

MONITORING OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



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for every child

National Statistical Committee
of the Kyrgyz Republic



**Monitoring
of the Sustainable
Development Goal Indicators
in the Kyrgyz Republic**

2014-2018

A Statistical Compendium

Bishkek, 2020



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The Compendium contains statistical data that monitors achievement of the 16 Sustainable Development Goal, characterizing the main social-economic indicators of public life in 2010 and 2014-2018. The Compendium was prepared using data received by state statistical bodies from enterprises, organizations, the general public, and also administrative sources.

More detailed information on the SDG indicators can be found on the national platform for SDG reporting at the address: <https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/en/>.

The Compendium can be used by civil servants, international organizations, academia, experts studying socio-economic and environmental issues, enterprises, students and other interested parties.

When using this statistical data in the media and academic work, or disseminating in information networks, on paper, magnetic and other media, users are obliged to refer to their source (Article 17 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State Statistics").

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The Compendium has adopted the following conventions:

- the phenomenon is absent;
- ... no data is available;
- 0.0 the value of the indicator is less than the unit of measurement.

In some cases, insignificant discrepancies between the totals and the sum of the terms are explained by rounding of the data.

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Dear Readers!

We present for your attention the first issue of the statistical compendium "Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic", prepared by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic with assistance from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and financial and technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The historic summit in 2015 that of the highest political leadership of 193 countries around the world, including Kyrgyzstan, adopted Agenda 2030 and officially announced the course for sustainable development.

Our country confirmed its commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2040: "Kyrgyzstan will strive to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations".

We understand the importance of statistical information for society, because we live in an age of digitalization, in which its role in making informed political and managerial decisions for the sustainable development of the country is greatly enhanced.

Monitoring of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals should be based on comparable and standardized official statistics, produced in accordance with the fundamental principles of official statistics – such as comparability, accessibility, timeliness and confidentiality. The key authority responsible for implementing the monitoring and reporting system of indicators is the National Statistical Committee.

The purpose of this publication is to inform the public about the current state and progress of sustainable development in our country, as well as to assist in determining further priority steps to achieve success in implementation of the SDGs.

In conclusion, I would like to express special gratitude to the United Nations system in the Kyrgyz Republic for their support in developing a monitoring system for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Akylbek Sultanov
Chairman of the National Statistical Committee
of the Kyrgyz Republic



It gives me immense pleasure to release “Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic,” the Kyrgyz Republic’s first progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Achieving the SDGs is a marathon, in which success can only be secured through evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring and continuous improvement.

The United Nations is embarking on its Decade of Action for Sustainable Development. This decade will be decisive for our world, and access to timely, relevant and disaggregated data will become even more significant to determine where gaps exist, where additional efforts are needed and where advances are being made.

This report presents progress for all the available SDG indicators. It also provides time-series data for over 100 global and national indicators to allow for in-depth analysis. The efforts being made to continually improve and refine monitoring are a testament to the National Statistical Committee’s (NSC’s) key role in periodic, data-driven SDG monitoring in the country.

Leaving no one behind is the central message of the SDGs. While the NSC is making efforts to ensure that disaggregated data are available to highlight social and spatial inequalities, it is equally important to focus on communication and statistical literacy to enhance engagement and dialogue between producers and users of official statistics, especially with respect to civil society organizations and the private sector. It is commendable that the NSC has taken proactive steps to ensure participation and partnerships with a broad set of stakeholders to address data challenges.

In addition, the Kyrgyz NSC is also ensuring that the SDG data are easily accessible in a user-friendly manner online, on the SDG National Reporting Platform. The report will also help policy makers to identify areas in which interventions need to be focused. Comprehensive information on data-based SDG monitoring, data snapshots and brief highlights of progress on the SDGs have been included in the report, along with the associated metadata and disaggregated data.

On behalf of the United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic, I congratulate the National Statistical Committee and the team for their tireless efforts and strong commitment to develop a statistically robust and comprehensive data and monitoring framework, and for leadership in the timely preparation of this Report, while Kyrgyzstan prepares the Voluntary National Review 2020. The United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic is privileged to support the National Statistical Committee in its endeavours to create strong monitoring systems for data-driven decision-making to achieve the SDGs.

Ozonnia Ojielo
The UN Resident Coordinator
in the Kyrgyz Republic



Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic



When the world's leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, they deliberately set very ambitious goals and targets: 17 integrated and indivisible Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets.

To complete such a wide-ranging agenda requires a very effective monitoring system to be in place, to show exactly what progress has been made and which areas are lagging behind. This is why the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators developed the global indicator framework for the SDGs, which was agreed upon at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, held in March 2017.

Having accurate statistical information for these indicators at national level is of critical importance. These data are also crucial for enabling strategic decisions to be taken in order to achieve the national priorities and the SDGs, as set out in the National Development Strategy.

I believe that this publication – “Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic,” prepared by the National Statistical Committee (NSC) with UNICEF’s support – will meet this very important need.

I am very proud of the long-lasting and fruitful cooperation between the NSC and UNICEF, which included four rounds of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), one of the largest international household surveys on the situation of children and women. The latest round of MICS in 2018 has provided data for 31 of the 80 global indicators available in this publication with disaggregated data by sex, age, income, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographical location.

I congratulate the Office of the NSC for compiling this report, which contains a rich set of comparable and standardized data, at a time when the country is presenting its Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

This publication has been the product of fruitful teamwork. I want to acknowledge here the team of specialists from the NSC, UNICEF and the United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office that contributed to this important effort. UNICEF’s support for creating a national robust system to monitor progress on the SDGs in Kyrgyz Republic will not stop here; we will continue to help to produce and disseminate relevant data concerning Agenda 2030, with the aim of leaving no one behind.

***Christine Jaulmes
UNICEF Representative
in the Kyrgyz Republic***



ABBREVIATIONS

ICT	Information and communications technology
GDP	Gross domestic product
KIHS	Kyrgyz Integrated Household Survey
MESKR	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NSC	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
SAEPFGKR	State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
SAWRGKR	State Agency for Water Resources under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
SCITCKR	State Committee for Information Technologies and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization





INTRODUCTION

In September 2015, world leaders at a historic United Nations summit adopted the global plan of action: *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

The Sustainable Development Goals are a call to action from all countries — poor, rich and middle-income. They are intended to improve well-being and protect our planet. States recognize that measures to eliminate poverty must be taken in parallel with efforts to increase economic growth and address a range of issues in the areas of education, health, social protection and employment, as well as combating climate change and protecting the environment. In accordance with the commitments made, over the next 10 years countries will step up their efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms, combat inequality, address climate change, and ensure that no one is behind. The final document "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda" contains 17 global goals, 169 related goals and 232 indicators.¹

The Kyrgyz Republic, along with other countries, has committed itself to contributing to achievement of the global SDGs, as well as to monitoring indicators of SDG achievement. In this way, under the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018-2040, Kyrgyzstan will strive to achieve the adopted Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

The National Statistical Committee (NSC) – as a member of the coordinating Committee for Adaptation, Implementation and Monitoring of the 2030 SDGs in the Kyrgyz Republic and the steering body of the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group for the preparation of Voluntary National Review of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and in accordance with the decision of the 47th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the collection of global SDG indicators on the basis of standardized and comparable official statistical data produced in accordance with the fundamental principles of official statistics – has the authority to lead and oversee data collection and evidence-based efforts related to the SDGs.

In order to adapt the global indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic, an inventory of SDG targets and indicators was conducted in 2017, taking into account national priorities. During this work, of the 232 global indicators national indicators were developed with targets for 140 indicators and 157 additional national indicators were developed with targets; this should enable monitoring of achievement of the SDGs.

Availability of global SDG indicators. The statistical capacity assessment revealed that Kyrgyzstan is ready to report immediately on 102 indicators, or 50 per cent of all applicable global SDG indicators. Of the 102 available and easily accessible indicators, 71 indicators (70 per cent) are produced by the NSC and 28 (27 per cent) by ministries and agencies, 3 indicators (3 per cent) are produced by the NSC jointly with ministries and agencies.²

The Kyrgyz Republic adheres to the main message of the 2030 Agenda "leave no one behind". With this in mind, significant attention is paid to the disaggregation of SDG indicators. Analysis of the availability of global indicators has revealed that as of 1 January 2020, 55 indicators are available with disaggregation by geographical location, 42 by gender, 29 by age, 19 by income, and 18 by education. There are gaps in the preparation of disaggregated data on migration status and persons with disabilities.

¹ The 2030 Global Agenda was approved by the Office of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic Resolution 867 "On the Coordination Committee for Adaption, Implementation and Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030 in the Kyrgyz Republic" of 22 December 2015.

² The assessment of the current statistical capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic was carried out within the framework of the UNSD-DFID project "Monitoring the SDGs".



Figure 1. Analysis of achievement of the global SDG indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic

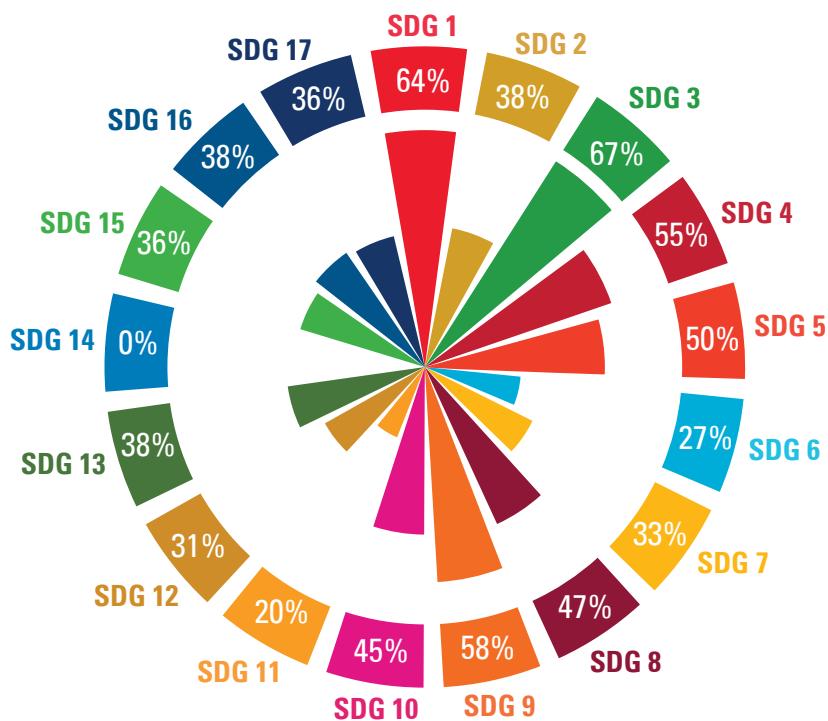
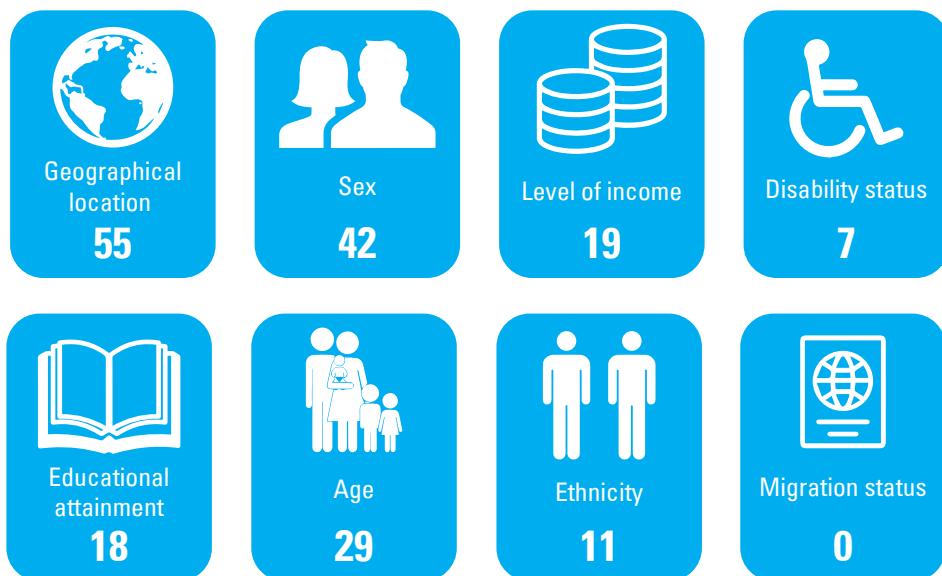


Figure 2. Analysis of data disaggregation for the SDG indicators



One of the data sources for monitoring the SDGs is the integrated household survey. Another is a specialized survey on the situation of women and children in the Kyrgyz Republic with comparable data at the international level- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).³ The Kyrgyz Republic has conducted three rounds of the survey. During MICS 2018, data were collected for 31 global SDG monitoring indicators, disaggregated by main criteria (gender, age, geographical location, education, income level, nationality, and functional limitations).

This compilation contains 106 indicators for 16 Sustainable Development Goals (80 global indicators and 13 national indicators), disaggregated to the extent possible. The section on SDG 14 “Conservation and rational use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development” does not contain data, due to the lack of relevance of the indicators to the Kyrgyz

³ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey on the status of women and children (MICS) was conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2005, 2014 and 2018.





Republic. The data presented are collected from the statistical system and administrative sources. More detailed information on the SDG indicators can be found on the National SDG Reporting Platform.⁴

The data in the collection are presented for the last five years, and data for 2010 are also provided for trend analysis.

The introduction sections for the Goals draw, to varying extents, on global SDG website: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ru/sustainable-development-goals/>.

