights Institutions organized by the Kyrgyz Republic, which was attended by the

ombudsmen of several states (including those from the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Iran, Armenia, Mongolia). This Alliance was the first human rights union to bring together human rights ombudsmen from Asia and Europe.

At the same time, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Ombudsman (Akyikatchy) of the Kyrgyz Republic has some gaps in terms of compliance with the Paris Principles regarding the principle of independence. If the Parliament does not approve the annual report of the Ombudsman, this may cause early termination of his term. Therefore, the Office of the Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic was accredited in 2012 with a grade of "B" status (incomplete compliance with the Paris Principles).

In order to achieve a grade of "A" status, the Ombudsman and the Parliament are working together to promote a new version of the Ombudsman Law which will fully comply with the Paris Principles.

The functions of the national preventive mechanism in the Kyrgyz Republic are carried out by an independent state body, the National Center on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The National Center differs from other state bodies in its organization and functional independence. The Law on the National Center on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment provides for the inadmissibility of interference in its activities and the immunity of its employees.

Overall, during the operation period from 2013 to 2019, the National Center conducted 5,717 preventive visits to detention facilities. Of the total number of preventive visits by the National Center over those seven years, 53% were carried out at institutions of the Ministry of the Interior and 25% at institutions of the State Penitentiary Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

To improve mechanisms for ensuring and protecting human and civil rights and freedoms, and comply with the international human rights obligations,

in 2013 a Coordinating Council for Human Rights was created under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, which also includes representatives of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) and the National Center.

Under the auspices of the Coordinating Council, a number of national human rights reports have been prepared and submitted to United Nations committees.

Given the priority placed on the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs as one pillar in the fight against corruption, a temporary ban (moratorium) on the inspection of business entities was introduced from January 1, 2019 to January 1, 2021, and the position of an authorized person for the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of business entities was introduced (the Business Ombudsman).

II. Challenges

(Targets 16.1, 16.2) The fight against the occurrence of violent crimes against minors and against domestic violence is ongoing. The dynamics of such crimes are influenced by the socio-economic situation in the country, decline in the standard of living of part of the population, stratification of society by income, and unemployment among young people and those of working age.

Efforts solely by law enforcement agencies are not sufficient to affect the reduction in these types of crimes. The situation is also affected by the lack of involvement of all state bodies, need for a comprehensive analysis of reasons for committing such crimes, and need for the development of preventive measures.

(Target 16.3) Continuous judicial reform has significantly restructured the work of judiciary and law enforcement agencies. During the transition period, there has been insufficient transformation in the court information system due to the lack of equipment for trial recording and documentation.



(Target 16.4) There has recently been a tendency for members of organized crime to become involved in entrepreneurial activities, investing their illegal financial resources in various areas of business and thereby legalizing (laundering) their money. Thus, identifying illegal sources of financing and counteracting their legalization will become one of the priority tasks in this area for the Kyrgyz Republic. Issues such as stratification of property, a decrease in the level of security of social and legal guarantees, and a loss of social orientation and life prospects for many citizens also make the society vulnerable and susceptible to criminalization.

(Target 16.5) Corruption in the Kyrgyz Republic remains a real threat to national security. One of the problems in the fight against corruption is the insufficiency of the material resources available to fight corruption and legal nihilism.

Despite the fact that corruption is considered a socially dangerous negative act, socio-economic indicators affect its prevalence within society.

(Target 16.6) Despite all the achievements of recent years, there remains a digital divide in the Kyrgyz Republic, this is exacerbated by imbalances in access to technology and to digital skills, especially between urban and rural areas, as well as by differences in availability of accessible and affordable digital services, especially for vulnerable groups.

People who do not have access to the Internet often lack basic computer and digital skills training and possess limited understanding of how to use digital technology to expand their socio-economic rights and opportunities. Providing them with appropriate skills and digital technologies will open up new opportunities for inclusion of vulnerable groups in the country's economic development processes.

(Target 16.7) The participation of women, ethnic minorities, and PWDs as candidates in the elections is limited, and for the latter category of citizens there are still difficulties surrounding the access to participation in elections. Legislation has established

norms for the representation of women, national minorities, youth and PWDs among elected members of the Parliament and local keneshes (councils). In practice, however, these norms are not respected after the election or during the registration of the members of the Parliament.

(Target 16.8) The Kyrgyz Republic, as a full and responsible member of the international community, seeks to actively participate and contribute to the activities of global regulatory bodies. This is confirmed by the country's fruitful membership in international and regional organizations, as well as the promotion of a number of foreign policy initiatives relevant to the global community.

At the same time, the country experiences periodic difficulties in paying membership fees to international and regional organizations and integration structures in which it is a member. The country pays membership fees to the budgets of more than 100 international organizations.

(Target 16.9) The country has faced challenges in the digitization of paper archives of acts of civil status, which has limited its ability to increase the time range and relevance of information systems. In 2020, work started on the digitization of civil status acts of births for the period of 1998–2008.

In this regard, there is a need to create a full-fledged body for the digitalization of paper archives which will provide an opportunity to advance the process of obtaining high-quality public registration services.

(Target 16.a) Despite the available international standards, financial independence remains unrealized. Although, the law provides for the inadmissibility of interference in its activities, there is an issue of interference hindering the activities of the National Center on Prevention of Torture in practice.

III. Next steps

- determining the main directions for further development of the national legal system and its elements through the legal policy concept of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- advancing further judicial reform through the strengthening of law enforcement practices under the new criminal and civil legislation and cooperation between judicial, executive and legislative branches of government;
- ensuring transparency, publicity and openness of legal proceedings through the provision of access to electronic legal proceedings, introduction of digital criminal and offence cases, online information systems, a Unified Register of Crimes and Offences, a Unified Register of Violations and other databases, as well as unhindered access to legal resources for the population;
- conducting functional analysis of state body activities to reduce unusual functions and tasks, reviewing structure, functionality and management techniques of the executive branch, and changing regulations and processes for decision making;
- speeding the digital transformation of state and municipal governments by completing the conversion of public services into digital format and improving the quality of public services by optimizing business processes;
- strengthening international cooperation in locating, arresting and returning to the country illegally withdrawn assets acquired as a result of criminal activities;
- reviewing coordination systems of state bodies to combat corruption with simultaneous creation of a national system for measuring corruption levels, reviewing existing corruption-related legislation, and introducing anti-corruption analysis of government decision-making, as well as implementation of the recommendations following the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan;
- ensuring full compliance with international standards by the Ombudsman and the National Center on Prevention of Torture by making these institutions independent, taking into account the national public administration system and principles of their financing;
- enhancing awareness raising measures on legal culture for the population, strengthening citizens' confidence in the state and its institutions, as well as enhancing the efficiency of the legal system;
- engaging civil society in the process of making state and municipal decisions through the introduction and further development of an effective monitoring and evaluation tool, with priority placed on ensuring that the opinions of citizens are taken into account in discussions and drafting of regulatory legal acts at both the national and local levels.



Goal 17.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

SDG 17 targets largely apply to developed countries and thus, the contribution of the Kyrgyz Republic for the achievement of the targets, will be manifested in open cooperation with and assistance to international partners, as well as through mobilization of internal funding sources (state budget, public-private partnership, social mobilization) for sustainable development and achievement of the targets and goals defined in the 2040 National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic. It should be noted that the positive dynamics in achieving SDG 17 as a whole will favorably influence the expansion of the development opportunities of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Information on achieving the targets related to Data, Monitoring and Accountability is presented below in the Monitoring and Evaluation section of this report.

I. Analysis of the current situation based on the indicators for the goal

Finances

In 2018, state budget revenues (including proceeds from non-financial assets) amounted to 151.6

billion soms, or 26.6% of GDP. The main source of the budget is tax revenues, the proportion of which reached its maximum value over the past five years in 2018, amounting to almost 77% of total government revenues.

Table 6.

Total government revenues by source, % of GDP

Indicators	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenues, total	26.0	29.8	29.8	27.4	28.2	26.6
Tax revenues	17.9	20.6	19.7	19.7	19.5	20.5
Social contributions/deductions	-	-	-	0.0	0.5	-
Official transfers	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.6
Non-tax revenues	5.0	6.7	8.0	5.6	5.7	4.5
Revenues from selling non-financial assets	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The state budget is strongly socially oriented with almost half (48.9% in 2018) of budget expenditures covering basic services, such as education, healthcare and social protection. This breakdown demonstrates a clear lack of financial resources for investing in economy, including for infrastructure development, as well as the high relevance of improving mobilization of national, international and additional resources.

Since the active development of the economy is the basis for the growth of state revenues from domestic sources, the Kyrgyz Republic is taking measures to develop entrepreneurship, create a favorable investment climate and launch national investment projects.

Changes in tax policy regarding increased excise tax rates on certain goods and services, as well as a transition from customs duties on imports based on weight to duties based on the value of goods and an increase in duty per kilogram for goods still measured by weight, have enabled an increase in budget revenues.

The informal economy remains a big issue while at the same time representing a potential source of government revenue as, according to official data, its share in the GDP is 23.4% (2018). Weak diversification of the economy also poses risks to the sustainability of budget revenues.

Technologies

The Kyrgyz Republic is open to cooperation with the international community, however it lags significantly behind developed countries in the development and introduction of innovations and deployment of environmentally friendly technologies. The Kyrgyz Republic is a country that needs support and assistance for the development and dissemination of innovative solutions, including on preferential terms, in almost all areas.

Recently, steps have been taken in the Kyrgyz Republic to introduce smart, digital technologies in all areas of life. This should positively affect the development of the country, but this process will not be quick.

Digitalization requires serious investment and training. At the moment, there is a lack of highly qualified professionals in the country. This is problematic as, to launch large-scale digitalization, it is necessary to have well-trained specialists on the ground in the regions throughout the country.

To address the issues of digitalization, conferences, forums and round tables have been held. Of particular note, the VI Issyk-Kul Investment Forum was held in 2019 as a platform for the private and public sectors to discuss key issues regarding large-scale implementation of digital technologies in the regions.



The Internet has become an increasingly important tool for ensuring access to information, and it can contribute to the development and expansion of regional and international cooperation in science

and technology, innovation, and access, as well as to the expansion of knowledge sharing. Access to high-speed Internet is expanding in the country, providing better access to global information.

Table 7.

Number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers by speed

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Subscriber connections with a speed of 256 kbps to less than 2 Mbps	77,877	105,680	46,408	27,317	27,428	20,551
Subscriber connections with a speed from 2 Mbps to less than 10 Mbps	43,943	65,345	59,374	91,834	101,786	174,988
Subscriber connections with a speed of 10 Mbps or more	14,065	14,032	105,739	117,068	128,799	73,547

In recent years in Kyrgyz Republic there has been an increase in the number of broadband Internet subscribers using faster Internet (10 or more Mbps). In terms of overall penetration, 62.8% of the population in the country aged 15 and older use the Internet. The majority of Internet users are young people aged 1–28 years (82%), and segments of the population with higher levels of education (81%).

The Kyrgyz Republic pays particular attention to issues of international cooperation aimed at effective partnerships with foreign countries for the implementation of multilateral and bilateral agreements to address cross-border issues in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, as well as to fulfill obligations under environmental conventions to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party, attracting international assistance to solve environmental challenges.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

The Kyrgyz Republic has been working closely with multilateral organizations for a long period of time. Partners include the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; the International Development Association; the UN; and others. The process of implementing joint projects is ongoing. These donor organizations participate in developing the country's capacity and are active participants in the international dialogue.

Since 1991, the Kyrgyz Republic has been a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. In 1992 the country joined the United Nations and became a member of several international organizations and programs in the field of environmental protection.

Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals is ensured by the availability of sufficient tools for their implementation. The basis of success is the willingness to cooperate in a spirit of solidarity. Financial resources, fair and equitable trade, technology, capacity development, partnerships and data flows are among the key instruments in achieving all the Sustainable Development Goals.

Since 1992, the Kyrgyz Republic has been a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and has been actively involved in the "Environment for Europe" process. In 1998, it also joined the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The Kyrgyz Republic is a member of many financial institutions and development banks: Asian Development Bank (ADB), WBG, Islamic Development Bank (IDB), IMF, Eurasian Development Bank (EDB), German Development Bank (KfW), European Investment Bank (EIB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) among others.

The Kyrgyz Republic cooperates with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which in 2014–2019 supported nine international projects aimed at managing medical waste and promoting water resource management, biodiversity conservation, mountain forest and land management, integrated forest ecosystem management, national environmental information management and monitoring systems, and environmental risk reduction in mercury mining.

The country also began collaboration with the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Cooperation with neighboring countries in Central Asia has been carried out within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Being a party to 13 international environmental conventions and four protocols has allowed the Kyrgyz Republic, on the one hand, to be included in the global process of environmental activity, and, on the other hand, be a full member of the global community with the right to receive technical and financial assistance from developed countries.

II. Challenges

(Targets 17.1, 17.5) Despite rising government revenues from domestic sources over the past five years, the country is still dependent on foreign aid.

The share of the informal economy in GDP contribution significantly limits the ability of the state budget to raise revenues.

(Targets 17.6, 17.8) The Kyrgyz Republic is an underdeveloped country in terms of development and implementation of new technologies. The country needs the support and assistance of developed countries.

III. Next steps

Attracting international financial assistance and foreign direct investment to the country's economy

is one of the key priorities of the foreign economic policy of the Kyrgyz Republic. This approach is a result of multiple factors, including the need for macroeconomic stabilization, curbing inflation, improving structural and technological restructuring of the economy, and update of the outdated fixed capital.

The policy of attracting foreign investment is interlinked with the main parameters of the 2018–2040 National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic and the "Unity, Trust, Creation" 2018–2022 Program. Not only is the aim to attract resources from development partners but also to mobilize the resources of the country. The basic principle of development established until 2030 is to increase the capacities and role of the countries themselves and their business sectors in providing financial resources.

To achieve this goal, the government will attract foreign investment through special incentive measures, including the introduction of public-private partnerships and an increase in the efficient use of the attracted investments.

In the mid-term the Kyrgyz Republic will focus on addressing the following objectives:

- lifting restrictions and administrative barriers to attract foreign capital;
- conducting effective marketing activities with the maximum use of the country's competitiveness to increase direct investment;
- attracting soft loans from donor states and international financial institutions;
- attracting grants as part of official development assistance programs;
- intensifying work to expand and improve the investment regulatory framework.

One of the key principles is the commitment of the Kyrgyz Republic to the priorities of sustainable development as a recipient country, focusing on efforts to achieve tangible results in the fight against poverty and inequality. A further key principle is the interaction with partner countries to promote international development in order to increase trust and mutual respect and ensure transparency and accountability.



MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The role of statistical systems in monitoring SDG achievements

The National Statistical System of the Kyrgyz Republic is a centralized system where the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic acts as the main body responsible for coordinating efforts to collect data, produce statistics in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and create an evidence base related to the SDGs.

Adaptation of SDG indicators

In order to adapt the global indicators for measuring SDG achievement to the context of the Kyrgyz Republic, an inventory of the SDG targets and

indicators was carried out in 2017 taking into account national priorities. In the course of work, out of the 232 global indicators, national proxy were elaborated for 140 indicators, and 157 as additional national indicators were developed to further assist in monitoring the achievement of the SDGs.

(Target 17.18.1) The statistical capacity assessment revealed that the Kyrgyz Republic is ready to report on 102 indicators, or 50% of all applicable global SDG indicators. Out of the 102 available indicators, data for 71 indicators (70%) are compiled by the NSC, data for 28 indicators (27%) are produced by ministries and departments, and data for 3 indicators (3%) are produced by the NSC in cooperation with ministries and departments.⁵⁶

Table 8.

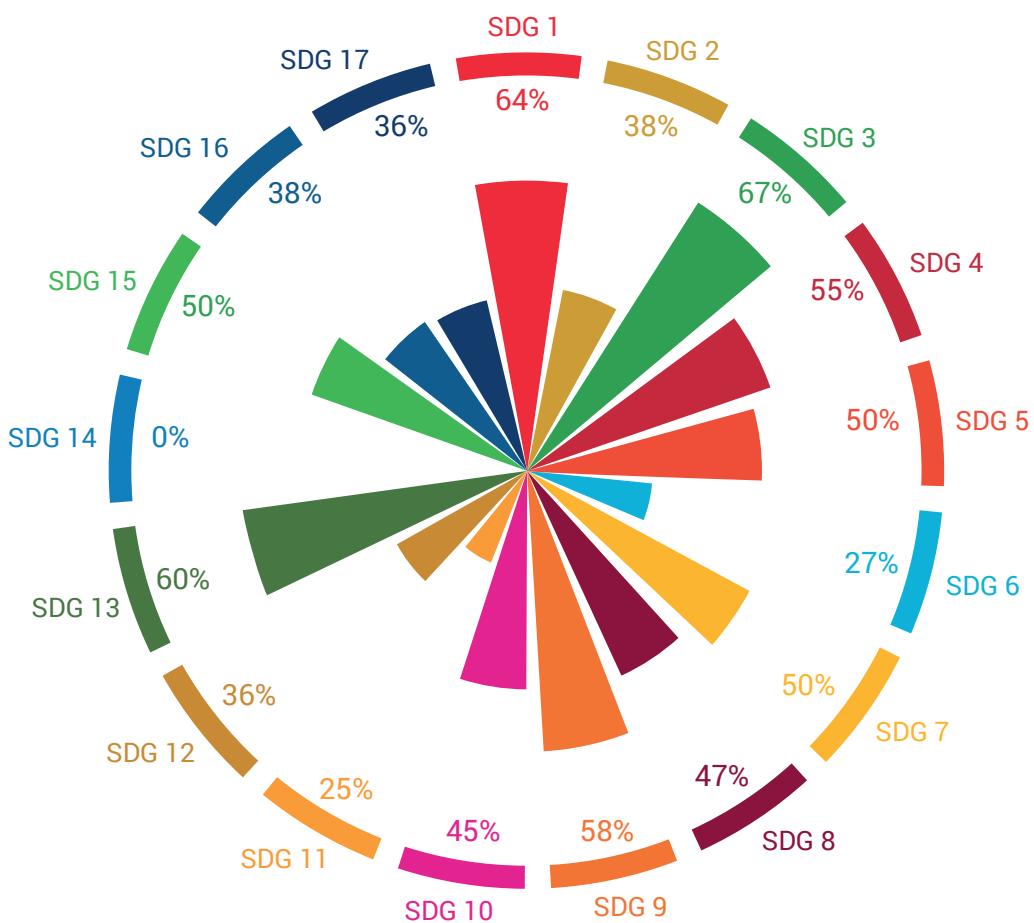
Assessment of accessibility and feasibility of compiling the global SDG indicators

SDG Indicator Groups	Number	% applicable indicators
All global indicators	232	
Not applicable	26	
Applicable	206	100%
Available	102	50%
Accessible with big efforts	86	42%
Not accessible	18	8%
Current statistical potential	102	50%

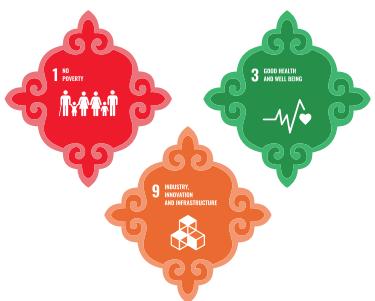
⁵⁶ Assessment of the current statistical potential of the Kyrgyz Republic was carried out within the UNSD-DFID project “SDG Monitoring”.