⁴ National SDG Reporting Platform: <https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/en>



END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Facts and figures from the Kyrgyz Republic

NSC figures for 2018

KYRGYZSTANIS WHO LIVED IN EXTREME POVERTY

35,600

UNDER THE NATIONAL
POVERTY LINE



2,000

UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL
POVERTY LINE



2018



35,600

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY
HAS FALLEN SIGNIFICANTLY

2000



1.6 million

BELOW THE NATIONAL
POVERTY LINE

22.4%

male

22.2%

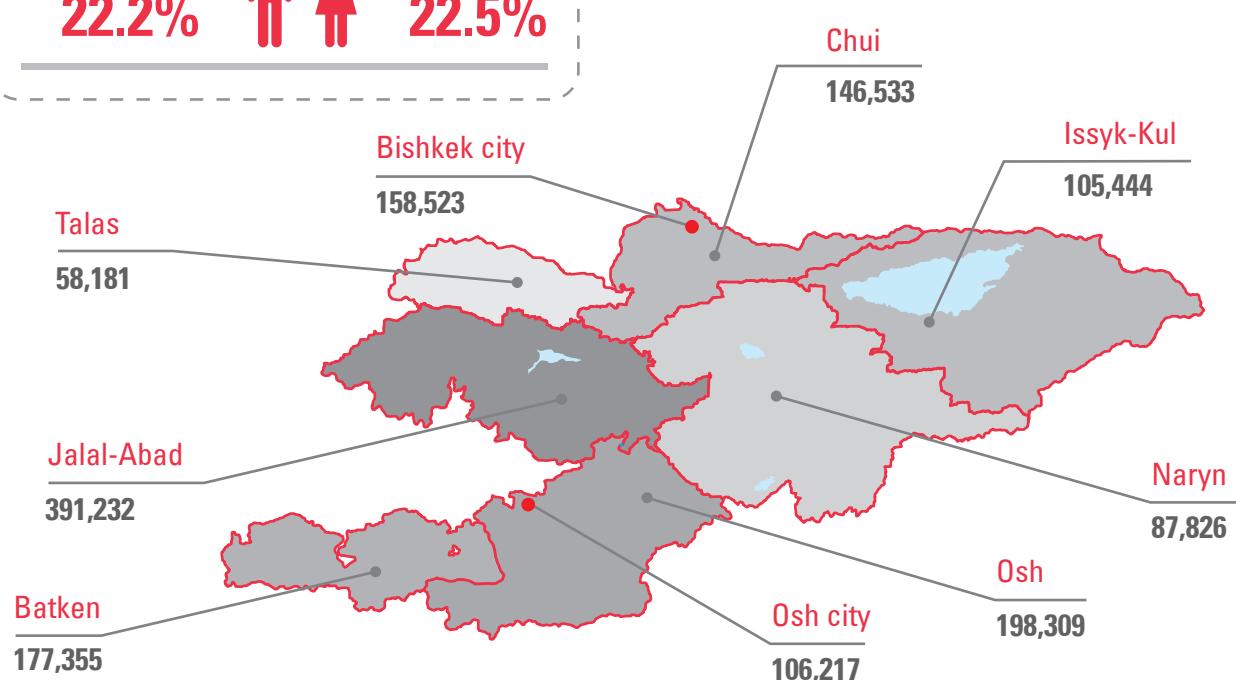


female

22.5%

NUMBER OF POOR PEOPLE BY AREA, 2018

Kyrgyz Republic
1,429,621





END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Facts and figures from the Kyrgyz Republic

NSC figures for 2018

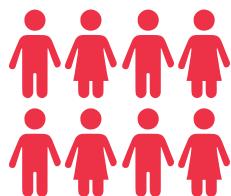
POVERTY DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTS CHILDREN

Every 4th child



is living
in poverty

8 in 1,000 children



are living in
extreme poverty

WORK DOES NOT GUARANTEE A DECENT LIFE



ABOUT
16%

OF THE WORKING POPULATION
ARE LIVING IN POVERTY

Of the total population

1.4 million people

are living below the national poverty line

THE HIGHEST NUMBERS
ARE FOUND IN :

JALAL-ABAD REGION

391,232

OSH REGION

198,309

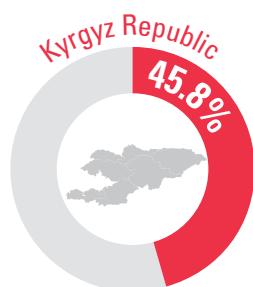
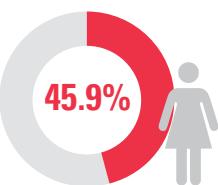
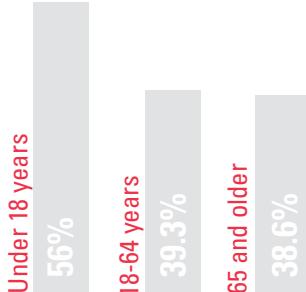
Social support
in the form
of pensions
and benefits

covers

16.6%

of the population

THE PROPORTION LIVING IN POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS



Goal 1





GOAL 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Although global poverty rates have halved since 2000, one in ten people in developing countries live below the international poverty line (US\$ 1.90 per day), and millions of others earn just over that amount. Poverty is not just a lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. It manifests itself in hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic social services, social discrimination and exclusion, as well as lack of opportunity to participate in decision-making.

Targets:

- 1.1 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.
- 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.
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
- 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.
1. b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

1.1.1. Proportion of population below the international poverty line⁵

(population with income below US\$1.90 per day, percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	0.28	0.07	0.06	0.21	0.31	0.28
Batken	0.21	0.00	0.34	0.32	1.08	0.45
Jalal-Abad	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

⁵ Calculated based on purchasing power parity



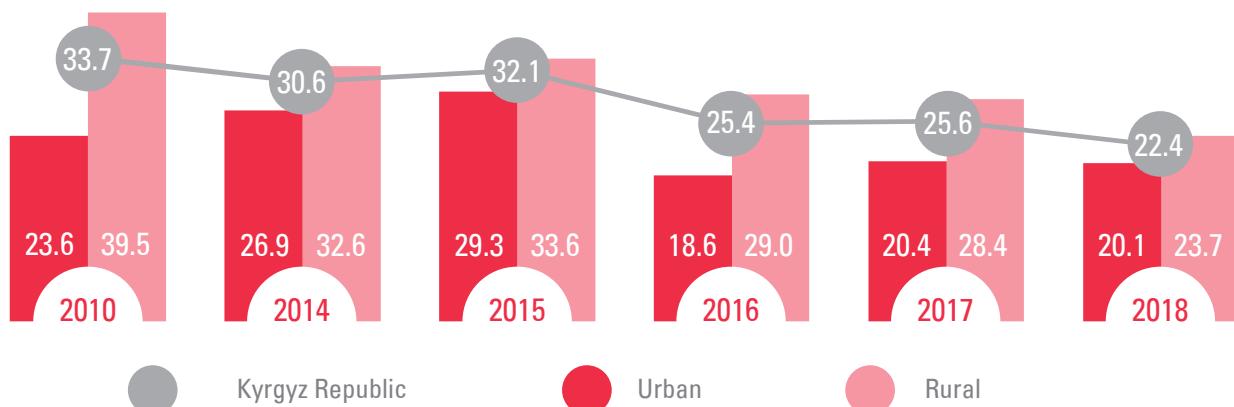
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Issyk-Kul	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89
Naryn	3.46	0.20	0.74	0.70	0.66	1.70
Osh	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Talas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chui	0.16	0.42	0.00	1.01	1.27	0.32
Bishkek city	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
Osh city	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Purchasing power parity is the ratio of two or more monetary units, currencies of different countries, established by their purchasing power in relation to a certain set of goods and services, i.e. the same amount of money, converted at the current exchange rate into national currencies, with which in different countries of the world you can buy the same amount of goods and services.

Monitoring of poverty is important for the global development agenda, as well as for national development agendas. When assessing poverty in a country and how best to reduce poverty, the focus is naturally on the poverty line that is considered appropriate for the country. The poverty line varies from country to country in terms of purchasing power in these countries, and it has a strong economic gradient, so that wealthier countries tend to adopt higher standards of living when determining poverty. But in order to consistently measure global absolute poverty in terms of consumption, two people are viewed with the same purchasing power for goods in the same way, both poor and non-poor, even if they live in different countries. Since the 1990 World Development Report, the World Bank has sought to apply a single standard for measuring extreme poverty, tied to what poverty means in the world's poorest countries. The wellbeing of people living in different countries can be measured on a general scale by adjusting differences in the purchasing power of currencies. In 2018, the global poverty line (US\$1.90), taking into account the purchasing power parity, was about 50 per cent of the national extreme poverty line and about 26 per cent of the national overall poverty line in 2018.

For a number of years, the percentage of the population living below the global poverty line, which characterizes extreme poverty, was less than 0.4 per cent nationwide. At the same time, 1.7 per cent of the population of Naryn region and about 1 per cent of the population of Issyk Kul region lived in extreme poverty (1.1.1).

Figure 3. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (percentage)



Figures from KIHS.



1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	33.7	30.6	32.1	25.4	25.6	22.4
Area						
Urban	23.6	26.9	29.3	18.6	20.4	20.1
Rural	39.5	32.6	33.6	29.0	28.4	23.7
Sex						
Female	32.7	29.7	31.5	25.0	25.0	22.5
Male	34.8	31.5	32.7	25.7	26.3	22.2
Age						
Children (aged 0-17)	-	37.9	40.5	31.5	32.0	28.3
Young people (aged 14- 28)	-	28.5	29.0	23.0	22.9	20.9
Population of working age (women aged 16-57 years; men aged 16-62 years)	-	27.0	27.9	21.8	22.0	19.3
Population older than working age	-	21.3	21.8	19.9	18.9	14.8
Region						
Batken	33.6	40.7	41.2	37.0	40.5	33.8
Female	31.9	39.0	40.9	36.1	39.6	33.7
Male	35.6	42.4	41.4	38.0	41.5	33.9
Jalal-Abad	44.7	46.4	45.1	32.2	32.6	32.2
Female	43.7	47.0	45.2	33.1	34.0	33.4
Male	45.8	45.8	44.9	31.4	31.1	30.9
Issyk-Kul	38.0	26.0	28.9	24.7	24.2	21.5
Female	39.0	26.4	29.1	24.7	24.3	21.5
Male	36.9	25.7	28.7	24.7	24.1	21.6
Naryn	53.5	30.6	38.0	37.8	29.2	30.6
Female	53.4	32.4	39.5	39.6	31.2	31.6
Male	53.7	28.6	36.4	35.9	27.1	29.5
Osh	41.9	31.7	28.9	22.0	14.3	14.8
Female	40.6	30.5	28.4	21.8	12.9	15.3
Male	43.2	33.1	29.5	22.3	15.7	14.3
Talas	42.3	19.0	21.5	18.1	20.7	22.1
Female	44.3	19.7	22.6	19.1	21.4	23.8
Male	40.1	18.4	20.4	17.1	19.9	20.3
Chui	21.9	21.6	24.8	30.3	33.3	15.6
Female	21.8	20.8	24.2	29.8	32.3	15.5
Male	21.9	22.4	25.4	30.9	34.4	15.7
Bishkek city	7.9	17.6	23.5	9.8	15.9	15.4
Female	7.3	15.8	22.2	8.9	14.3	14.7
Male	8.7	19.9	25.2	10.9	17.9	16.3
Osh city	-	33.4	38.3	24.6	33.5	35.5
Female	-	32.0	35.8	23.2	30.9	33.9
Male	-	35.0	41.0	26.2	36.4	37.3

Figures from KIHS.



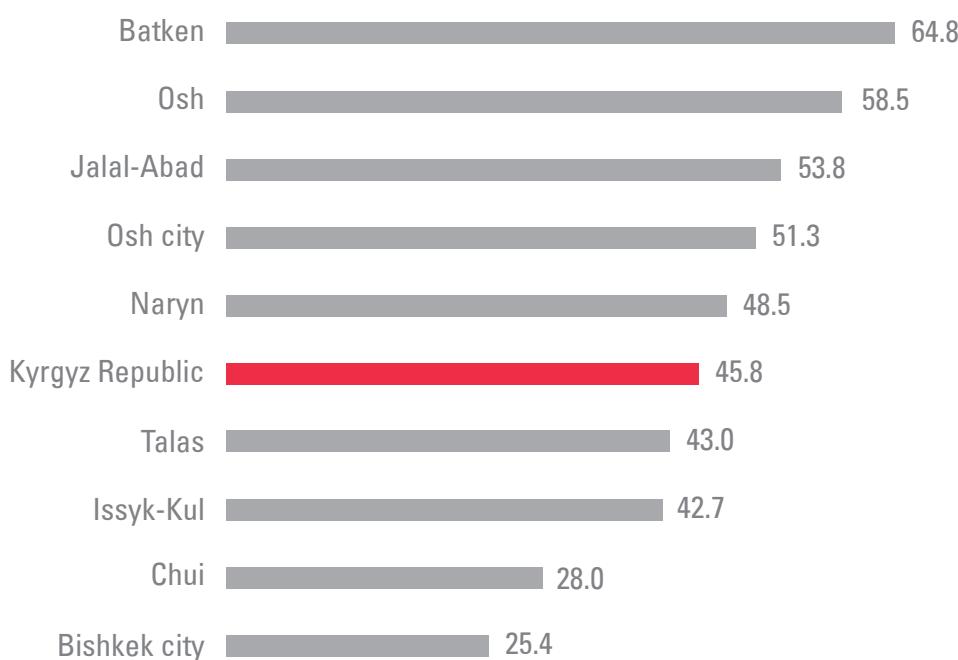


The concept of national poverty assessments differ from international estimates of poverty. The national poverty level is determined in each country based on the poverty line adopted in that specific country in the local currency. These poverty lines have significant differences in value in different countries, depending on their economic development. National poverty lines also differ from the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day. Thus, national poverty levels cannot be compared between countries or with the poverty level of US\$1.90 per day.