Figure 37.

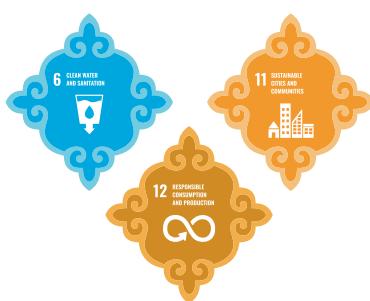
Accessibility analysis of the global SDG indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic



Easily accessible:



Least accessible:



The Kyrgyz Republic follows the “leave no one behind” core principle of the 2030 Agenda, and therefore much attention has been paid to the disaggregation of SDG indicator data. An analysis of the accessibility of global indicators revealed that,

as of January 1, 2020, disaggregation of data for 55 indicators was possible by geographical location, 42 by sex, 29 by age, 19 by income and 18 by education. However, gaps remain in the ability to disaggregate data on the basis of migration status and disability.

**Figure 38.**

Data disaggregation for the SDG indicators



Key data sources for SDGs monitoring are the databases of the Integrated Household Survey, and the specialized survey on the Status of Women and Children in the Kyrgyz Republic (MICS).⁵⁷ The Kyrgyz Republic conducted three rounds of MICS in 2014, 2015 and 2018. During the MICS-2018, data for 31 global SDG indicators disaggregated by main characteristics (gender, age, geographical location, education, income level, nationality and disability) were collected.

Target 1.16 “Ensuring equitable social protection” of the 2040 Strategy is in line with global SDG target 1.2. “By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions”, which is measured by the global indicator 1.2.2 “Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions”. In this regard, on the basis of the global methodology for measuring the Multidimensional Poverty Index, a National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NMPI) has been developed, which includes eleven indicators in five areas of measurement: health, monetary poverty, housing conditions, food security and education⁵⁸.

(Target 17.18.2) To ensure the effectiveness of the national statistical system and the production of high-quality official statistics, and to strengthen public confidence in official statistics in the Kyrgyz Republic, a new version of the Law on Official Statistics has been adopted.⁵⁹ The objective of

this Law is to improve the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of statistics by bringing it into full compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

(Target 17.18.3) Currently, the implementation of the regular (sixth) Program for the Improvement and Development of State Statistics of the Kyrgyz Republic 2015-2019 has been completed. This was aimed at improving the effectiveness of the national information and statistical system by improving the relevant legislative framework, introducing advanced information and communication technologies for integration of statistical production processes, improving the quality of data released and raising user confidence in data, as well as by building up intellectual capacity. The next Program for the development of statistics, 2020–2024, is being prepared taking into consideration the objectives of the 2040 Strategy. The program for the development of statistics provides for measures in modernizing the statistical system of the Kyrgyz Republic through the digitalization and automation of the process of collecting and processing data, as well as by developing statistics for SDG monitoring.

Current NSC activities are carried out according to the annual Statistical Work Program. In order to effectively exchange data and metadata within the statistical system for monitoring SDGs, additional activities on data and metadata collection for the SDGs were included in the Program.

⁵⁷ The Multi Indicator Cluster Survey on the situation of women and children in the Kyrgyz Republic (MICS)

⁵⁸ The basis for NMPI is the Alkire-Foster method of measuring multidimensional poverty

⁵⁹ The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic, July 8, 2019 No. 82

(17.19.1) Capacity building is one of the priorities of the National Statistics Committee. However, there remains a lack of financial resources to enhance the intellectual capacity of the statistical system.

In order to efficiently plan for the production of SDG statistics and to regularly assess gaps in statistical capacity, the NSC is working on the implementation of the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT)⁶⁰ for SDG indicators and the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

(17.19.2) The next round of the population and housing census in the Kyrgyz Republic will take place in 2020.⁶¹ The census will contain modules on socio-demographic situations, housing conditions, ethnicity, migration status and disability, which are in line with the SDG call to “leave no one behind” and will aid in the production of disaggregated data. The Kyrgyz Republic conducts a population and housing census regularly every 10 years. The previous rounds of the census were held in 1999 and 2009⁶².

The Kyrgyz Republic fully complies with the requirements of the UN Statistics Division regarding the development of demographic statistics. As the results of MICS-2018 reveal, the Kyrgyz Republic had already reached a very high level of birth registration (98.9%) by 2018. The level of birth registration has increased significantly due to the automation of the registration system, the issuance of national identification numbers to newborns during birth registration, and payment of benefits to parents upon the birth of a child under the “Suiunchu” program.

The death registration rate in the Kyrgyz Republic also exceeds 95%, since all deaths undergo a medical examination and are coded in accordance with the ICD-10. The NSC also actively cooperates with the Ministry of Health and the registry office to obtain high-quality and reliable data on death registration and causes. Data exchange is carried out through the automated “Tunduk” EIS.

Dissemination

The national SDG reporting platform is an essential element of building an effective system for monitoring achievements of the SDGs. The National Statistical Committee adopted the Open SDG platform⁶³, which currently hosts data and metadata for 102 global and 57 national SDG indicators⁶⁴, which are also included in the statistical annex to the VNR. Among the advantages of the platform are the ability to store data in SDMX format⁶⁵, availability of the platform in 3 languages (English, Russian and Kyrgyz) and visualization of indicators.

Challenges

During preparation of the follow-up and review processes, it became clear that the main challenges were producing disaggregated data for indicators, access to high-quality administrative data, and the availability of new data sources.

Next steps

The key strategic directions of the national SDG monitoring system are strengthening the capacity of the statistical system, introducing electronic data collection, and expanding access to high-quality, comparable statistical data on development.

Over the next 5 years, the NSC is planning to concentrate on the implementation of an SDG Monitoring Roadmap for the Kyrgyz Republic, which will include more than 60 methodological works on the production of SDG indicators.

In the framework of raising awareness on the SDGs, the National Statistical Committee is implementing a communication strategy for SDG statistics, which will include a number of measures to increase the statistical capacity of users and strengthen interaction among them in order to increase confidence in the statistics.

⁶⁰ The Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT): <https://paris21.org/advanced-data-planning-tool-adapt>

⁶¹ In accordance with the decision of the Council of Heads of States of the CIS of September 16, 2016 on the “Conduct of 2020 Census round in the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States”, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the “Census of the population and housing” and the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 23, 2017 No. 690 on the “Preparation and conducting a census of the population and housing in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2020”

⁶² Results of the Population and Housing Census are available on the official NSC website: <http://www.stat.kg/rus/census2009.htm>

⁶³ In the framework of the SDG Monitoring project, UNSD-DFID.

⁶⁴ <https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/>

⁶⁵ SDMX - International standard for data and metadata exchange



CONCLUSION

The first follow-up and review process in the Kyrgyz Republic revealed the progress achieved in the country toward the realization of the objectives of Agenda 2030 based on an assessment of the results of the enacted national policies in the Kyrgyz Republic focused on the key components of sustainable development. At present, these policies highlight the priorities and interests of the country, reflected in the national long- and medium-term strategies and programs.

Government institutions, representatives of civil society organizations, United Nations agencies and development partners took part in preparing, contextualizing, monitoring and evaluating the implementation status of the various SDGs, targets and indicators taking into account the national context. The United Nations System in the Kyrgyz Republic provided expert support and conducted trainings for the working groups on the preparation of the VNR. The regular consultations and the established coordination mechanisms contributed to the participation of all stakeholders through open partnerships that facilitated an inclusive and participatory review process and allowed for a more comprehensive evaluation of the progress of the Kyrgyz Republic on Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. The VNR process also identified major gaps and new risks relating to the sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic, and recommendations were made for further measures to be taken in those areas where additional efforts are required. There is still a need for further localization of the SDGs and the establishment of ownership at the local level, which will be enhanced during the next review cycles.

The Kyrgyz Republic has taken measures to enhance economic growth, improve basic social protection floors and strengthen the monitoring of environmental impacts.

Due to actions undertaken in the recent years, the Kyrgyz Republic has managed to significantly

reduce extreme poverty and child mortality, increase life expectancy, expand access to basic health care, and ensure sustainable access to primary and secondary education. Comprehensive measures are being implemented to create synergies between inclusive economic growth and reduced inequalities. Human well-being and sustainable societal development are placed at the center of the policy discourse in the country. However, challenges remain in terms of further alleviating the multidimensional causes of poverty and eradicating extreme poverty, accelerating the coverage of and expenditure on the social protection systems, and closing the gender gaps at various levels, which remain important baseline measurements for the achievement of the SDGs.