In Kyrgyzstan, poverty estimates are based on the Kyrgyz Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Survey (KIHS). To calculate the poverty indicator, two indicators are calculated in value terms: the welfare indicator and the poverty line. The well-being indicator is a consumption aggregate that includes an estimate of the cost of actual food, accounting for the notional cost of using durable goods that are at the household's disposal, and spending on non-food goods and services for personal consumption and use by members of the household. In accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Guaranteed Minimum Social Standards", there are two poverty lines: the extreme poverty line (food) and the general poverty line. The extreme poverty line reflects the cost of nutrition to provide an energy value of 2,100 kcal per day per capita, based on the actual nutrition of the target population group with low incomes (third to fifth decile groups by level of well-being). The total poverty line is calculated by adding expenses for non-food items and services. In order to avoid arbitrary judgments about the minimum needs for clothing, housing or transportation, data from a household survey are used. The target group is 75 per cent of the population (the three poorest quartiles in terms of well-being), for whom the cost of food consumption is 30 per cent higher than the food poverty line.⁶

The trend in the national poverty indicator is a decrease in the proportion and number of people living in poverty in the country. Despite this, in 2018 1.43 million lived below the poverty line, of whom about 391,200 were residents of Jalal-Abad region, about 198,300 of Osh region, about 177,400 of Batken region, about 146,500 of Chui region and about 158,500 of Bishkek city.

Figure 4. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (percentage)



⁶ The methodology for determining the poverty line was approved by Government of the Kyrgyz Republic Decree 115 of 25 March 2011.

1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (percentage)

	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	50.2	50.5	45.8
Area			
Urban	36.9	38.7	33.8
Rural	57.4	56.8	52.4
Sex			
Male	50.3	50.3	45.8
Female	50.1	50.6	45.9
Age			
Children (under 18)	59.7	60.0	56.0
Adults (18-64 years)	43.7	44.1	39.3
Elderly (65 years or more)	49.2	46.4	38.6
Region			
Issyk-Kul	45.2	47.0	42.7
Jalal-Abad	59.6	61.5	53.8
Naryn	58.3	50.0	48.5
Batken	64.9	66.0	64.8
Osh	57.5	52.1	58.5
Talas	49.8	39.8	43.0
Chui	45.4	48.7	28.0
Bishkek city	26.8	29.9	25.4
Osh city	47.3	58.6	51.3

One of the pioneers of the concept of multidimensional poverty is Amartya Sen, winner of the Nobel Prize for Economics (1998), who developed a new system of indices in poverty statistics, as well as other indicators to measure the degree of well-being of society. Sabine Alkire (Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)) and James Foster (George Washington University) have made significant contributions to the development of conceptual problems and methods for measuring multidimensional poverty. The method they developed for measuring multidimensional poverty was called the Alkire-Foster method.

The multidimensional approach to measuring poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic focuses on five dimensions (monetary poverty, health, housing, food security and education). These include 11 indicators, thus providing a more in-depth representation of real poverty and its manifestations.

These measurements and related indicators of deprivation were selected in accordance with several guidelines: established practice in multidimensional well-being indices, relevance to the context of the Kyrgyz Republic, relevance in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and data availability.

The National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040 sets targets for achieving each of the dimensions of multidimensional poverty by 2040.





At the end of 2018, the prevalence of multidimensional poverty was about 46 per cent. The highest probability of living in households with multiple deprivations is among the rural population (52.4 per cent), as well as among children aged 0-17 years (56.0 per cent).

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

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of people receiving pensions and benefits, thousands	1 004.5	1 022.5	1 031.7	1 021.4	1 052.0	1 060.1
Proportion of the population receiving pensions and benefits, percentage	18.5	17.3	17.1	16.6	16.8	16.6

Minimum levels of social protection are nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees that should ensure, at a minimum, that all those in need have access to basic health services and basic income security throughout the life cycle, and that together provide guaranteed effective access to the goods and services identified as necessary at national level. This should include as a minimum access to basic health services, including care for pregnant women; primary care for children; provision for persons of working age who cannot earn enough income in case of illness, unemployment, maternity and disability; and provision for older persons.

In 2018, there were about 1,060,100 recipients of pensions and benefits registered with the pension authorities of the Social Fund, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and other ministries and departments. Over a five-year period, this figure had increased by 3.7 per cent. The share of recipients of pensions and benefits in the total population of Kyrgyzstan has fallen over the past five years from 17.3 per cent in 2014 to 16.6 per cent in 2018, or 0.7 percentage points.

1.4.1. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (percentage)

	Percentage of household members who use improved drinking water sources located either in their own home/yard / on their own property, or within 30 minutes of round trip	Percentage of households that have a hand-washing facility, with water and soap or other detergent	Percentage of household members who share improved sanitation facilities with others
Kyrgyz Republic	92.6	96.3	98.2
Area			
Urban	99.6	96.1	96.6
Rural	88.7	96.5	99.1
Educational attainment of household head			
None /preschool / primary	83.0	92.1	99.7
Lower secondary	93.2	94.7	98.6
Upper secondary	89.7	97.4	97.8
Vocational primary / secondary	94.4	96.6	98.3
Higher	97.2	95.1	98.6

	Percentage of household members who use improved drinking water sources located either in their own home/yard / on their own property, or within 30 minutes of round trip	Percentage of households that have a hand-washing facility, with water and soap or other detergent	Percentage of household members who share improved sanitation facilities with others
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	76.9	97.2	97.9
Second	92.7	95.9	99.2
Middle	94.8	96.5	98.6
Fourth	98.7	96.4	97.0
Richest	100.0	95.7	98.4
Region			
Batken	72.2	99.6	99.4
Jalal-Abad	86.0	93.4	99.1
Issyk-Kul	98.3	99.1	99.0
Naryn	97.1	99.4	97.6
Osh	88.1	99.1	98.4
Talas	98.4	99.8	99.3
Chui	98.9	91.6	99.3
Bishkek city	100.0	95.7	95.3
Osh city	98.8	96.8	98.3

Figures from MICS.

Safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are essential for good health, wellbeing and productivity, and are a universally recognized human right. Inadequate SWSH leads to the spread of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid fever and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and continue to be the leading global cause of child mortality. Around 93 per cent of Kyrgyzstan's population uses improved drinking water sources, which include the following types of supply: piped water (in dwelling, on site, in the yard or on the land, from neighbours, public tap/column), tube well/ borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water and packaged or transported water.

Washing your hands with soap and water is the most cost-effective health measure to reduce incidence of diarrhoea in children under five. Direct observation of hand washing is not an easy task. A reliable alternative to monitoring is to assess the likelihood of proper hand washing by inspecting the hand washing facility and availability of water and soap (or other local washing materials) at that location. According to the MICS 2018, more than 96 per cent of the population lived in households that had a stationary or portable handwashing facility where both water and soap were present at the same time.

Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce the prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases by more than a third and significantly reduce infection with soil-borne helminths. More than 98 per cent of Kyrgyzstan's people use improved sanitation facilities separately from other households (flush toilets and improved cesspits), thus meeting the SDG criteria for having "basic" sanitation facilities and, depending on how the sewerage system is organized, can be considered to have a sewer system that meets safety requirements.



1.5.1. Number of deaths resulting from disasters, by territory and sex (persons)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	158	62	53	47	141	18
Male	106	39	33	37	85	14
Female	52	23	20	10	56	4
Batken	15	3	1	9	-	-
Male	11	3	1	7	-	-
Female	4	-	-	2	-	-
Jalal-Abad	32	17	11	13	43	4
Male	21	11	5	9	29	4
Female	11	6	6	4	14	-
Issyk-Kul	15	25	6	2	6	2
Male	10	16	5	1	6	1
Female	5	9	1	1	-	1
Naryn	7	2	9	1	2	-
Male	4	2	6	1	2	-
Female	3	-	3	-	-	-
Osh	19	-	10	1	35	1
Male	12	-	7	1	17	1
Female	7	-	3	-	18	-
Talas	4	-	-	-	-	-
Male	3	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chui	46	13	15	14	55	10
Male	32	7	8	11	31	7
Female	14	6	7	3	24	3
Bishkek city	14	2	-	7	-	-
Male	9	-	-	7	-	-
Female	5	2	-	-	-	-
Osh city	6	-	1	-	-	1
Male	4	-	1	-	-	1
Female	2	-	-	-	-	-

Figures from MESKR.

The Kyrgyz Republic, because of its geographical location, is prone to numerous natural disasters. Serious geological, technogenic and climate threats and problems of global climate change have a permanent negative effect on the population and economy of the country. The population and infrastructure are sensitive to disaster risk.

More than 80 large settlements – classified as earthquake-prone – are located in zones at potential risk of earthquakes of 8 or more points on the Richter scale. They are home to about 75 per cent of the country's population.

Between 2014 and 2018, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic recorded 1,092 emergencies of various types, in which 321 people died. Material damage from emergencies amounted to about 6 billion som.



1.5.2. Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	0.23	0.11	0.53	0.21	0.19	0.21
Batken	0.33	0.25	3.44	2.21	0.75	1.04
Jalal-Abad	1.15	0.07	0.17	0.44	0.20	0.11
Issyk-Kul	0.00	0.69	0.02	0.17	0.13	0.11
Naryn	1.65	0.04	0.21	0.16	0.09	0.01
Osh	0.20	0.00	4.30	0.05	0.70	0.03
Talas	0.30	0.01	0.06	0.52	0.09	0.00
Chui	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.23	0.01
Bishkek city	-	-	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.37
Osh city	-	-	0.62	0.00	0.20	-

Figures from MESKR.

1.a.2. Proportion of total government spending on essential services

(percentage of total state expenditure)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	42.8	47.6	46.8	45.3	45.3	48.9
Education	17.4	18.5	18.9	20.0	19.4	21.2
Health	9.3	9.9	9.5	8.8	9.7	8.6
Social protection	16.1	19.2	18.4	16.5	16.2	19.1

State budgetary expenditures include all non-refundable payments, regardless of whether they are non-gratuitous (i.e. paid in exchange for something) or gratuitous, and for what purposes they are made (e.g. for operating activities or purchase of non-financial assets).

Expenditure is made in the following areas: for public services related to economic activities (industry, agriculture, construction, communications, etc.); for financing the social and cultural sector (education, recreation, culture and religion, health, social protection, housing and utilities); for general public services, defence, public order and security, environmental protection; and for the acquisition of non-financial assets.

It should be noted that the state budget of Kyrgyzstan has been socially oriented for a number of years. In 2018, state budgetary expenditure on such basic services as education, health and social protection amounted to 77.2 billion som, 1.3 times higher than in 2014. The increase in the volume of public funds allocated for these services in value terms has led to an increase in their share of all public spending. While in 2014 such services accounted for about 48 per cent of total state budgetary expenditure, by 2018 it increased to almost 49 per cent. In 2018, the largest share of funds allocated for basic services is allocated to the education sector (21.2 per cent of total state budgetary expenditure).

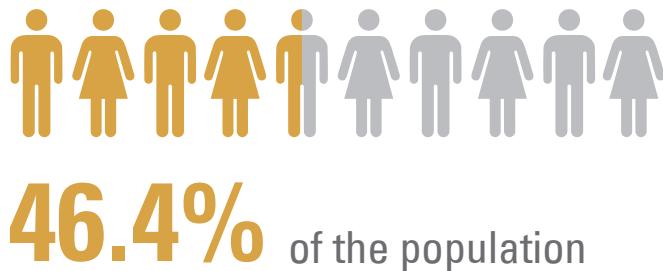


END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

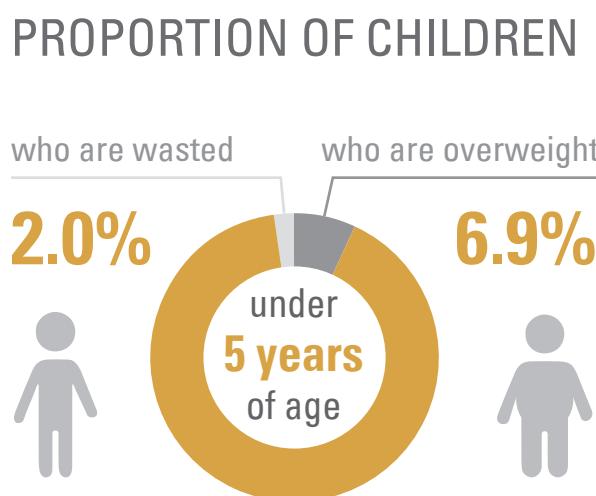
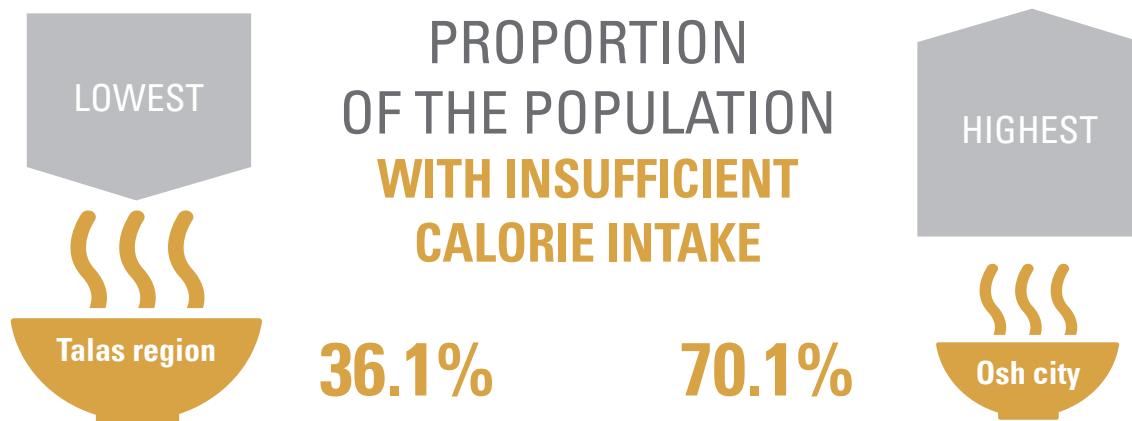
Facts and figures from the Kyrgyz Republic

NSC figures for 2018

NUTRITION



Less than
2,100 kcal
per day





FOOD SECURITY

AGRICULTURE

is the biggest employer



of the employed population



of the employed population in rural areas

About **430,000**

small farms **PROVIDE**

up to 60%



of agricultural produce

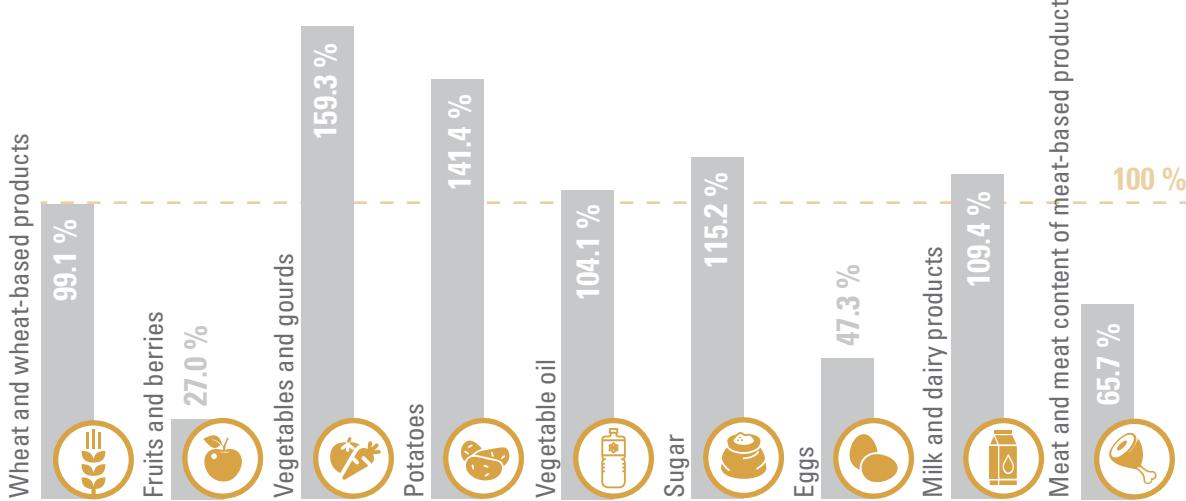
INVESTMENT IN SMALL FARMING

is an important means of strengthening the food security of the poorest in society, and also **increases production of food products for local and global markets**

The Agriculture Orientation Index has remained low in Kyrgyzstan for the past decade

PROVISION OF FOOD PRODUCTS

in relation to average consumption norms





GOAL 2.

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

It is time to rethink our approaches to how we grow, distribute and consume food. Under ideal conditions, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide adequate nutrition for all and generate an adequate level of income, while supporting the interests of the population in a context of agricultural development and environmental protection measures.

But at present, our land, freshwater resources, oceans, forests and biological diversity are rapidly being depleted and degraded. Climate change is putting increasing pressure on the resources on which we depend.

The food production and agriculture sector offers key development solutions that are core factors in both the eradication of hunger and the fight against poverty.

Targets:

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and farm employment.
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.
 - 2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.
 - 2.b. Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.
 - 2.c. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.



2.1.1. Prevalence of undernourishment

(proportion of the population consuming less than 2,100 kcal per day, percentage)

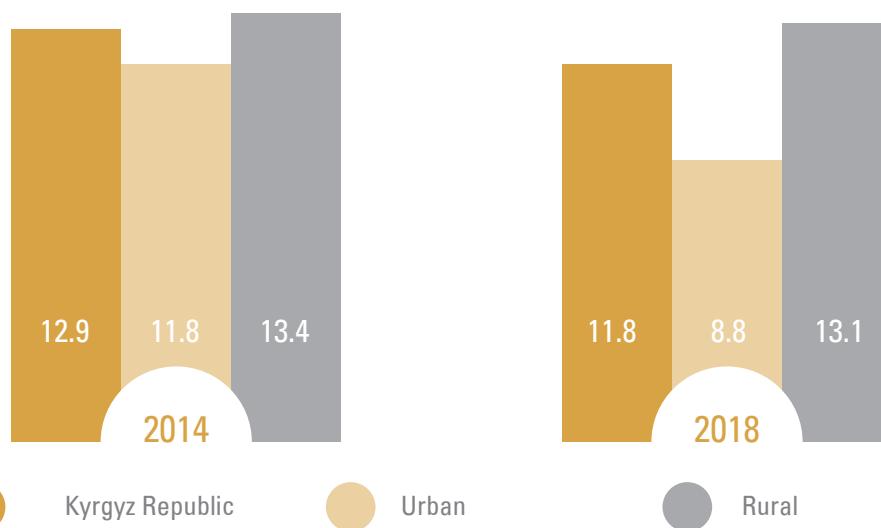
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	42.3	47.9	51.0	45.6	50.0	46.4
Area						
Urban	44.5	53.0	58.5	48.7	55.5	51.6
Rural	41.1	45.1	46.8	43.9	47.0	43.5
Region						
Batken	42.7	53.6	49.8	53.0	52.5	54.6
Jalal-Abad	45.6	54.8	55.9	48.2	41.2	44.0
Issyk-Kul	43.5	42.6	46.3	45.0	51.8	49.4
Naryn	54.0	54.1	50.0	52.6	41.3	42.5
Osh	46.2 ⁷	33.1	37.9	39.4	42.8	41.5
Talas	38.1	27.4	28.7	27.4	34.9	36.1
Chui	30.9	51.0	52.4	43.6	58.4	41.2
Bishkek city	39.8	54.0	65.2	49.2	60.3	51.8
Osh city	...	67.2	67.7	54.4	72.2	70.1

Figures from KIHS.

The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose normal food intake is insufficient to meet the need for dietary energy needed to maintain a normal, active, and healthy life. Undernourishment is defined as a condition in which a person does not have regular access to an amount of food that is sufficient to provide him or her with the energy necessary to lead a normal, healthy and active life, taking into account his or her own needs for energy coming from food, which directly depend on the person's gender, age, employment, height and weight.

Kyrgyzstan, like many other countries, uses 2,100 kcal as a threshold value, which is the average minimum value in the world. FAO experts believe this is an inflated value for the population of Kyrgyzstan, and, consequently, indicator 2.1.1. describes the proportion of the population consuming less than 2,100 kcal per day rather than prevalence of undernourishment.

Figure 5. Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age
(percentage)



⁷ Including Osh city





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)

	2014	2018
Stunting (-2SD)		
Kyrgyz Republic	12.9	11.8
Area		
Urban	11.8	8.8
Rural	13.4	13.1
Sex		
Male	13.8	12.5
Female	12.0	10.9
Age		
0-5 months	5.3	5.4
6-11 months	7.2	9.3
12-17 months	11.2	12.1
18-23 months	18.2	17.2
24-35 months	18.6	13.2
36-47 months	14.6	11.2
48-59 months	10.5	12.7
Mother's educational attainment		
No schooling/preschool/primary	(26.5)	(*)
Lower secondary	17.1	14.8
Upper secondary	13.5	12.0
Vocational primary/secondary	11.8	12.2
Higher	9.8	10.0
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	17.7	14.0
Second	14.2	13.8
Middle	10.1	12.0
Fourth	10.7	8.2
Richest	10.7	9.2
Region		
Batken	13.6	11.9
Jalal-Abad	21.3	15.5
Issyk-Kul	14.1	14.2
Naryn	16.4	6.5
Osh	10.6	13.7
Talas	11.0	10.0
Chui	7.6	10.1
Bishkek city	7.6	5.9
Osh city	12.1	10.9

Figures from MICS.

*SD - standard deviation.



The nutritional status of children is reflected in their overall health. Children who have access to adequate nutrition, receive good care, and do not have chronic diseases reach their potential growth. For a well-fed population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight by the height of children under 5. The reference population used in these calculations is based on WHO height norms. Undernutrition of the population can be estimated by comparing children with this reference population. Each of the three nutritional indicators – weight for age, height for age and weight for height can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-value) based on the median of the reference population.

Child height is an internationally accepted characteristic of child development that depends on the level of child nutrition. Children with stunting are children whose height is low for their age, which is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition. Stunting is a contributing risk factor for child mortality and is also a sign of inequality in human development. Children with stunting cannot reach their physical and cognitive potential. The stunting indicator is one of the nutrition targets of the World Health Assembly.

In 2018, stunting was observed in every eighth child under 5 in Kyrgyzstan. Significant progress in reducing the proportion of children with stunting was noted in Naryn region (about 10 percentage points) and Jalal-Abad region (about 6 percentage points).

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)

	Wasting (-2SD)		Overweight (+2SD)	
	2014	2018	2014	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	2.8	2.0	7.0	6.9
Area				
Urban	2.6	1.8	8.2	7.0
Rural	2.9	2.1	6.5	6.9
Sex				
Male	2.8	2.0	7.8	6.8
Female	2.9	2.1	6.1	7.1
Age				
0-5 months	6.5	5.1	9.0	9.4
6-11 months	3.1	3.0	11.5	10.5
12-17 months	2.3	3.2	11.1	7.3
18-23 months	2.2	0.9	6.8	8.5
24-35 months	1.6	2.1	6.8	7.2
36-47 months	2.9	1.3	5.0	4.6
48-59 months	2.7	0.6	3.3	5.1
Mother's educational attainment				
No schooling/preschool/primary	(1.3)	(*)	(8.3)	(*)
Lower secondary	3.2	2.8	4.9	7.4
Upper secondary	3.2	1.8	6.7	6.1
Vocational primary/secondary	2.1	2.4	7.2	8.5
Higher	2.5	1.8	8.3	6.9
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.1	1.5	6.2	7.0
Second	3.6	2.9	4.4	6.2



	Wasting (-2SD)		Overweight (+2SD)	
	2014	2018	2014	2018
Middle	2.4	2.2	7.0	7.0
Fourth	1.6	0.9	9.2	8.1
Richest	3.3	2.6	9.2	6.5
Region				
Batken	2.2	2.3	3.4	6.9
Jalal-Abad	7.9	3.8	8.7	8.9
Issyk-Kul	1.7	2.1	7.8	4.6
Naryn	0.5	1.1	6.2	4.4
Osh	1.1	1.6	4.7	5.3
Talas	1.0	2.9	7.3	2.9
Chui	1.5	1.5	9.0	11.7
Bishkek city	2.1	0.6	9.5	7.4
Osh city	2.4	1.8	4.3	3.3

Figures from MICS.

*SD- standard deviation

One of the three indicators of nutritional status – weight for growth – is used to assess wasting or overweight. If a child's weight for height is less than the median of the reference population by more than two standard deviations, the child is considered to be moderately or severely wasted, and more than three standard deviations are considered to be severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of low nutrient intake or disease. Prevalence of wasting may vary depending on the season due to changes in availability of food and/or the spread of diseases.

Low body weight was observed in two per cent of children under 5. At the same time, the problem of low body weight is more typical for children under the age of one and a half years.

If the weight to a child's height exceeds the median of the reference population by more than two standard deviations (SD), it the child is moderately or heavily overweight. Overweight is more common than low body weight among children under 5 and is observed in 7 per cent of children. The highest proportion of overweight children was observed among children under three years of age.

2.a.1. The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Public expenditure in the field of agriculture includes expenditure on sectoral policies and programmes, expenditure on improving soil quality and controlling soil degradation, irrigation and water supply for agricultural purposes, animal health monitoring, animal research and training, marine or freshwater biological research, afforestation activities and other forestry projects.

The value of the agricultural orientation index, which is determined by the ratio of agricultural expenditures proportion out of total government expenditures to the share of agriculture in GDP, has remained at 0.1 over the past decade, reflecting the low orientation of the state towards agriculture.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH

In all regions there has been a **STEADY DECREASE**



in under-5 child **MORTALITY**



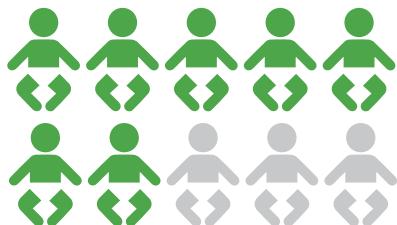
17.6 children per 1,000 live births

OR

3,000 children aged under five



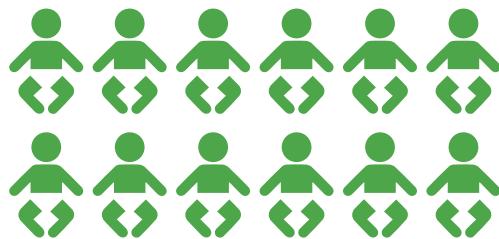
HAVE DIED FROM VARIOUS DISEASES, POISONING AND ACCIDENTS



about
70%

of children who died under five years were in their **first month of life**

For every
1,000 children
born alive,
12 children
die in the first month of life



MATERNAL HEALTH

MATERNAL MORTALITY

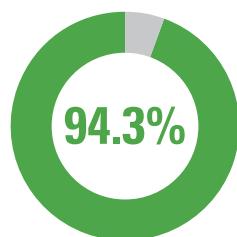


ANTENATAL CARE



had **4** or more visits

of whom →



IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS FERTILITY HAS FALLEN



among
mothers aged
15-19 years
it has reduced



newborns per **1,000** girls and women



99.3%

of births
are attended
by qualified
specialists



HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

820
people



have been
identified with HIV

new cases
of HIV infection



among men are
twice as high
as among women

At the end of 2018, there were

6,379 people

Registered with the Republican AIDS Centre
as living with HIV

of them

422 people

Were at the fourth stage of HIV infection

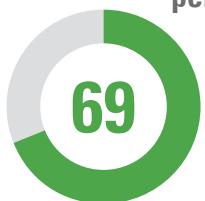
every day



14 people
contract tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY

per 100,000 population





GOAL 3.

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Ensuring a healthy lifestyle and promoting wellbeing for all at all ages are important components of sustainable development.

Important measures have been taken to increase life expectancy and combat common causes of maternal and child mortality. However, to achieve the goal of reducing the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 cases per 100,000 live births, it will be necessary to improve the provision of health services in this area.

The goal of reducing premature deaths from non-communicable diseases by a third through prevention and treatment and maintaining mental health and wellbeing requires the introduction of technologies to reduce the use of harmful substances in cooking and strengthen tobacco control measures.