The Kyrgyz Republic has advanced considerably on the Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index 2019 on the basis of a comparison of GDP per capita and income levels with the overall ranking. This is a clear indication that well-designed development policies supported by good governance practices lead to more equitable social, economic and environmental outcomes irrespective of the limited national resources, GDP or income levels in the country.

However, further financial, human and technical support will be needed to accelerate progress on the achievement of the SDGs. In this regard, key priority SDGs and targets will be included into national budget planning and resource-mobilization strategies through tools such as investment incentives, public-private partnerships and development cooperation.

The VNR process reaffirmed that the lack of integration of the SDGs at national level and improper exploration of the compatibility relationship between the social, economic and environmental targets with human rights due diligence, access to justice and accountable

institutions will result in critical limitations on the realization of Agenda 2030. A number of trade-off policy areas were mapped where progress in one dimension triggered negative results in another.

The next step will be to design new specific thematic/sectoral policies or amend existing ones to minimize the identified trade-offs and ensure the complementarity of the actions and synergies of the results.

The Kyrgyz Republic will continue to improve its monitoring system, as well as databases, for measuring and evaluating progress made toward the SDGs, focusing on high quality, accurate, comparable and disaggregated data in close conjunction with overall governance performance indicators and based on inclusive partnerships.

The significant progress achieved in recent years in the Kyrgyz Republic has been the result of a joint effort by multiple stakeholders and government institutions to elaborate policy instruments seeking to interlink the social needs of the people with those of the economic and environmental systems.

The national development framework emphasizes the need for economic and income growth while acknowledging the importance of preserving the existing ecosystems and increasing the quality of public services, including the social welfare such as healthcare, education and social protection.

It is necessary to strengthen the sustainable development policy framework in consideration of the complexity, complementarity and prioritization of measures and taking into account the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic. Active work will continue on clean energy, organic agriculture, technological innovation, tourism, creation of high added value jobs and green industries in transport, logistics, infrastructure and transport, innovative development and digitalization. Strong commitment to human rights principles and accountable governance will remain a key element of the integrated approach to sustainable development.

Further work lies ahead in implementing the recommendations of the First VNR of the Kyrgyz Republic.

As part of the UN Decade of Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the Kyrgyz Republic intends to accelerate the transformation process.

The "leave no one behind" principle will continue to lie at the center of all further actions.

As emphasized by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic S.Sh. Zheenbekov, "Kyrgyzstan remains committed to the realization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals."

Matrix of Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
1.	Global	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	percentage	0.34	0.07	0.06	0.21	0.31	0.28	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-1-1/
2.	Additional national	1.1.1.1a Extreme poverty rate	percentage	2.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-1-1-a/
		By location:								
		urban		1.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	
		rural		3.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	
3.	Global	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the official poverty line, by sex and age	percentage	37.0	30.6	32.1	25.4	25.6	22.4	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-2-1/
		By sex:								
		men		37.5	31.5	32.7	25.7	26.3	22.2	
		women		36.5	29.7	31.5	25.0	25.0	22.5	
		By age: children (0–17 years old)		45.2	37.9	40.5	31.5	32.0	28.3	
		youth (14 to 28 years old)		35.6	28.5	29.0	23.0	22.9	20.9	
		working-age population (women 16–57 years old, men 16–62 years old)		33.3	27.0	27.9	21.8	22.0	19.3	
		people older than working age		25.2	21.3	21.8	19.9	18.9	14.8	
4.	Additional national	1.2.1.1a Proportion of employed population living below the official poverty line	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-2-1-1a/
		By sex:								
		men								
		women								
				20.6	16.0	14.8	13.6			

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
5.	Global	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	percentage			50.2	50.5	45.8	45.8	NSC https://sustainabledvelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-2-2/
	By sex: men					50.3	50.3	45.8	45.8	
	women					50.1	50.6	45.9	45.9	
	By age:									
	children (up to 18 years)					59.7	60.0	56.0	56.0	
	adults (18–64 years old)					43.7	44.1	39.3	39.3	
	elderly people (65 years and older)					49.2	46.4	38.6	38.6	
	By location: urban					36.9	38.7	33.8	33.8	
	rural		percentage			57.4	56.8	52.4	52.4	
6.	Global	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	percentage							NSC https://sustainableddevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-3-1/
	The proportion of the population receiving pensions and benefits (of the total population)		percentage	17.9	17.3	17.1	16.6	16.8	16.6	
	Including:									
	The proportion of the population receiving pensions (of the total population)		percentage	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	
	Percentage of population receiving monthly social allowance for low-income families with children (of the total population)		percentage	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.5	
	Percentage of population receiving social benefits (of the total population)		percentage	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	
7.	Additional national	1.3.1.1 e Share of officially registered unemployed	percentage	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	NSC https://sustainableddevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-3-1-1e/
	By sex: men			1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.3	
	women			3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.6	

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG Indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
8.	Additional national	1.3.1.1f Proportion of people with disabilities receiving pensions and Monthly Social Allowance (among the total population)	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-3-1-1f/
9.	Additional national	1.3.1.1g Share of pensioners who receive pensions below the subsistence level of the pensioner	percentage	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-3-1-1g/
		Share of pensioners by age receiving pensions below the MLSR (of the total population)	percentage							
		Share of pensioners by age receiving pensions below the MLSR (of total number of pensioners)	percentage	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	
10.	Global	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-4-1/
		Percentage of household members who use improved drinking water sources located either in their own home / yard / on their own plot or no more than 30 minutes round trip								
		Percentage of households that have handwashing facilities with water and soap or other detergent								
		Percentage of household members who use improved sanitation facilities not sharing with others								
11.	Global	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters	per 100 000 population							MoES, NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-5-1/
		Number of deaths	person	95	62	53	47	141	18	
		By sex: men		62	39	33	37	85	14	
		women		33	23	20	10	56	4	

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links	
12.	Global	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	percentage	0.06	0.11	0.53	0.21	0.19	0.21	MoES, NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-5-2/	
		Share of emergency damage as a percentage of national gross domestic product (GDP)	KGS, mln	220.6	455.7	2,290.6	1,006.2	1,027.4	1,214.6		
13.	Global	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	percentage	In March 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic committed to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and adopted the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic against Emergency Situations (2018–2030) approved by Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on 29 January 2018 N58 and the Action Plan for 2018–2022.							
14.	Global	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	percentage	51.6	47.6	46.8	45.3	45.3	48.9	MoES https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-a-2/	
		Education		20.8	18.5	18.9	20.0	19.4	21.2		
		Health		11.3	9.9	9.5	8.8	9.7	8.6		
		Social protection		19.5	19.2	18.4	16.5	16.2	19.1		
15.	Additional national	1.b.1.1 The share of current and capital government spending in sectors	percentage	MOF https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/1-b-1-1/							
		current government spending		86.5	80.2	81.8	80.0	78.4	88.7		
		capital government spending		13.5	19.8	18.2	20.0	21.6	11.3		
16.	Global	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	percentage	48.6	47.9	51.0	45.6	50.0	46.4	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/2-1-1/	
		By location: urban		48.7	53.0	58.5	48.7	55.5	51.6		
		rural		48.6	45.1	46.8	43.9	47.0	43.5		

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
17.	Additional national	2.1.1.1e Average per capita consumption of basic food products on the average eating norms of food consumption	food availability status, %							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/2-1-1-1e/
		Meat and meat products in terms of meat (including lard and offal)		55.1	56.4	64.6	63.1	62.8	65.7	
		Milk and dairy products (in terms of milk)		107.5	107.8	113.2	112.3	111.7	109.4	
		Eggs		45.5	44.8	47.3	43.8	47.1	47.3	
		Sugar		82.0	77.0	71.9	85.9	89.1	115.2	
		Vegetable oil		136.9	139.1	140.2	116.1	112.8	104.1	
		Potatoes		99.5	99.5	108.3	108.3	107.7	141.4	
		Vegetables and gourds		130.7	131.6	139.5	141.4	153.0	159.3	
		Fruits and berries		21.6	23.5	25.2	34.9	34.5	27.0	
		Wheat and processed products, in flour		147.4	147.4	146.6	143.7	129.9	99.1	
18.	Global	Fish and fish products		20.9	20.9	20.9	9.6	9.6	8.8	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/2-2-1/
		2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	percentage							11.8
19.	Global	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/2-2-2/
20.	Global	Wasting (-2SD)					2.8		2.0	
		Overweight (+2SD)					7.0		6.9	
		2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/2-a-1/

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
21.	Additional national	2.c.1.1b Consumer price index for food products in the Kyrgyz Republic (by oblast)	percentage to December of the previous year	101.8	113.9	95.8	95.0	102.7	97.4	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-1-1/
22.	Global	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	per 100,000 live births	36.0	50.1	38.5	30.3	31.9	28.6	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-1-2/
23.	Global	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	percentage	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-2-1/
24.	Global	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	per 1,000 live births	23.3	23.1	21.5	19.8	18.5	17.6	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-2-2/
25.	Global	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	per 1,000 live births	14.9	15.6	14.0	12.7	11.8	12.0	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-3-1/
26.	Global	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations By sex: men	per 1,000 uninfected population	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-3-2/
		women		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	
27.	Global	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence	per 100,000 population	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-2-2/
				102.4	101.1	98.2	93.4	90.6	83.0	

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
28.	Global	3.3.3 Malaria incidence	per 1,000 population	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-3-3/
29.	Global	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence	per 100,000 population	8.0	7.5	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.1	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-3-4/
		By sex: men		9.5	9.5	7.5	7.5	6.2	6.8	
		women		6.4	5.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.5	
30.	Global	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease Including: circulatory system neoplasms (cancer) diabetes chronic respiratory diseases	per 100,000 population	308.2	307.0	297.0	279.7	276.0	265.7	
				61.0	64.3	64.5	64.4	62.2	65.6	
				6.9	7.2	6.0	6.7	6.8	7.3	
				21.2	21.6	18.9	19.0	17.6	16.3	
31.	Global	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	per 100,000 population	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.9	6.3	6.0	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-4-2/
32.	National	3.5.1.1 Incidence of drug addiction by sex and location	per 100,000 population	8.5	7.7	6.7	7.6	4.3	4.5	
		By sex: men		16.8	14.5	13.1	14.8	8.5	8.8	
		women		0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	
33.	National	3.5.2.1 Incidence of alcohol dependence, by sex and location	per 100,000 population	31.2	27.4	23.5	28.4	23.0	18.6	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-5-2-1/
		By sex: men		55.6	49.5	41.8	50.8	39.5	33.5	
		women		7.4	5.7	5.6	6.4	6.8	4.0	

No	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
34.	Global	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	per 100,000 population	17.9	15.3	15.6	13.4	13.7	11.0	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-6-1/
35.	Global	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	percentage						67.4	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-7-1/
36.	Global	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group Aged 15–19 years	per 1,000 women	41.9	43.3	42.3	38.1	33.9	35.9	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-7-2/
37.	National	3.9.1.1 Mortality from the toxic effect of carbon monoxide By sex: men women	per 100,000 population	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-9-1-1/
38.	Global	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	per 100,000 population	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-9-2/
39.	Global	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	per 100,000 population	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.0	5.9	6.3	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-9-2/

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
40.	Global	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programs	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-b-1/
		DTP vaccine coverage (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis) (3 doses)		96.9	95.8	96.6	96.1	93.4	94.5	
		Measles vaccine coverage (MCV) (2 doses)		98.7	95.6	99.1	97.0	94.7	96.2	
41.	Global	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) coverage (last scheduled dose)		-	-	-	96.8	97.2	94.2	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/3-c-1/
		3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution per 1,000 population								
		Including:								
		doctors		2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	
		dentists		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
42.	Global	pharmacists		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/4-1-1/
		nursing and midwifery staff		4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	
		4.1.1 Proportion of children and youth	percentage							
		(a) in grades 2/3;								
		(b) at the end of primary;								
		(c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in								57.9
		(i) reading and								
		(ii) mathematics, by sex								
		Percentage of children aged 7 to 14 years who successfully completed three tasks on basic reading and reading skills								51.3
		Percentage of children aged 7 to 14 years who successfully completed three tasks on fundamental skills and counting skills								

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
45.	Global	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	percentage of the population of 6 years old	12.2	51.1	55.0	74.4	75.9	84.9	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/4-2-1/
46.	Additional national	4.2.2.1a Proportion of children who receive preschool education	percentage to the corresponding age group 1–6 years	17.5	19.5	19.9	22.1	23.5	24.6	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/4-2-2-1a/
47.	National	4.3.1.1. Youth education by gender	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/4-3-1-1a/
		Percentage of youth enrollment in primary vocational education (aged 15–17 years)		9.4	9.3	9.5	10.4	10.9	10.1	
		By sex: girls		6.0	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.9	6.2	
		boys		12.6	12.9	13.1	14.3	14.7	13.9	
		Percentage of youth enrollment in secondary vocational education (aged 17–20 years)		20.3	21.8	21.1	22.0	22.8	23.1	
		By sex: girls		23.8	24.3	24.2	25.2	26.4	26.4	
		boys		113.3	113.8	116.7	115.4	116.4	119.9	
		Percentage of youth enrollment in higher vocational education (aged 17–24 years)		24.3	23.8	22.6	20.2	19.1	19.8	
		By sex: girls		26.7	26.5	24.6	22.2	20.6	21.3	
		boys		21.8	21.2	20.6	18.3	17.4	18.3	
48.	Global	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/4-4-1/
		By gender:								
		women aged 15–24 years							29.7	
		women aged 15–49 years							21.0	

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
49.	Additional national	4.4.1.a Number of people who receive training in information and communication technologies (ICT)	person							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/4-4-1-1a/
		The number of students studying ICT at the primary vocational education level		1,551	1,272	1,236	891	766	924	
		The number of students studying ICT at the secondary vocational education level		2,663	5,189	4,961	4,754	5,106	5,870	
		The number of students studying ICT at the higher professional education level		8,890	9,214	8,551	7,089	8,522	9,516	
50.	Global	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment								MoE https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/4-7-1/
										a) The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Education, the Decrees of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on Strategic Areas for the Development of the Education System in the Kyrgyz Republic of 23 March 2012, #201, and the Amendments to Decisions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on Safe Educational Environments of 17 June 2019, # 295. The Order of the Ministry of Education and Science on Interagency Cooperation to Protect Students from Violence in Educational Institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic of 8 August 2018. b) National Schools of General Education of the Kyrgyz Republic (the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 21 July 2014, #403). Children's rights issues were introduced in the subject "Men and society" from the 5th grade (previously these issues were studied from the 9th grade) (by Decision of the Academic Council of KAE), National Draft of the Primary Vocational Education (the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 22 January 2018, # 41), National Higher Vocational Education (the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of 15 September 2015, #1179/1), National Secondary Vocational Education (the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 28 March 2019, #160) c) In the Guidelines for the Ongoing Professional Development of a Teacher, NGOs topics related to citizenship education, gender equality and human rights (child, family, etc.) are studied within the framework of the subject of Legal Support of Professional Activities (covered in 24 hours) (by Decision of the Scientific and Methodological Council of the RSMC).

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
		Within the framework of the General Humanitarian and Socio-economic Disciplines Program the following courses are taught: Gender Policy, Gender Sociology, Feminiology, Legal Anthropology, Gender Policy in Central Asia, Sociology of Sex and Gender, Protection of Motherhood and Childhood, Human Rights and Democracy, the Problems of Gender Relations, Family Studies Sociology of the Family, and the Individual and Society. The number of hours spent on gender aspects varies from 34 to 136 hours depending on the curriculum of the National Higher Vocational Education (the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of 15 September 2015, #1179/1) and amounts to 72 hours in KAE based on the thematic courses on gender aspects included as part of the continuing education for teachers of different levels (by Decision of the Academic Council of KAE)								
51.	National	4.b.1.1 Number of fellowships provided to Kyrgyzstan for the training of personnel abroad at the expense of the host country within the framework of official intergovernmental and interstate treaties and agreements	person							MoE https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/4-b-1-1/
52.	National	4.c.1.1 Share of graduated teachers with pedagogical education	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/4-c-1-1/

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
53.	Global	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex								MLSD https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/5-1-1/
54.	Additional national	5.2.1.1a Number of women contacting health authorities for cases of domestic violence Including: the forensic departments obstetric units	person	1,589	1,988	936	1,172	1,382	1,305	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/5-2-1-1a/
		healthcare organizations providing medical and preventive care to FMCs to primary medical aid station (department, hospital)		48	35	12	2	1	-	
		822	570	485	372	176	47			
55.	Additional national	5.2.1.1b Number of victims of domestic violence by gender, age group, level of education and occupation	person	2,339	2,629	3,333	7,005	7,323	7,178	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/5-2-1-1b/
		By gender:								
		women	2,269	2,531	3,229	6,795	6,966	6,562		
		men	70	98	104	210	357	616		
		By age:								
		up to 20 years	73	100	134	533	394	250		
		21–30 years old	678	837	1,054	2,085	1,888	2,108		
		31–40 years old	957	904	1,264	2,422	2,531	2,385		
		41–50 years old	463	482	625	1,435	1,496	1,550		
		51 years and older	168	296	256	530	1,014	885		

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
56.	Global	By level of education: higher professional incomplete higher professional secondary vocational secondary general other		174	246	276	559	650	818	
				87	173	159	576	585	685	
				483	318	563	1,226	1,035	1,223	
				1,588	1,839	2,195	4,436	4,793	4,228	
				7	42	140	208	260	224	
		By occupation: employed unemployed		383	464	646	1,658	1,516	1,818	
				1,810	1,916	2,428	4,906	5,164	4,681	
		pupils, students pensioners		61	95	94	74	120	364	
				85	143	165	367	523	315	
57.	Global	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/5-3-1/
		Percentage of marriage under 15, (non) official marriage	percentage							0.3
		Percentage of marriage under 18, (non) official marriage	percentage							12.9
		5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/5-4-1/
58.	Global	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	percentage	22.5	21.7	21.7	15.8	16.7	15.8	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/5-5-1/
59.	Global	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	percentage of total managers	27.5	33.4	36.1	34.9	36.2	37.9	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/5-5-1/