Much more effort is needed to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address the many and varied new and long-standing health problems. There is a need to strengthen funding for areas such as sanitation and hygiene, access to health services, education to combat air pollution, which will help save millions of lives.

Targets:

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce the neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and the under-5 mortality rate to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and the harmful use of alcohol.
- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integrate of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
- 3.a. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
- 3.b. Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, and provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration



on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use, to the full, the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

Figure 6. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births

(the number of women who die from complications in pregnancy, childbirth and the post-childbirth period per 100,000 live births)



3.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births

(the number of women who die from complications in pregnancy, childbirth and the post-childbirth period per 100,000 live births)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	51.3	50.1	38.5	30.3	31.9	28.6
Batken	59.7	108.7	26.1	41.9	51.9	33.6
Jalal-Abad	31.1	53.7	53.3	33.5	53.6	38.2
Issyk-Kul	70.4	55.3	26.7	34.7	37.0	71.2
Naryn	69.6	135.7	30.6	43.7	-	105.7
Osh	78.6	43.4	43.4	24.9	25.6	19.5
Talas	87.0	44.6	15.1	-	-	-
Chui	49.5	44.4	40.3	47.9	22.9	16.1
Bishkek city	19.4	16.4	30.5	17.6	13.4	18.0
Osh city	-	-	40.9	13.5	64.9	8.3

According to the WHO definition, maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Despite a steady decline in maternal mortality, in 2018, 28.6 women died per 100,000 live births. Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period resulted in the deaths of 49 women per 100,000 live births. High levels of maternal mortality were observed in Naryn region (105.7) and Issyk-Kul region (71.2). More than 67 per cent of all maternal deaths were registered in rural areas.

In recent years, the main medical causes of maternal mortality are complications associated with the postpartum period and hypertensive disorders during pregnancy.



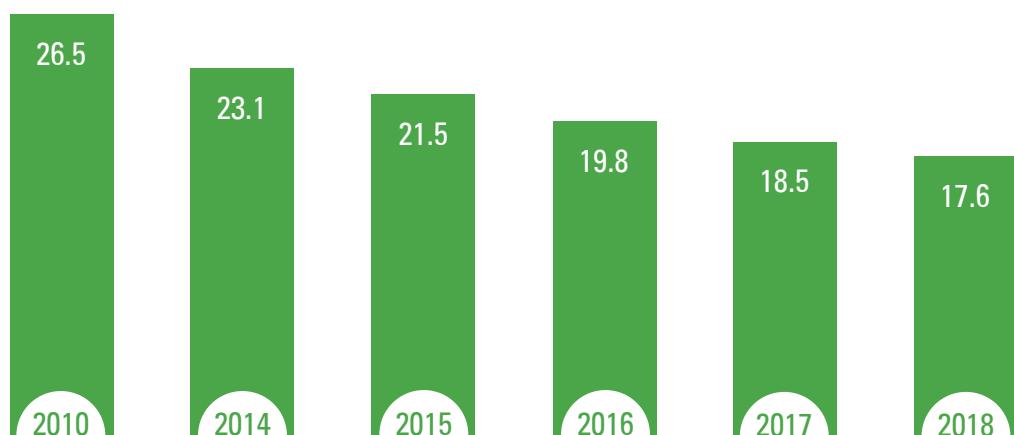
3.1.2. Proportion of births attended, by skilled health personnel (percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	98.3	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3
Batken	96.9	99.4	99.3	99.0	99.2	99.4
Jalal-Abad	98.9	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4
Issyk-Kul	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5
Naryn	97.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.2
Osh	96.5	98.9	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1
Talas	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.7
Chui	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2
Bishkek city	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6
Osh city	97.4	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.7

Increasing the proportion of births in health care institutions is an important factor in reducing the risk to the health of both the mother and child. Proper medical care and sanitary conditions during childbirth reduce the risk of complications and infections that can cause illness and death in the mother or child.

In most cases (more than 99 per cent), assistance was provided in childbirth by qualified specialists (doctors and midwives) and this is typical for all regions of the country.

Figure 7. Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births
(number of deaths in children aged 0-4 per 1,000 live births)



3.2.1. Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births
(number of deaths in children aged 0-4 per 1,000 live births)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	26.5	23.1	21.5	19.8	18.5	17.6
Female	23.6	21.2	19.6	18.4	16.6	15.6
Male	29.2	24.9	23.2	21.1	20.3	19.4
Batken	34.3	23.6	21.8	18.8	18.6	14.9
Female	30.5	20.8	20.1	18.4	17.7	13.7
Male	38.0	26.2	23.3	20.0	19.5	16.0
Jalal-Abad	21.9	21.9	21.1	19.8	17.2	15.7
Female	19.9	20.3	19.6	18.4	15.4	15.0
Male	23.8	23.3	22.5	21.0	18.9	16.3



	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Issyk-Kul	22.3	16.9	18.8	17.8	15.2	14.3
Female	18.3	13.1	16.7	16.8	12.0	12.3
Male	26.2	20.6	20.7	12.8	18.1	16.3
Naryn	25.0	22.6	16.8	17.9	18.2	15.1
Female	22.3	23.0	12.1	15.5	16.5	13.5
Male	27.3	22.2	21.2	20.2	19.8	16.6
Osh	24.1	15.0	14.3	12.2	11.7	11.0
Female	20.0	13.4	13.3	11.2	10.8	9.2
Male	28.2	16.5	15.2	13.2	12.7	12.7
Talas	29.5	24.1	17.8	19.7	17.1	22.8
Female	27.0	20.1	11.8	19.3	16.7	17.9
Male	32.0	27.8	23.3	20.0	17.5	27.5
Chui	24.2	18.6	17.1	16.5	12.9	12.7
Female	21.6	17.6	14.2	16.2	12.7	11.7
Male	26.7	19.4	19.7	16.7	13.2	13.7
Bishkek city	28.2	28.6	26.6	25.7	26.4	25.0
Female	27.4	26.7	25.6	22.8	23.0	22.6
Male	29.1	30.4	27.6	28.5	29.6	27.2
Osh city	52.9	72.4	70.3	60.0	53.1	39.0
Female	49.0	70.0	70.2	52.3	44.9	34.1
Male	56.7	74.5	70.4	67.0	60.4	43.6

In line with the SDG target (3.2) on child mortality, the international community has maintained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality by ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5. The global goal is to reduce the mortality rate of children under the age of five to a maximum of 25 deaths per 1,000 live births. Reducing child mortality remains one of the most important goals of national plans and programmes in all countries.

Mortality rates for children under five are expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births.

In recent years, all regions of the country have seen a steady decline in the mortality rate of children under 5. In 2018, 3,000 children under 5 died from various diseases, poisonings and injuries, or 17.6 children per 1,000 born alive. The child mortality rate includes infant mortality (mortality in the first year of life). Kyrgyzstan is among the countries that have reached Goal 4 of the Millennium Development Goals to reduce child mortality.

3.2.2. Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births

(number of deaths in children aged 0-27 days per 1,000 live births)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	16.4	15.6	14.0	12.7	11.8	12.0
Female	14.4	14.3	12.5	11.9	10.4	10.7
Male	18.3	16.9	15.4	13.4	13.1	13.2
Batken	17.9	12.5	11.2	10.6	10.6	9.3
Female	16.3	10.1	10.3	10.8	9.4	8.2
Male	19.5	14.7	12.1	10.4	11.7	10.4

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jalal-Abad	11.4	14.4	12.7	11.5	9.9	8.5
Female	10.1	13.2	11.9	11.0	9.3	8.0
Male	12.7	15.6	13.4	11.9	10.5	8.9
Issyk-Kul	15.9	9.3	12.2	8.4	9.4	10.2
Female	12.4	7.7	10.4	9.5	7.4	9.9
Male	19.3	10.9	13.9	7.4	11.2	10.5
Naryn	12.3	12.2	8.7	11.2	10.0	8.2
Female	11.7	12.2	5.7	11.0	7.7	8.0
Male	12.8	12.2	11.6	11.4	12.1	8.3
Osh	10.7	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.4
Female	8.4	4.6	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.6
Male	12.9	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.5	4.1
Talas	19.1	16.7	12.7	12.3	12.3	16.7
Female	16.1	13.7	7.8	13.4	12.1	13.8
Male	22.2	19.3	17.3	11.3	12.4	19.5
Chui	16.1	13.4	12.6	10.4	6.7	6.8
Female	13.6	12.7	10.5	9.7	6.5	6.1
Male	18.4	13.9	14.6	11.0	6.8	7.5
Bishkek city	25.1	26.0	23.0	22.8	23.2	22.9
Female	24.6	24.3	21.3	20.2	20.2	20.7
Male	25.7	27.6	24.6	25.3	26.0	25.0
Osh city	42.1	64.0	62.0	50.2	46.9	34.2
Female	37.6	60.2	61.1	45.0	40.0	29.4
Male	46.2	67.4	62.8	55.1	53.1	38.7

Neonatal mortality is the probability of death within the first month of life. The global goal is to reduce neonatal mortality to a maximum of 12 deaths per 1,000 live births.

About 70 per cent of child deaths occur in the first month of life. Over the past decade, the neonatal mortality rate has decreased by a factor of 1.4, to 12 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018. This indicates that most deaths under the age of one year occur during the neonatal period.

3.3.1. Number of new HIV cases per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and territory

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Batken	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Female	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Jalal-Abad	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Issyk-Kul	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Male	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1



	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Naryn	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Female	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Male	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Osh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Talas	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Male	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chui	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Female	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Male	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bishkek city	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Female	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Osh city	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Female	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

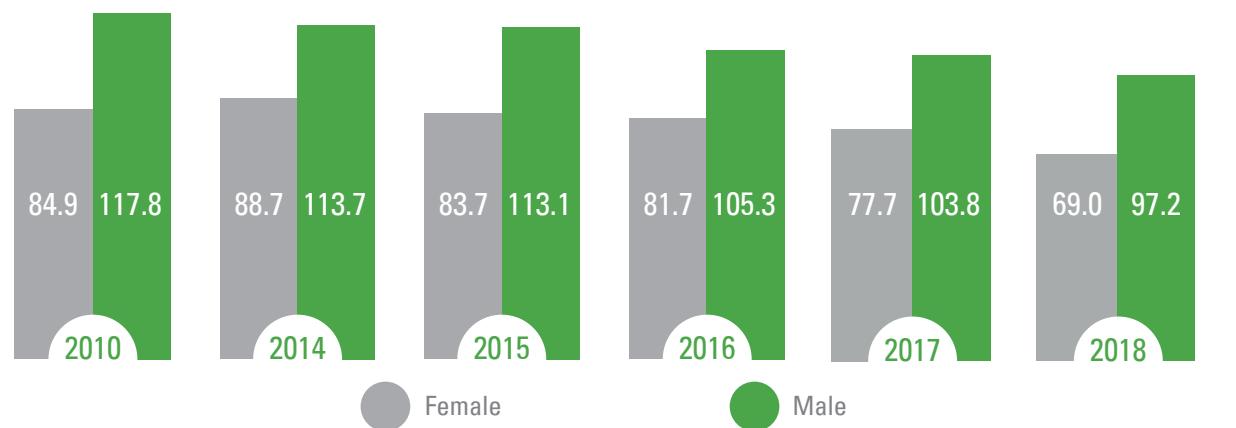
The incidence rate is measures progress in preventing further transmission of HIV. In many countries, more than half of new HIV infections among adults occur among young people aged 15-24, so changing the behaviour of that age group is particularly important for reducing spread of the infection. To protect yourself and prevent others from being infected, you need to know about HIV prevention and transmission, where to get tested for HIV, and how to use such services. In addition, knowing your own HIV status is an important factor in deciding to seek treatment.

In 2018, 820 persons were identified as living with HIV, of whom 94 were diagnosed with HIV stage 4. In recent years, there has been a proportionate increase in sexual transmission (67.0 per cent of all identified individuals, compared to 62.3 per cent in 2014), mother-to-child transmission (3.1 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively) and a decrease in parenteral transmission (17.1 per cent and 30.7 per cent respectively).

For every 1,000 non-infected person, incidence of disease is twice as high among men than among women.

At the end of 2018, 6,379 people living with HIV were registered at the National AIDS Centre, and 422 of them were patients with HIV stage 4.

Figure 8. Tuberculosis mortality per 100,000 population, by sex





3.3.2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, by sex and territory

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	101.1	101.1	98.2	93.4	90.6	83.0
Female	84.9	88.7	83.7	81.7	77.7	69.0
Male	117.8	113.7	113.1	105.3	103.8	97.2
Batken	81.8	86.1	72.7	67.1	70.8	64.9
Female	62.3	78.8	63.1	66.6	65.7	60.4
Male	100.8	93.2	82.0	67.5	75.7	69.2
Jalal-Abad	85.9	85.3	76.5	84.9	80.2	73.3
Female	74.3	81.8	66.2	79.5	72.8	64.1
Male	97.6	88.8	86.7	90.3	87.5	82.5
Issyk-Kul	67.3	64.0	58.5	60.4	48.6	48.9
Female	55.0	51.3	48.5	53.8	34.8	34.8
Male	79.8	76.8	68.5	67.1	62.4	63.2
Naryn	103.9	98.2	84.8	77.3	59.5	68.0
Female	85.5	87.0	75.0	63.3	49.0	47.1
Male	121.9	109.0	94.2	91.0	69.6	88.1
Osh	90.3	90.7	91.2	83.9	84.4	75.0
Female	83.3	82.7	83.8	78.4	73.3	68.8
Male	97.1	98.5	98.5	89.2	95.3	81.1
Talas	105.9	101.9	95.9	83.7	73.9	59.7
Female	87.0	89.6	81.0	67.0	66.0	46.4
Male	124.6	114.1	110.5	100.1	81.6	72.7
Chui	154.5	129.2	141.7	135.2	136.2	124.2
Female	125.0	108.3	118.6	111.0	108.3	99.2
Male	185.1	150.8	165.4	160.2	165.0	150.0
Bishkek city	113.1	133.5	132.9	114.6	113.1	102.6
Female	91.9	141.9	103.1	92.2	91.3	75.0
Male	137.6	123.9	167.0	140.2	137.8	133.9
Osh city	85.4	103.1	89.7	92.5	89.7	84.3
Female	68.0	92.2	78.5	77.6	98.3	83.0
Male	104.4	114.8	101.8	108.5	80.5	85.7

Tuberculosis is a major concern in the health sector of the Kyrgyz Republic, as it is one of the 27 countries identified by WHO to have high multi-drug resistance to tuberculosis (MDR-TB) (WHO, 2012).