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG Indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
60.	Additional national	5.6.1.1 Proportion of married women and sexually active non-married women from 15–49 years aware of any modern method of contraception	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/5-6-1-1/
61.	Global	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access of women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education								The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 148 of July 4, 2015 on the Reproductive Rights of Citizens and Guarantees for their Implementation.
62.	Global	5.b.1 Proportion of the population who own a mobile telephone, by sex	percentage for people aged 15 and over							MLSD, MoH https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/5-6-2/
		By sex:								
		men								91.8 https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/5-b-1/
		women								92.8
63.	National	5.b.1.1 Number of mobile phones per 100 households	number	198	209		220	220	227	NSC
64.	Global	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	percentage	89.6	88.9	89.1	89.9	91.1	91.8 https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/6-1-1/	
		By location:								
		urban		99.1	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	
		rural		83.3	83.7	84.9	86.7	87.8	87.8	
65.	Additional national	6.1.1.2b Percentage of water samples that do not comply with hygiene standards	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/6-1-2b/
		Samples tested for sanitary-chemical indicators		2.5	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	
		Samples tested according to microbiological indicators		8.4	6.5	7.7	8.4	8.1	8.2	

№	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013				2014				2015				2016				2017				Data Source and Links		
				2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2013	2014	2015	2016	
66.	Global	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water	percentage																			96.3	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/6-2-1/			
67.	National	6.2.1.1 Percentage of population with sustainable access to sanitation facilities	percentage	28.0	28.1	28.6	30.2	31.3	31.5																	
68.	Global	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	percentage	91.0	94.8	94.6	93.5	93.9	95.1																	
69.	National	6.4.1.2 Loss of water during transportation	percentage	22.5	26.5	27.6	25.1	27.8	26.9																	
70.	National	6.4.2.1 Freshwater withdrawal	m³, mln	8,326.8	7,658.0	7,569.0	7,333.7	7,657.8	7,758.0																	
71.	National	6.a.1.1 Amount of official development assistance allocated to water supply and sanitation under the coordinated state expenditure program, according to national data	USD, thousand																			MoF				
		Investment loan		1,950.0	10,400.0	-	46,950.0	-	-																	
		Investment grant		7,350.0	11,185.0	5,772.3	12,402.5	-	-																	
		Investment loan and grant		-	4,890.0	9,100.0	30,100.0	59,930.0	48,020.0																	

№	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
72.	Global	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	percentage of the population	-	-	-	76.7	79.6	75.7	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/7-1-1/
73.	Global	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/7-2-1/
74.	National	7.2.1.1 Share of renewable energy sources in the total volume of final energy consumption	percentage	33.3	36.7	30.6	31.6	36.5	33.9	NSC
75.	National	Hydroelectric power generation	kWh, mln	13,096.7	13,297.6	11,092.7	11,497.8	14,191.2	14,318.3	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/7-3-1-1/
76.	National	7.3.1.2 Electricity consumption of GDP (kWh /KGS)	percentage	31.4	26.1	26.7	22.0	25.3	25.5	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/7-3-1-2/
77.	Additional national	7.b.1.1a Foreign direct investment for the expansion of energy infrastructure and modernization of technologies (of the total volume of foreign direct investment)	percentage	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/7-b-1-1a/
78.	Global	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	percentage	8.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.6	1.7	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-1-1/

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
79.	Global	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	percentage	111.3	101.4	101.8	105.7	105.4	103.6	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-2-1/
80.	National	8.3.1.1 Employment in the informal sector, disaggregated by sex, age, urban and rural sectors, including agriculture	people, thousand	1,629.1	1,653.0	1,686.4	1,683.0	1,611.3	1,686.9	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-3-1-1/
		By sex: men		1,044.3	1,040.6	1,077.9	1,095.7	1,074.4	1,131.7	
		women		584.8	612.3	608.5	587.3	536.9	555.2	
		By age: 15–19 years old		126.1	108.0	101.7	85.0	71.1	76.5	
		20–29 years old		523.0	516.5	516.1	518.7	499.3	500.7	
		30–39 years old		411.3	437.4	449.1	446.8	447.3	463.0	
		40–49 years old		348.4	352.0	361.7	371.4	344.5	367.3	
		50–59 years old		181.4	197.0	207.4	209.4	204.3	222.7	
		60–69 years old		31.5	35.3	43.5	45.4	40.5	52.6	
		70 and older		7.5	6.9	7.0	6.3	4.3	4.1	
		By location: urban		418.6	433.7	460.0	489.0	526.3	541.6	
		rural		1,210.5	1,219.3	1,226.5	1,194.0	1,085.0	1,145.3	
		By sectors of the economy:								
		agriculture		731.6	749.0	710.1	656.5	497.7	463.0	
		industry		102.2	108.5	117.7	117.1	160.5	225.0	
		construction		210.0	209.3	222.7	250.3	221.8	217.0	
		services		585.2	586.2	635.7	659.1	731.3	781.9	
81.	National	8.3.1.2 Share of employed in small and medium enterprises of the total employed population	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-3-1-2/
		Small enterprises		2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	
		Medium enterprises		1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
82.	National	8.5.1.1 Average monthly wages of women and men by occupation	KGS	12,285	13,483	14,847	15,670	16,427	16,427	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-3-1/
		By sex: men		12,440	13,695	14,743	15,592	16,802	17,556	
		women		9,113	9,732	11,125	11,743	12,183	12,574	
83.	Global	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	percentage	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.2	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-5-2/
		By sex: men		7.4	7.0	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.7	
		women		9.7	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.9	6.9	
		By age: 15–19 years old		16.2	17.7	17.3	19.9	18.3	13.9	
		20–29 years old		10.4	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.5	
		30–39 years old		7.2	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.6	
		40–49 years old		6.4	6.7	5.8	5.3	5.3	4.3	
		50–59 years old		6.1	5.1	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.2	
		60–69 years old		3.2	2.6	2.8	1.3	1.6	2.7	
		70 years and older		1.6	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.3	...	
84.	Global	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	percentage	22.1	20.7	21.4	20.4	21.0	20.5	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-6-1/
		By sex: men		14.3	12.5	13.6	12.1	12.3	12.0	
		women		30.0	29.2	29.5	29.0	30.1	29.4	
85.	Global	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-6-1/
		By sex: male								26.7
		female								33.6
		By age: 5–11 years old								19.0
		12–14 years old								27.9
		15–17 years old								23.3
										26.6

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
86.	Global	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	per 100,000 working sexes							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-8-1/
	Fatal			5.8	3.6	4.1	5.0	6.7	1.5	
	By sex: women			0.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	-	0.4	
	men			11.5	6.4	8.0	10.4	14.4	2.8	
	Non fatal			38.4	29.2	22.1	24.5	17.0	25.0	
	By sex: women			16.1	15.5	8.4	16.4	13.6	14.9	
	men			63.3	44.6	37.9	33.7	20.9	36.6	
87.	National	8.9.1.1 The direct contribution of tourism to GDP as a percentage of total GDP	percentage	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.0	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-9-1-1/
88.	Global	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs)	per 100,000 adults							NBKR, NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-10-1/
	a) The number of branches of commercial banks		per 100,000 adults	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	
	b) Number of ATMs		per 100,000 adults	21.1	25.3	30.8	31.9	34.2	37.7	
89.	Global	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-10-2/
	By location: urban								28.1	
	rural								22.2	
	By sex: men								23.4	
	women								25.2	

No	Type of indicator	SDG Indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
90.	National	8.10.2.2 Financial indicators of insurance companies								NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/8-10-2-2/
		The number of reporting insurance companies	units	19	21	22	24	23	22	
		Insurance premiums	KGS, mln	405.4	1,003.2	967.0	921.3	1,004.4	1,092.7	
91.	Global	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes By transport: railway	people, mln	619.0	638.6	653.1	682.2	709.9	731.6	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/9-1-2/
		bus		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
		trolleybus		579.5	596.1	604.1	627.3	649.7	664.4	
		taxis		19.0	20.1	23.3	25.9	29.3	33.1	
		aviation		19.1	20.9	24.2	27.6	29.1	32.4	
				1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	
92.	Global	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita Share of GVA of manufacturing products in GDP	percentage	15.8	13.7	14.0	15.4	15.0	14.3	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/9-2-1/
		GVA of manufacturing in per capita GDP	KGS, thousand	10.3	9.8	10.6	12.6	13.4	13.4	
		9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, including women	percentage							
93.	Global	By sex: women		6.9	6.9	7.4	7.6	10.1	12.0	
		men		8.8	8.9	8.4	9.1	11.3	12.5	
				5.7	5.6	6.7	6.7	9.3	11.7	
94.	Global	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	percentage of total	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/9-3-1/
			per 1 km ² , kg	225.5	302.6	304.9	264.3	248.2	283.6	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/9-4-1-1/

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
96.	Global	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	percentage	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	MF https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/9-5-1/
97.	Global	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	person	530	511	572	563	524	555	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/9-5-2/
98.	Global	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by mobile network, by technology	percentage	97.6	97.7	97.8	99.0	99.1	99.2	SCITC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/9-c-1/
	2G			51.0	57.0	59.0	60.0	75.0	88.0	
	3G			-	0.5	1.6	40.0	50.0	70.0	
	4G									
99.	Global	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/10-1-1/
	Per capita income growth rate among the poorest 40 per cent of the population			95.6	123.7	102.2	106.2	113.0	110.0	
	The growth rate of per capita income among the entire population			101.6	121.2	103.0	104.5	111.3	112.6	

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
102.	Additional national	10.3.1.1a Number of appeals to the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman), of which were investigated and resolved	percentage							The Ombudsman Institution https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/10-3-1-a/
		Number of written appeals		2,466	2,411	2,483	3,800	3,242	3,237	
103.	Global	10.4.1 Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	percentage	384	-	374	615	531	376	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/10-4-1/
104.	National	10.5.1.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	percentage							NBKР https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/10-5-1-1/
		Assets / GDP		31.3	34.3	41.4	37.4	37.3	39.8	
		Deposits / GDP		19.0	20.6	23.9	22.5	22.9	23.9	
		Loans / GDP		15.2	19.7	21.8	19.6	20.4	23.0	
105.	Global	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow	KGS, mln							MoF https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/10-b-1/
		By type of flow:								
		ADB		2,128.1	1,630.3	2,598.3	2,191.5	3,406.5	3,512.9	
		GWB		2,304.9	1,821.8	1,041.4	1,704.0	2,906.4	2,312.8	
		ACG (IDB, SFR, OPEC Foundation, FRAD, KFAER)		487.3	384.5	1,006.7	1,254.3	1,402.4	1,209.5	
		EBRD		58.5	311.3	325.3	445.8	1,182.3	972.4	
		KfW		755.4	1,469.2	1,008.7	397.0	757.2	500.0	
		Others (EDB, IFAD, etc.)		223.3	712.5	2,940.1	988.9	1,430.0	3,321.8	

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
106.	Global	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport	percentage of the population aged 15 years and older							NSC https://sustainab-kyrgyzstan.github.io/11-2-1/
		By location: urban								66.0
		rural								38.1
107.	Global	11.5.1 Number of deaths attributed to disasters	person	95	62	53	47	141		MoES, NSC https://sustainab-kyrgyzstan.github.io/11-5-1/
		By sex: men		62	39	33	37	85		18
		women		33	23	20	10	56		14
108.	Global	11.5.2 Direct economic losses as a percentage of global GDP damage to critical infrastructure, and the number of malfunctions caused by disasters in basic services								MoES, NSC https://sustainab-kyrgyzstan.github.io/11-5-1/
		Share of emergency damage as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)	percentage	0.06	0.11	0.53	0.21	0.19		0.21
		The amount of material damage from disasters	KGS, mln	220.6	455.7	2,290.6	1,006.2	1,027.4		1,214.6
109.	National	11.6.1.1 Volume of removed solid household waste	per person, kg	214.9	178.3	195.2	170.9	165.1		171.4
										NSC https://sustainab-kyrgyzstan.github.io/11-6-1-1/
110.	Additional national	11.6.1.1a Disposal of municipal solid waste by households by type	percentage							NSC https://sustainab-kyrgyzstan.github.io/11-6-1-1/
		Garbage chute		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1
		Collection by truck, container		26.9	27.7	30.6	31.3	38.8		44.0
		Dumping into garbage heaps		21.6	23.4	29.0	22.4	21.8		20.2
		Burning		33.0	31.8	29.8	32.9	28.6		25.6
		Landfill		18.2	16.9	10.6	13.4	10.9		10.0

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
111.	Additional national	Green spaces and areas in settlements, per 1 hectare	1 hectare per 1,000 people	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7 NSC https://sustainabi.development-kyrgyzstan.github.io/11-7-1-1a/
112.	Global	11.b.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030								In March 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic committed to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and adopted the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic against Emergency Situations (2018–2030) approved by Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on 29 January 2018 N58 and the Action Plan for 2018–2022.
113.	Global	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement								The concept of the green economy in the Kyrgyz Republic "Kyrgyzstan is the country of the green economy" was approved by the Resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic on 28 June 2018, No. 2532-VI
114.	Global	12.4.1. Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement								The Kyrgyz Republic is a party to the following conventions: 1) The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade; 2) The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal; 3) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; 4) Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution.
115.	Global	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	ton, thousand	136.8	10,455.8	12,332.6	12,610.3	12,002.6	1,878.5	NSC https://sustainabi.development-kyrgyzstan.github.io/12-4-2/
		Hazardous waste generation (1–3 hazard classes)	kg/person	23.2	1,737.0	2,008.5	2,015.5	1,878.5		

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
116.	Global	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in								a) The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Education, the Decrees of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on Strategic Areas for the Development of the Education System in the Kyrgyz Republic of 23 March 2012, #201, and the Amendments to Decisions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on Safe Educational Environments of 17 June 2019, #295. The Order of the Ministry of Education and Science on Interagency Cooperation to Protect Students from Violence in Educational Institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic of 8 August 2018. b) National Schools of General Education of the Kyrgyz Republic (the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 21 July 2014, #403). Children's rights issues were introduced in the subject "Men and society" from the 5th grade (previously these issues were studied from the 9th grade) (by Decision of the Academic Council of KAE), National Draft of the Primary Vocational Education (the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 22 January 2018, # 41), National Higher Vocational Education (the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of 15 September 2015, #1179/1), National Secondary Vocational Education (the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 28 March 2019, # 160) c) In the Guidelines for the Ongoing Professional Development of a Teacher, NGOs topics related to citizenship education, gender equality and human rights (child, family, etc.) are studied within the framework of the subject of Legal Support of Professional Activities (covered in 24 hours) (by Decision of the Scientific and Methodological Council of the RSMC). Within the framework of the General Humanitarian and Socio-economic Disciplines Program the following courses are taught: Gender Policy, Gender Sociology, Feminology, Legal Anthropology, Gender Policy in Central Asia, Sociology of Sex and Gender, Protection of Motherhood and Childhood, Human Rights and Democracy, the Problems of Gender Relations, Family Studies Sociology of the Family, and the Individual and Society. The number of hours spent on gender aspects varies from 34 to 136 hours depending on the curriculum of the National Higher Vocational Education (the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of 15 September 2015, #1179/1) and amounts to 72 hours in KAE based on the thematic courses on gender aspects included as part of the continuing education for teachers of different levels (by Decision of the Academic Council of KAE) d) Regulation on the final state certification (FSC) for educational programs of basic general and secondary general education in general educational institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic of all types and forms of ownership (the Order of Ministry of Education of 6 March 2017, #261/1).

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
117.	Global	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools		The Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "Development of the tourism sector for 2019-2023" of 31 January 2019, #36						MCIT https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/12-b-1/
118.	Global	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters Number of deaths	per 100,000 population person	95	62	53	47	41	18	MoES, NSK https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/open-sdg-site-starter/13-1-1/
119.	Global	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030		In March 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic committed to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and adopted the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic against Emergency Situations (2018–2030) approved by Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on 29 January 2018 N58 and the Action Plan for 2018–2022.						MoES https://sdg-kyrgyzstan.github.io/open-sdg-site-starter/13-1-2/
120.	Global	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)		Priorities for adaptation to climate change in the Kyrgyz Republic until 2017 were approved (Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 2, 2013 No. 549) and sectoral programs for water resources, agriculture, public health, emergency situations, forest resources and biodiversity sectors. An application has been submitted to the Green Climate Fund for the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Intended NDCs on climate change were prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat. The Kyrgyz Republic ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change						SAEFP https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/13-2-1/

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
121.	Global	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	number	By Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 21 November 2012 No. 783, a Coordination Commission on Climate Change was established, chaired by the Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, and assigned as the national body on climate change. By Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of August 14, 2017 No. 478, the Center for Climate Financing of the Kyrgyz Republic was established. In 2020, a state structure was created to manage all actions in the field of climate change and green economy - the Coordinating Council for the Development of Green Economy and Climate Change, chaired by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic (Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 30 January 2020, No. 46).						SAEFP https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/13-3-2/
122.	National	15.1.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of the total area of the country	percentage	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	SAEFP https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/15-1-1-1/
123.	Global	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	percentage	6.01	6.01	6.01	7.3	7.38	7.38	SAEFP https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/15-1-2/
124.	National	15.1.2.1 Protected areas as a proportion of the total area of the country	percentage	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	6.5	6.5	NSK https://sdg-kyrgyzstan.github.io/open-sdg-site-starter/15-1-2-1/
125.	Global	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management								SAEFP https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/15-2-1/
		The rate of net change in forest area per year	ha ton, mln	1,037	778	507	616	490	400	
		Overground biomass stock in forests (t / ha)		26.7	-	-	-	-	-	
		Proportion of forest areas located in conservation areas	percentage	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	
		Percentage of forest area for which a long-term forest management plan exists	percentage	74.6	76.4	78.0	79.6	81.3	82.6	

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
126.	Global	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	percentage	6.01	6.01	6.01	7.3	7.38	7.38	SAEFP https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/15-4-1/
127.	National	15.5.1.1 Share of Red Book species of all species of the corresponding class	percentage							SAEFP https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/15-5-1/
		By type: plants and mushrooms		1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	
		mammals		25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	
		birds		14	14	14	14	14	14	
		insects		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	
		amphibians and reptiles		21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	
		fishes		9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	
128.	National	15.7.1.1 The proportion of wild animals that are the object of poaching or illegal trafficking from all species of the corresponding class	percentage							SAEFP https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/15-7-1/
		By classes: mammals		14.3	15.4	12.1	14.3	9.9	9.9	
		birds		2	3.7	3.7	2.2	2.7	2.5	
		amphibians and reptiles		8.7	-	2.2	2.2	-	2.2	
129.	National	15.7.1.2 Number of permits issued for the export and import of animals and plants, their parts and derivatives subject to the CITES Convention	units							SAEFP https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/15-7-1/
				105	123	393	384	457	359	
130.	Global	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species								SIVPS https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/15-8-1/
										Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Veterinary Medicine, Decision of the Commission of the EAEU Customs Union on the "Application of veterinary and sanitary measures in the customs union" of 18 June 2010, No. 317, Terrestrial Animal Health Code (OIE 2019)