On average, 14 people fall ill with tuberculosis every day in the country. In 2018, 5,200 patients were diagnosed with tuberculosis for the first time. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people fell from 101.1 cases in 2014 to 83.0 cases in 2018. To strengthen the fight against tuberculosis in the Kyrgyz Republic, the "Tuberculosis I-IV" National Programmes were implemented between 1998 and 2016. Currently, the "Tuberculosis V" Programme 2017-2021 is being implemented, the priorities of which are prevention, detection and diagnosis of tuberculosis, and improving the efficiency of treatment for people with tuberculosis.





3.3.3. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Batken	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jalal-Abad	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Issyk-Kul	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naryn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chui	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bishkek city	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Osh city	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-

Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 persons at risk each year. A case of malaria is defined as the occurrence of a malarial infection in a person the presence of malarial parasites in whose blood has been confirmed by a diagnostic test.

In Kyrgyzstan, the malaria situation remains stable, with only a few cases reported every year, and one case reported in 2018.

3.3.4. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population, by sex and territory

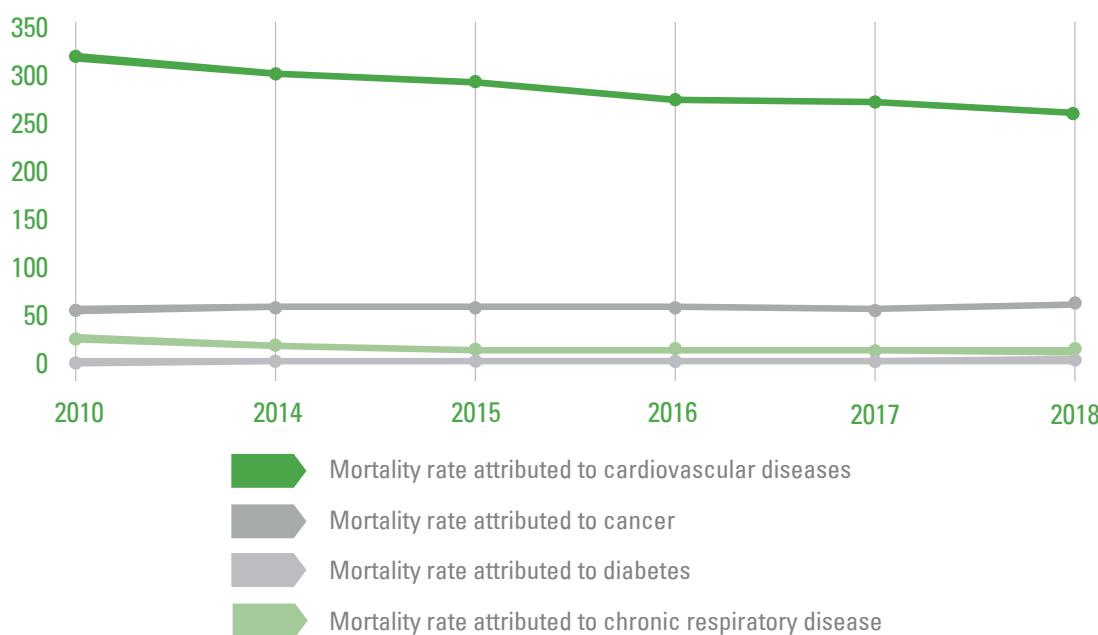
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	9.2	7.5	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.1
Female	6.6	5.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.5
Male	11.8	9.5	7.5	7.5	6.2	6.8
Batken	4.6	5.7	4.9	8.6	2.6	3.1
Female	3.3	5.1	4.2	9.0	2.8	2.7
Male	5.8	6.2	5.7	8.3	2.3	3.4
Jalal-Abad	5.9	5.8	4.4	2.6	3.3	2.7
Female	4.1	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.7
Male	7.8	8.3	5.3	2.8	3.9	3.6
Issyk-Kul	9.3	6.9	5.4	4.4	4.6	6.2
Female	4.9	5.2	4.7	2.5	5.4	2.9
Male	13.7	8.7	6.0	6.4	3.8	9.5
Naryn	7.7	4.4	2.2	4.3	2.8	3.2
Female	4.7	2.2	1.5	1.5	3.6	2.9
Male	10.6	6.5	2.9	7.1	2.1	3.4
Osh	8.4	6.3	3.5	4.6	5.9	4.4
Female	6.5	5.0	2.6	2.4	5.3	3.0
Male	10.2	7.7	4.5	6.8	6.5	5.8
Talas	11.3	6.5	5.2	6.3	3.9	2.7
Female	13.1	5.8	2.4	5.6	1.6	3.1
Male	9.5	7.3	8.0	7.0	6.2	2.3
Chui	6.5	6.5	5.8	5.4	4.8	6.3
Female	6.1	3.9	4.7	4.2	2.6	4.9
Male	7.0	9.2	6.9	6.6	7.1	7.8

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bishkek city	17.5	9.5	7.9	10.1	10.1	9.0
Female	9.8	7.1	4.6	7.0	7.6	5.9
Male	26.3	12.3	11.8	13.7	12.9	12.4
Osh city	13.6	24.7	22.3	14.0	4.9	7.5
Female	11.9	20.9	14.9	12.5	4.1	4.0
Male	15.4	28.7	30.4	15.6	5.8	11.2

Acute viral hepatitis B is an infection that – newly detected – may or may not be accompanied by the appearance of jaundice or symptoms of the disease. This indicator measures trends in the incidence of hepatitis B in order to determine where the risk of the disease is highest. With this information, programmes can respond to unusual trends, such as epidemics, and resources can be directed to the populations most in need.

In 2018, 325 cases of viral hepatitis B were registered in the country, while the incidence rate was 5.1 per 100,000 population, which is 44.6 per cent lower than in 2010, and 32.0 per cent lower than in 2014. Incidence among men is almost twice that of women.

Figure 9. . Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases (per 100,000 population)



3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 population, by sex and territory

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	323.9	307.0	297.0	279.7	276.0	265.7
Female	319.6	296.3	290.7	275.0	267.7	257.8
Male	328.3	317.8	303.5	284.6	284.3	273.8
Batken	285.1	283.0	284.8	292.3	267.5	257.2
Female	277.1	266.7	260.6	274.2	230.7	231.5
Male	292.8	298.8	308.3	309.8	302.9	282.0
Jalal-Abad	266.2	264.6	268.3	249.0	244.0	237.8
Female	262.2	251.0	256.7	241.7	235.8	227.6
Male	270.2	278.0	279.7	256.2	252.2	248.0



	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Issyk-Kul	391.1	363.0	361.0	328.7	325.9	302.0
Female	393.8	346.7	351.5	323.1	317.3	294.4
Male	388.2	379.5	370.7	334.3	334.6	309.7
Naryn	301.1	317.6	310.0	312.8	302.7	308.0
Female	301.5	267.7	291.9	290.7	293.0	280.3
Male	300.8	366.1	327.6	334.3	312.0	334.7
Osh	285.1	273.0	265.7	239.0	240.8	229.3
Female	268.8	254.6	262.0	234.9	229.7	214.6
Male	301.2	291.2	269.3	243.1	251.7	243.7
Talas	333.8	332.7	322.5	288.7	301.9	261.5
Female	284.6	295.0	294.7	273.7	274.4	239.9
Male	382.7	369.7	349.8	303.4	329.0	282.6
Chui	484.0	430.2	400.8	381.3	377.7	377.1
Female	490.8	443.8	407.3	379.2	378.9	386.8
Male	476.9	416.1	394.2	383.6	376.4	367.0
Bishkek city	298.3	272.6	253.2	242.5	242.4	232.8
Female	310.8	275.7	261.9	252.9	247.2	235.7
Male	283.9	269.2	243.2	230.7	237.1	229.5
Osh city	268.0	270.1	253.5	248.9	240.4	223.4
Female	245.0	260.8	231.3	241.3	237.3	220.2
Male	292.9	280.1	277.4	257.1	243.7	226.8

The burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among adults is growing rapidly in developing countries due to the aging population. Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory disease are the four main causes of NCD. Measuring risk of death from these four main causes is important for assessing the burden of premature NCD mortality in the population.

Like in the rest of the Commonwealth of Independent States, most overall mortality from NCDs arises from cardiovascular diseases, which annually cause more than half of all deaths (51 per cent all deaths in 2018). The overwhelming majority of deaths from cardiovascular disease (78 per cent) are among persons over working age. But these diseases are also the main causes of death in the working age population (32 per cent of all working-age deaths in 2018).

3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to cancer per 100,000 population, by territory

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	59.4	64.3	64.5	64.4	62.2	65.6
Batken	33.8	35.6	42.3	38.6	32.6	43.3
Jalal-Abad	46.3	51.0	52.9	54.2	50.9	49.5
Issyk-Kul	73.4	85.2	89.1	83.9	80.9	90.5
Naryn	66.7	82.4	89.5	88.1	81.8	87.9
Osh	40.1	50.7	50.6	49.9	49.1	51.0
Talas	66.0	68.9	60.6	70.7	62.6	59.7
Chui	89.6	92.7	82.6	94.3	91.3	97.5
Bishkek city	78.1	73.1	76.6	66.5	69.1	69.3
Osh city	46.2	52.3	51.3	54.9	53.3	65.3



In 2018, neoplasms (oncological diseases) accounted for about 13 per cent of all deaths. The highest level of mortality from neoplasms in 2018 was observed in Chui and Issyk-Kul regions (1.5 and 1.4 times higher than the average for the country).

3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to diabetes per 100,000 population, by sex and territory

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	5.7	7.2	6.0	6.7	6.8	7.3
Female	6.4	7.6	6.8	8.0	7.4	8.3
Male	4.9	6.7	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.4
Batken	4.1	5.9	6.2	7.0	6.1	5.4
Female	7.0	4.7	5.9	6.5	6.4	4.7
Male	1.3	7.0	6.5	7.5	5.8	6.0
Jalal-Abad	7.7	10.6	9.0	8.6	8.8	10.4
Female	8.6	11.4	9.6	11.1	10.2	13.4
Male	6.8	9.9	8.4	6.0	7.4	7.4
Issyk-Kul	8.1	8.9	6.2	7.0	10.4	13.2
Female	8.9	9.9	7.7	8.0	7.9	15.2
Male	7.3	7.9	4.7	5.9	13.0	11.1
Naryn	4.2	7.0	4.7	5.0	3.9	7.4
Female	7.0	6.7	5.1	2.9	5.8	9.3
Male	1.5	7.2	4.3	7.1	2.1	5.5
Osh	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.5	6.1	6.6
Female	5.4	5.3	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.2
Male	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.2	5.8	7.0
Talas	5.2	4.9	0.8	2.8	3.5	3.1
Female	5.2	4.9	0.8	4.0	3.1	4.6
Male	5.2	4.9	0.8	1.6	3.9	1.5
Chui	5.7	9.5	7.4	8.6	6.6	7.2
Female	5.1	10.3	9.6	10.3	7.8	8.7
Male	6.3	8.7	5.1	6.8	5.3	5.7
Bishkek city	4.0	3.8	3.2	5.0	4.3	3.4
Female	4.6	4.2	3.4	5.6	4.7	3.9
Male	3.3	3.2	2.9	4.2	3.9	2.7
Osh city	6.2	7.8	6.2	9.0	11.9	9.5
Female	8.2	10.1	8.5	12.5	14.9	11.2
Male	4.0	5.4	3.8	5.2	8.7	7.9

According to the World Health Organization, having diabetes increases the death rate of the population by 2-3 times and significantly reduces life expectancy. In recent years, there has been a trend of increasing mortality from diabetes in the country. The highest rates in 2018 were registered in Issyk-Kul region (13.2 deaths per 100,000 population), Jalal-Abad region (10.4) and Osh city (9.5).



3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to chronic respiratory disease per 100,000, by sex and territory

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	30.4	21.6	18.9	19.0	17.6	16.3
Female	25.5	17.8	16.2	16.4	13.8	13.3
Male	35.5	25.6	21.7	21.6	21.4	19.4
Batken	31.1	15.6	17.3	16.5	16.9	14.2
Female	32.1	14.1	16.3	15.1	14.4	12.6
Male	30.1	17.0	18.2	17.8	19.3	15.9
Jalal-Abad	27.0	22.9	20.4	15.9	16.0	16.2
Female	23.7	20.8	18.1	14.4	14.7	14.4
Male	30.3	25.0	22.7	17.4	17.4	18.0
Issyk-Kul	70.2	46.2	40.9	45.8	43.8	34.5
Female	52.7	34.0	32.8	34.9	32.8	24.6
Male	88.0	58.5	49.1	56.9	54.9	44.6
Naryn	83.6	75.5	63.4	61.9	47.4	40.3
Female	88.6	71.4	60.3	68.3	45.4	37.1
Male	78.8	79.4	66.4	55.7	49.4	43.4
Osh	35.1	22.2	17.9	20.3	17.2	18.6
Female	30.6	20.3	17.2	19.0	12.7	16.6
Male	39.5	24.0	18.7	21.5	21.6	20.6
Talas	15.2	17.5	14.4	13.8	12.1	13.0
Female	16.5	10.7	15.4	11.2	15.7	16.3
Male	13.9	24.3	13.5	16.4	8.5	9.8
Chui	21.7	13.5	12.7	14.2	14.7	13.6
Female	12.6	8.5	7.8	9.5	9.3	8.2
Male	31.1	18.6	17.8	19.0	20.2	19.2
Bishkek city	7.6	6.5	5.2	4.8	4.3	5.0
Female	4.2	3.0	3.2	3.5	1.7	3.0
Male	11.6	10.4	7.5	6.4	7.3	7.4
Osh city	17.1	10.1	9.9	11.1	13.0	7.1
Female	14.9	10.1	8.5	6.9	9.5	5.3
Male	19.4	10.1	11.4	15.6	16.7	9.1

Respiratory diseases continue to be one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Kyrgyzstan, and one of the primary medical and social problems. Despite the overall decrease in mortality from chronic respiratory diseases in the country, the mortality rate among men is significantly higher (almost 1.5 times) than among women.

3.4.2. Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population, by territory

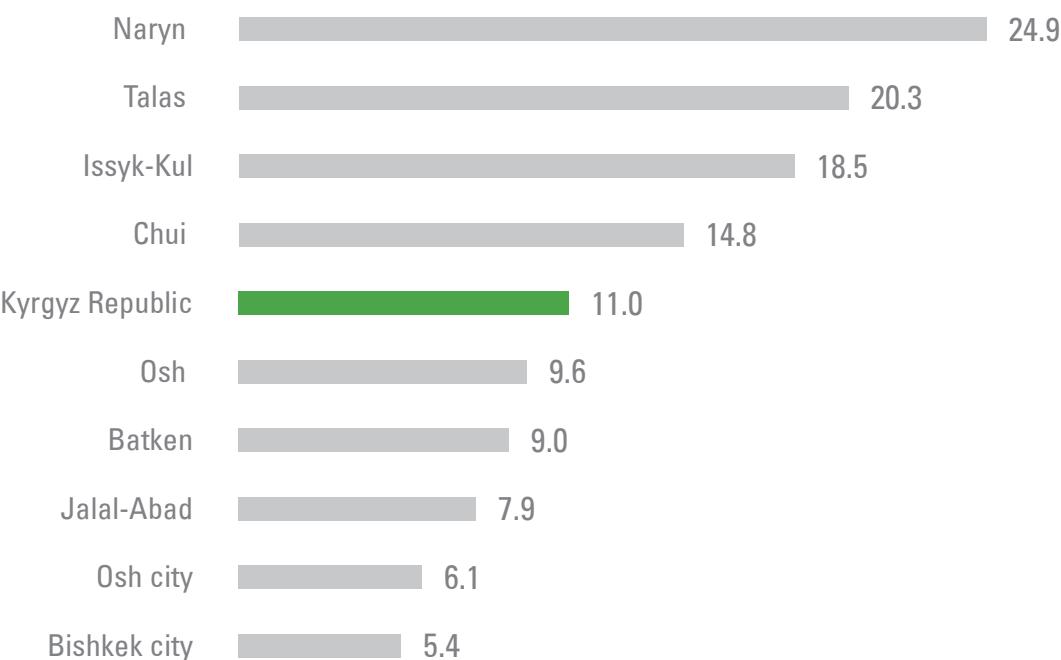
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	9.2	7.9	7.0	6.9	6.3	6.0
Batken	6.4	6.1	8.2	5.8	6.1	7.5
Jalal-Abad	1.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	1.4	1.5
Issyk-Kul	23.0	21.0	17.6	15.6	15.0	19.5
Naryn	19.2	17.2	13.8	13.2	15.2	10.2

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Osh	4.2	5.8	4.4	3.9	3.8	2.9
Talas	7.8	6.1	8.4	4.3	3.1	3.8
Chui	20.1	14.4	13.8	16.7	15.2	13.7
Bishkek city	8.6	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.8
Osh city	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.7

Mental disorders are found in all regions and cultures of the world. The most common of these disorders are depression and anxiety, which are estimated to affect almost 1 in 10 people. In the worst case, depression can lead to suicide. After road accidents, suicide is the second leading cause of death among young people aged 15-29.

According to researchers, suicides are one of the global and most acute problems facing humanity today, serving as an indicator of both the mental health and the social well-being of the population. Consistently high rates of suicide continue in Issyk-Kul (19.5 deaths per 100,000 population), Chui (13.7), Naryn (10.2) and Batken (7.5) regions.

Figure 10. Mortality from road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, by territory, 2018



3.6.1. Mortality from road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, by territory

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	16.1	15.3	15.6	13.4	13.7	11.0
Female	7.6	7.3	8.3	6.9	6.9	5.8
Male	24.7	23.3	23.1	19.9	20.7	16.3
Batken	13.0	12.0	15.8	11.0	13.6	9.0
Female	4.6	4.3	6.3	4.9	6.0	3.5
Male	21.1	19.5	25.1	17.0	20.9	14.4
Jalal-Abad	12.9	11.8	12.7	11.1	8.6	7.9
Female	6.2	4.7	6.9	5.4	4.4	5.0
Male	19.6	18.8	18.4	16.7	12.8	10.7



	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Issyk-Kul	27.3	23.9	27.8	22.8	25.8	18.5
Female	11.2	12.5	13.2	9.2	10.4	7.4
Male	43.8	35.4	42.7	36.5	41.5	29.7
Naryn	27.6	28.9	30.8	19.7	26.5	24.9
Female	10.9	17.1	19.1	8.7	16.6	12.1
Male	43.9	40.4	42.1	30.3	36.2	37.2
Osh	14.7	15.5	12.4	11.7	11.8	9.6
Female	7.0	6.1	7.0	5.5	7.1	4.9
Male	22.2	24.7	17.7	17.7	16.3	14.3
Talas	19.1	21.6	16.0	17.4	15.6	20.3
Female	8.7	6.6	8.1	8.0	3.1	10.8
Male	29.4	36.4	23.8	26.6	2.7	29.5
Chui	19.7	20.0	20.5	18.2	19.9	14.8
Female	10.2	10.5	11.2	9.7	11.0	9.1
Male	29.6	29.7	30.0	27.0	29.1	20.7
Bishkek city	10.1	7.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	5.4
Female	6.1	5.3	5.5	7.0	4.0	3.3
Male	14.7	10.7	13.1	10.2	13.8	7.8
Osh city	14.4	10.5	12.5	10.0	7.7	6.1
Female	7.5	7.9	5.0	7.6	3.4	2.6
Male	21.8	13.2	20.5	12.6	12.3	9.8

The road traffic death rate is defined as the number of road traffic deaths per 100,000 population.

Transport accidents account for 27 per cent of all external causes of death. In 2018, the civil registry offices registered 695 deaths in road accidents, or 11 people per 100,000 population. It should be noted that the death rate from road accidents is more than 3 times higher among men than among women. High rates were recorded in Naryn (24.9 deaths per 100,000 population), Talas (20.3) and Issyk-Kul (18.5) regions.

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)

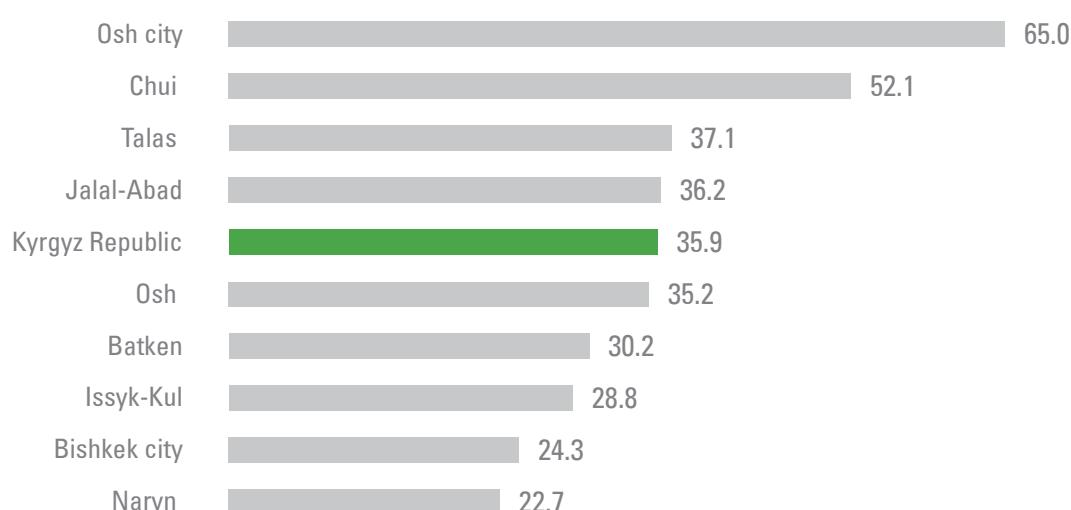
	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	67.4
Area	
Urban	68.6
Rural	66.7
Age	
15-19	31.7
20-24	53.8
25-29	59.9
30-34	76.2
35-39	74.5
40-44	68.7
45-49	66.0

Educational attainment										
No education / preschool / primary										(*)
Lower secondary										67.8
Upper secondary										62.9
Vocational primary/secondary										66.2
Higher										74.3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest										66.5
Second										60.7
Middle										69.2
Fourth										69.3
Richest										71.4
Region										
Batken										48.6
Jalal-Abad										56.2
Issyk-Kul										65.1
Naryn										79.8
Osh										71.1
Talas										79.1
Chui										70.7
Bishkek city										69.6
Osh city										71.3

Figures from MICS.

The level of demand for family planning that meets modern methods is useful for assessing the overall level of coverage of family planning programmes and services. Availability and use of effective means of preventing pregnancy enables women and their partners to exercise their rights to freely and responsibly decide on the number of children and the spacing of their births, and to have the information, education and means to do so. Meeting demand for family planning using modern methods also contributes to maternal and child health by preventing unwanted and frequent pregnancies that are at higher risk of poor obstetric outcomes. Levels of demand for modern methods of family planning of 75 per cent or more are usually considered high, while values of 50 per cent or less are usually considered very low.

Figure 11. Fertility rate among adolescents aged 15-19, by territory
(number of births per 1,000 girls and women in this age group)





3.7.2 Fertility rate among adolescents aged 15-19, by territory

(number of births per 1,000 girls and women in this age group)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	34.1	43.3	42.3	38.1	33.9	35.9
Batken	36.1	43.3	42.5	36.5	31.2	30.2
Jalal-Abad	38.8	47.7	46.8	39.3	34.7	36.2
Issyk-Kul	30.2	31.8	33.3	32.8	25.5	28.8
Naryn	29.7	29.2	27.6	29.1	20.2	22.7
Osh	32.9	45.8	49.1	41.6	38.5	35.2
Talas	48.5	58.2	49.0	41.9	34.9	37.1
Chui	44.0	50.8	47.2	47.8	46.4	52.1
Bishkek city	20.4	26.5	22.0	21.4	17.4	24.3
Osh city	27.0	54.9	50.7	52.6	51.6	65.0

Reducing adolescent pregnancy and addressing the many underlying causes are important for improving adolescent sexual and reproductive health and socio-economic wellbeing. It is widely recognized that girls and women who become pregnant and give birth very early in their reproductive lives are at higher risk of complications or even death during pregnancy and childbirth, and that their children are also more vulnerable. Therefore, preventing childbearing at the earliest stages of a girl's or woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality. In addition, girls and women who have children at an early age face limited opportunities for socio-economic development, especially as young mothers are unlikely to continue their education and, if they need to work, it may be particularly difficult to combine family and work responsibilities. The adolescent birth rate also provides indirect data on access to appropriate health services.

Over the past five years, there has been a slight decrease in the birth rate among young mothers aged 15-19 years from 43 to 36 newborns per 1,000 women of this age group. The highest birth rate is observed in the Chui region and Osh city, where in 2018 it exceeded the national indicator by 1.5-1.8 times and amounted to 52 and 65 newborns per 1,000 girls and women aged 15-19 years old respectively.

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene per 100,000 population, by territory

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.8
Batken	7.8	7.6	5.3	3.6	3.1	1.5
Jalal-Abad	2.8	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.3	0.7
Issyk-Kul	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Naryn	3.1	1.5	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.1
Osh	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.5
Talas	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.4	0.4	0.8
Chui	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.1
Bishkek city	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4
Osh city	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7

Mortality due to poor water, sanitation and hygiene services can be prevented by improving the quality of these services and their use.

Deaths associated with unclean water, unsanitary conditions, and poor hygiene include diseases such as diarrhoea (ICD-10 code A00, A01, A03, A04, A06-A09), intestinal nematode infections (ICD - 10 code B76-B77, B79) and protein deficiencies (ICD-10 code E40-E46).



3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning and exposure to toxic substances per 100,000 population, by territory

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	9.0	6.8	7.0	6.0	5.9	6.3
Batken	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	3.3	1.2
Jalal-Abad	2.4	2.1	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.4
Issyk-Kul	33.0	30.6	31.3	19.4	23.5	26.7
Naryn	11.5	5.5	7.2	7.2	8.1	10.9
Osh	2.5	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.3	3.4
Talas	3.5	4.1	6.8	6.3	2.3	5.7
Chui	11.1	7.9	6.3	7.9	7.9	7.1
Bishkek city	16.3	10.0	8.1	8.1	6.6	6.5
Osh city	3.9	1.9	4.4	6.1	3.5	2.7

The death rate from unintentional poisoning indicates the degree of insufficient management of dangerous chemicals and pollution, and also enables us to assess the effectiveness of measures to prevent deaths from accidental poisoning and exposure to toxic substances by the country's health system.

In recent years, there has been a downward trend in mortality from accidental poisoning and exposure to toxic substances. The highest rates are consistently observed in Issyk-Kul and Naryn regions. In 2018, the death rate from accidental poisoning and exposure to toxic substances in Issyk-Kul region was more than four times the indicator for the country as a whole.