No	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
131.	Global	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020		The Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 17 March 2014, No. 131 approved the Priorities for the conservation of biological diversity of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period up to 2024 and the Action Plan for the implementation of the Priorities for the conservation of biological diversity of the Kyrgyz Republic 2014–2020	SAEFPF https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/15-9-1/					
132.	National	15.b.1.1 The amount of public funds allocated for environmental protection (forests)	KGS, mln	562.0	665.9	810.1	934.5	921.5	962.4	NSC, SAEFPF https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/15-b-1-1/
133.	Global	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide, by sex and age The number of intentional homicide and deliberate bodily harm resulting in negligence	per 100,000 population number	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.1	MIA, NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-1-1/
134.	Additional national	16.1.1.1a Mortality from attacks	per 100,000 population	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-1-1/
135.	Additional national	16.1.1.4a Percentage of crimes committed in public places and on the streets (of the total number of recorded crimes)	percentage	12.2	11.6	10.2	10.2	9.7	20.7	NSC
136.	National	16.1.3.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who have experienced physical violence, robbery or assault within the past 12 months	percentage						2.2	NSC
137.	Global	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	percentage of the population aged 15 years and older							57.9 https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-1-4/
138.	Global	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month 1–17 years old	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-2-1/
								57.1	74.3	

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
139.	Global	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	units	9	19	8	10	5	8	MIA https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-2-2/
140.	Global	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-3-1/
		By sex: women							29.5	
		By location: urban							38.4	
		rural							22.4	
141.	National	16.4.2.1 Number of seized and voluntary surrendered firearms	units							MIA, NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-4-1/
		Voluntarily surrendered								
		Seized								
142.	Additional national	16.5.1.1a Index "Personal perception of corruption level in state bodies of executive power and local self-government bodies" (according to the results of second half year)	points							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-5-1-1a/
143.	Additional national	16.5.1.1b Number of convictions for malfeasance, including corruption and bribery	person							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-5-1-1b/
		Malfeasance								
		Corruption and bribery								
144.	Global	16.6.1 Primary Government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	percentage	98.9	97.5	96.9	98.7	100.4	102.2	MoF https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-6-1/

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links	
145.	Additional national	6.6.2.1a Executive branch of the government satisfaction index	points			23.5	28.5	31.1	27.3 NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-6-2-1a/		
146.	Global	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions, disaggregated by age group, gender, disability and population	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-7-1/	
		Political positions		4.9	3.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.6	1.3	
		Men		6.1	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	2.3	2.0	
		Women		3.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.5	0.4	
		Special posts		1.3	0.9	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	
		Men		1.6	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	
		Women		0.9	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	
		Administrative positions		93,8	96.0	93.4	92.8	95.8	96.1		
		Men		92.3	92.2	91.7	91.3	94.8	95.4		
		Women		96.0	95.7	95.8	95.1	97.1	97.2		
147.	Global	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-9-1/	
		By age:		0–11 months						98.9	
				12–23 months						96.9	
				24–35 months						98.8	
				36–47 months						99.2	
				48–59 months						99.9	
										99.8	
148.	Global	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information		Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Guarantees and Freedom to Access to Information							MCIT https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-10-2/

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
149.	National	16.b.1.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	percentage							NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-b-1-1/
150.	Global	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP; by source	percentage	28.7	29.8	29.8	27.4	28.2	26.6	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/17-2-1/
		Tax income		20.5	20.6	19.7	19.7	19.5	20.5	
		Contributions / deductions for social needs		-	-	-	0.0	0.5	-	
		Received official transfers		2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.6	
		Non-tax revenues		5.6	6.7	8.0	5.6	5.7	4.5	
		Income from the sale of non-financial assets		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
151.	Global	17.1.2 Proportion of the domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	percentage of total revenue	71.5	69.2	65.9	71.8	69.1	76.9	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/17-2-1/
152.	National	17.3.1.1 Foreign direct investment by economic activity	USD, mln	964.5	727.1	1,573.2	814.0	616.8	851.7	NSC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/17-3-1-1a/
153.	Global	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	percentage	7.2	6.8	7.6	12.2	11.3	13.0	MoF https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/17-4-1/
154.	Global	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries								ME https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/17-5-1/

The Kyrgyz Republic has signed 36 agreements on the promotion and protection of investments with different countries.

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
155.	Global	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation		104 scientific and / or technical cooperation agreements with other countries (for the period of 1990–2019)						MFA https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/17-6-1/
156.	Global	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed	number							SCITC https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/17-6-2/
		Internet access by subscribers with speed of 256 Kbps to less than 2 Mbps		77,877	105,680	46,408	27,317	27,428	20,551	
		Internet access by subscribers with speed from 2 Mbps to less than 10 Mbps		43,943	65,345	59,374	91,834	101,786	174,988	
		Internet access by subscribers with speed equal to and more than 10 Mbps		14,065	14,032	105,739	117,068	128,799	73,547	
157.	Global	17.8.1 Proportion of the population using the Internet	percentage of the population aged 15 years and older							NSC 62.8 https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/17-8-1/
158.	National	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard								NSK 103.8 https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/17-13-1-1/
		GDP growth (decrease) rate	percentage of the previous year	110.9	104.0	103.9	104.3	104.7	103.8	
		Consumer price index	percentage of the previous year	106.6	107.5	106.5	100.4	103.2	101.5	
		Producer price index	percentage of the previous year	97.9	101.5	108.8	106.4	101.7	101.5	
		State budget deficit	KGS, mln	-2,330.5	-1,875.5	-6,149.3	-20,888.9	-16,476.2	-6,188.9	
		Public debt	KGS, mln	13,939.6	13,713.5	14,364.4	20,698.7	20,620.5	23,747.7	

Nº	Type of indicator	SDG indicator	Unit of measurement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Data Source and Links
	Foreign trade turnover	percentage of the previous year	106.5	95.3	74.0	98.9	112.3	113.9		
	Export	USD, mln	2,006.8	1,883.7	1,482.9	1,573.2	1,764.3	1,836.8		
	Import	USD, mln	5,987.0	5,734.7	4,153.9	4,000.4	4,494.7	5,291.9		
159.	Global	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on "Official Statistics". Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "About official statistics" dated 8 July 2019, #82							

List of strategic documents used for the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA)

1. The Education Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2012–2020
2. The National Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic to Achieve Gender Equality by 2020
3. The Promotion of Employment and Regulation of Internal and External Labour Migration Program 2020
4. The Priorities for the Biological Diversity Conservation in the Kyrgyz Republic for the period up to 2024 and the Action Plan 2014–2020
5. The Concept of Raising the Legal Awareness of the Population of the Kyrgyz Republic 2016–2020 and the Action Plan 2016–2020
6. The Development Strategy of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation of Settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic by 2026
7. The Development Strategy of Public Finance Management in the Kyrgyz Republic 2017–2025
8. The Concept of Scientific Innovation Development of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period up to 2022
9. The Food and Processing Industry Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic 2017–2021
10. The Concept of the Agricultural Cooperative System Development in the Kyrgyz Republic 2017–2021
11. The State Program for the Irrigation Development in the Kyrgyz Republic 2017–2026
12. The Development Concept of Organic Agricultural Production in the Kyrgyz Republic 2017–2022
13. The Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on “Development of Youth Policy 2017–2020”
14. The Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on “Family Support and Child Protection 2018–2028”
15. The Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on “Sports in Kyrgyzstan 2018–2022”
16. The Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on “Combating Human Trafficking in the Kyrgyz Republic 2017–2020”
17. The Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018–2022 “Unity, Trust, Creation”
18. The National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018–2040
19. The Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and the Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic against Emergency Situations 2018–2030
20. The Action Plan of the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and the Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic against Emergency Situations for 2018–2030 (Phase 1 - 2018–2022)
21. The National Debt Management Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018–2020
22. The Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for Protection of Mental Health of the Population of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018–2030

23. The National Action Plan for the Building of an Open Government in the Kyrgyz Republic 2018–2020
24. The National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality in the Kyrgyz Republic 2018–2020
25. The Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for the protection of public health and development of the healthcare system 2019–2030 “Healthy Person - Prosperous Country”
26. The Plan of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic 2019–2023 to implement the Program of Activities of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by a Resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic on 20 April 2018, N2377 – VI
27. The Food Security and Nutrition Program in the Kyrgyz Republic 2019–2023
28. The Program of Establishment and Development of Trade Logistics Centers for Agricultural Products in the Kyrgyz Republic 2019–2023
29. The Action Plan of State Bodies to Combat Corruption 2019–2021
30. The Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic 2019–2023
31. The Human Rights Action Plan 2019–2021
32. Action Plan of Urgent Measures to Prevent Abuse and Violence Against Children 2019–2020
33. The Development Concept of the Forest Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period up to 2040
34. The Digital Transformation Concept “Digital Kyrgyzstan 2019-2023”
35. The Program for the Sustainable Management of Waste and Secondary Resources 2020–2024 (draft version)
36. The Migration Policy Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic 2020–2030 (draft version).



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