3.b.1. Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme (percentage of target group)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>DTP vaccine coverage (for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis) (3 doses)</i>						
Kyrgyz Republic	96.5	95.8	96.6	96.1	93.4	94.5
Batken	96.8	98.9	98.6	98.1	96.7	96.6
Jalal-Abad	95.9	94.8	96.1	95.8	93.8	96.1
Issyk-Kul	97.2	91.3	98.0	95.9	96.1	95.0
Naryn	96.8	97.6	97.2	96.8	97.0	94.8
Osh	95.5	98.3	97.1	98.5	96.6	95.8
Talas	96.8	93.4	96.8	95.2	93.1	95.3
Chui	96.3	96.0	97.0	97.5	91.8	92.5
Bishkek city	96.8	93.7	94.0	90.5	86.5	90.3
Osh city	95.7	96.0	97.6	96.7	98.0	95.2
<i>Measles vaccine coverage (MCV) (2-dose)</i>						
Kyrgyz Republic	98.3	95.6	99.1	97.0	94.7	96.2
Batken	97.2	98.9	97.6	99.9	98.7	92.5
Jalal-Abad	98.3	91.7	100.0	95.7	88.8	93.5
Issyk-Kul	99.2	95.6	98.9	97.7	95.1	96.5
Naryn	99.5	97.7	98.1	98.1	97.0	97.6
Osh	99.7	96.1	99.0	99.2	96.8	98.1





	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Talas	97.1	94.3	97.1	97.0	95.6	98.4
Chui	96.4	96.5	98.6	95.0	96.3	97.4
Bishkek city	99.0	95.6	99.8	95.1	91.7	96.3
Osh city	97.4	99.9	99.7	96.8	97.7	99.4
<i>Pneumococcal conjugated vaccine coverage (PCV) (last scheduled dose)</i>						
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	96.8	97.2	94.2	92.0
Batken	-	-	97.3	99.3	96.3	94.6
Jalal-Abad	-	-	97.3	95.9	94.5	93.8
Issyk-Kul	-	-	98.2	96.4	96.3	95.0
Naryn	-	-	96.8	96.7	97.0	95.1
Osh	-	-	96.3	98.8	97.2	92.1
Talas	-	-	97.2	96.1	94.0	96.0
Chui	-	-	97.6	98.7	92.6	92.1
Bishkek city	-	-	95.0	94.8	90.4	83.4
Osh city	-	-	97.9	96.8	90.0	93.9

The indicator is intended to measure access to vaccines, including recently available or underused vaccines, at the national level. To monitor disease and vaccine exposure, it is important to measure the coverage of each vaccine in the national immunization schedule.

Direct measurements of the proportion of the population covered by all vaccines in accordance with the National vaccination calendar will be possible after the introduction of the electronic national immunization register.

3.c.1. Health worker density and distribution per 1,000 population, by sex and territory

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>Number of doctors</i>						
Kyrgyz Republic	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Female	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Male	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Batken	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Female	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Male	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Jalal-Abad	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Female	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Issyk-Kul	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Female	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Male	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Naryn	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Female	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osh	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Female	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Male	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4



	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Talas	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Female	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Male	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Chui	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Female	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Male	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Bishkek city	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Female	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6
Male	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Osh city	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Female	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2
Male	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Number of dentists						
Kyrgyz Republic	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Batken	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Jalal-Abad	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Issyk-Kul	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Male	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Naryn	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osh	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Talas	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chui	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Bishkek city	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Female	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Male	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Osh city	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Female	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Male	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8



	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>Number of midwives and nursing staff</i>						
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Female	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.7
Male	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Batken	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.4
Female	11.6	12.9	12.8	13.2	13.3	12.9
Male	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jalal-Abad	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Female	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.5
Male	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Issyk-Kul	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
Female	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naryn	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Female	8.9	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osh	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7
Female	9.1	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.4
Male	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Talas	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Female	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.7
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chui	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Female	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2
Male	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bishkek city	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
Female	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4
Male	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Osh city	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7
Female	7.5	9.2	9.0	9.4	8.9	9.0
Male	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Traditionally, this indicator was evaluated using two criteria: the density of doctors and density of nursing and midwifery staff. In the context of the SDG agenda, the indicator includes doctors, nurses, midwives, dental staff and pharmaceutical staff. Eventually, the data will gradually cover all categories of medical personnel.

The estimate of the number of doctors (including general practitioners and specialists) includes all practitioners. The number of nursing and midwifery staff includes nurses and midwives. The number of dental staff includes dentists, dental technicians and assistants.

In 2018, there were about 12,900 doctors of all specialties (excluding dentists) in Kyrgyzstan, or two people per 1,000 population. Nineteen per cent of doctors were employed in medical facilities in Bishkek, and about 22 per cent were employed in republican institutions of the health system.

Dental services employ more than 2,000 medical personnel, which is 0.3 per 1,000 population.

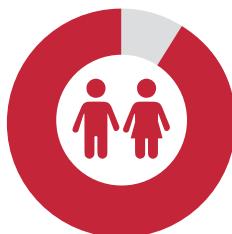
The number of obstetric and nursing staff was about 28,500 people in 2018, or 4.5 per 1,000 population.



NSC figures for 2018

COVERAGE OF CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE

attending primary or secondary school

**91.3%**

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

the proportion of children aged 6 years has increased

**10%**

2010

85%

2018

About 30%

of girls and young women aged

15-24 years

have skills in the field of

information and communications technology

children aged 7-14 years



who lack basic literacy skills

42.1%

who lack basic numeracy skills

48.7%

The proportion of qualified teachers in general and secondary schools

**was 3,2%**

higher

in the **2018/2019** academic yearthan in the **2013/2014** academic year



GOAL 4.

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

A quality education lays the foundation for improving people's living conditions and ensuring sustainable development. Progress has been made in improving access to education at all levels and in increasing school enrolment, particularly for women and girls.

Despite this, more than 265 million children do not go to school, including 22 per cent of those of primary school age. There has been an increase in basic literacy, but stronger measures are needed to meet the goals of universal education. For example, the world has created equal conditions for boys and girls for primary education, but only a few countries have been able to achieve this at all levels of education.

A lack of qualified teachers and access to adequate educational institutions hinder the provision of education. Investment is needed in providing scholarships for rural schoolchildren, improving the skills of teachers, building modern educational institutions, and improving the water supply and electrification of schools.

Targets:

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education that leads to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy skills.
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.



4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States.

The percentage of certified teachers in primary and secondary schools increased by 3.2 per cent in the 2018/2019 school year compared to the 2013/2014 school year.

4.1.1. Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex, 2018 (percentage)

	Tasks on basic reading skills	Tasks on basic numeracy
Percentage of children aged 7 to 14 who successfully completed three tasks	57.9	51.3
<i>Area</i>		
Urban	66.7	56.4
Rural	53.8	49.0
<i>Sex</i>		
Boys	55.8	49.3
Girls	60.1	53.5
<i>Age</i>		
At the age of 2nd/3rd grade attendance	47.4	41.8
8 years	43.0	32.6
9 years	52.3	52.0
Attending 2nd/3rd grade	38.7	30.1
Grade 2	28.9	14.9
Grade 3	48.5	45.3
<i>Mother's educational attainment</i>		
No education / preschool / primary	(*)	(*)
Lower secondary	51.7	40.3
Upper secondary	55.2	51.3
Vocational primary/secondary	59.6	49.5
Higher	64.0	58.2
<i>Child has functional difficulties</i>		
Yes	42.3	39.0
No	59.4	52.6
<i>Mother has functional difficulties</i>		
Yes	43.4	47.9
No	57.8	52.0
No information	61.0	49.1

	Tasks on basic reading skills	Tasks on basic numeracy
<i>Wealth index quintile</i>		
Poorest	53.1	50.8
Second	52.1	42.6
Middle	52.9	52.1
Fourth	60.3	50.1
Richest	76.6	64.4
<i>Region</i>		
Batken	65,8	66.7
Jalal-Abad	50,3	42.9
Issyk-Kul	65,4	54.5
Naryn	39,1	41.4
Osh	54,9	49.2
Talas	65,3	49.3
Chui	48,5	46.0
Bishkek city	73,7	64.5
Osh city	72,4	54.2

Figures from MICS.

The ability to read and understand words is one of the most fundamental skills a child can acquire. However, in many countries students enrolled at school for as long as 6 years cannot read and understand simple texts. The acquisition of reading and writing skills in primary school is very important because it becomes more difficult to acquire these skills later in life.

In 2018, only about 58 per cent of children between the ages of 7 and 14 successfully completed three tasks based on basic reading skills. However, the proportion of girls is 4 per cent higher than that of boys, and basic reading skills are 7 per cent higher among children in urban areas than in rural areas.

The development of basic mathematical literacy skills in the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in subsequent years. Maths is a highly sought-after skill, and most highly competitive jobs require certain skills in maths. The acquisition of mathematical knowledge at an early age is the main indicator of further academic achievement, and future success in mathematics is associated with good basic training received in childhood.

In 2018, only 51.3 per cent of children aged 7 to 14 successfully completed three basic skills and numeracy tasks.

4.2.1. Proportion of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by territory (percentage)

	2014	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	78.3	71.7
<i>Sex</i>		
Boys	76.1	68.2
Girls	80.6	75.0

	2014	2018
Mother's educational attainment		
No education / preschool / primary	(*)	(*)
Lower secondary	70.1	71.0
Upper secondary	77.2	73.8
Vocational primary/secondary	80.8	70.6
Higher	81.8	69.6
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	76.5	72.5
Second	80.3	70.6
Middle	73.0	67.2
Fourth	79.3	71.0
Richest	84.3	78.0
Region		
Batken	81.2	83.3
Jalal-Abad	87.1	63.9
Issyk-Kul	81.6	79.8
Naryn	80.6	72.4
Osh	69.6	65.8
Talas	84.9	65.1
Chui	73.5	72.0
Bishkek city	87.4	81.3
Osh city	52.0	71.5

Figures from MICS.

Early childhood development (ECD) provides the foundation for lifelong prosperity. Investing in ECD is one of the most important and cost-effective investments a country can make to improve adult health, education and productivity, in order to build human capital and promote sustainable development.

Early childhood development has many dimensions and involves the orderly development of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional, and normative skills and abilities during the first years of life. Physical growth, reading and numeracy skills, social and emotional development, and a readiness to learn are vital areas of a child's overall development that form the basis for a good quality of life and determine the trajectory of health, learning, and wellbeing.

In 2018, about 72 per cent of children aged 36-59 months developed without abnormalities in health, learning, and psychosocial wellbeing in at least three of the following four domains: language/literacy, numeracy, physical, socio-emotional, and cognitive development.

4.2.2. Participation rate in organized learning

(one year before the official primary entry age, percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	10.0	51.1	55.0	74.4	75.9	84.9





The level of participation in organized learning (one year before official primary entry age) is defined as the percentage of children of a given age who participate in one or more organized educational programmes, including programmes that offer a combination of education and care. The number of children who have completed pre-primary education is growing every year.

In the 2018/2019 school year, about 85 per cent (or more than 128,000) of the permanent population aged 6 years were enrolled in pre-primary education , while in the 2013/2014 school year-only it was only 12 per cent (an increase of 7 times).

4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill⁸ (percentage)

	Girls and women aged 15-24 years	Girls and women aged 15-49
Proportion of women aged 15-49 with information and communication technology skills, by types of skills	29.7	21.0
copied or moved a file or folder	23.8	17.1
used the copy-paste function to copy or move information inside a document	23.4	16.9
sent an email with an attached file, such as a document, image or video	21.2	15.4
used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	13.6	9.7
connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	7.3	6.2
found, downloaded, installed, and configured software	7.5	5.8
created an electronic presentation using a presentation creation program that includes text, images, audio, video or graphics	13.2	8.9
transferred a file between a computer and another device	12.1	8.4
wrote a computer program in a programming language	3.2	2.0
Figures from MICS		

Figures from MICS.

ICT skills enable the effective use of information and communication technologies. The lack of such skills continues to be a key obstacle preventing people, and women in particular, from fully benefiting from the potential of information and communication technologies.

The proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills was about 30 per cent for women aged 15-24 and 21 per cent for women aged 15-49.

4.c.1. Proportion of certified teachers in educational institutions (percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
a) pre-school educational institutions	87.9	89.8	94.7	91.6	93.4	93.5
b) primary school (grades 1-4),	93.6	94.4	95.0	95.4	96.0	96.4
c) lower secondary (grades 5-9) and d) upper secondary education (grades 10-11).	92.9	95.3	95.9	96.9	97.9	98.0

Teachers play a key role in ensuring the quality of education. Ideally, all teachers should receive adequate, appropriate and timely pedagogical training to carry out teaching activities at their

⁸ The survey was conducted among girls and women aged 15-49 years



chosen level of education and be highly qualified specialists in the subject(s) they teach. This indicator measures the proportion of the teaching workforce that is pedagogically well-prepared.

The indicator describes the percentage of teachers, grouped according to their own level of education (pre-school, primary, secondary and vocational), who have received at least a minimum of organized pedagogical training before starting their activities and meet the minimum set of requirements necessary for carrying out pedagogical activities.

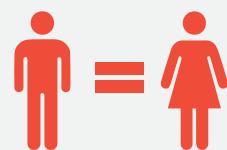
At the end of 2018, more than 11,000 teachers worked in preschool institutions in the country, including managers, methodologists, educators, music teachers, speech pathologists, speech therapists and other teachers. More than 66 per cent of them had a higher education, and more than 27 per cent had a secondary vocational education. The proportion of certified teachers in pre-school educational organizations had increased by 5.6 percentage points between 2010 and 2018, and by 4.7 percentage points between 2013 and 2018.

One of the most common and popular professions is teaching. The professional level of teaching staff is quite high. At the beginning of the 2018/2019 school year, more than 96 per cent of all primary school teachers (grades 1-4) and 98 per cent of all secondary school teachers (grades 5-110) had a higher or secondary special education. The percentage of certified teachers in primary and secondary schools had increased by 3.2 per cent compared to the 2013/2014 school year.





Equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex are provided for by the **Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic** and the **Law of the Kyrgyz Republic** "On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women" (SDG 5.1.1).



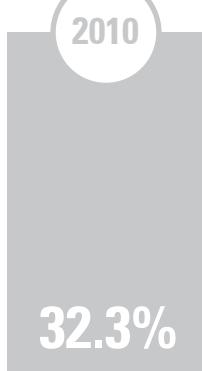
Of all married women aged
20-24 years,



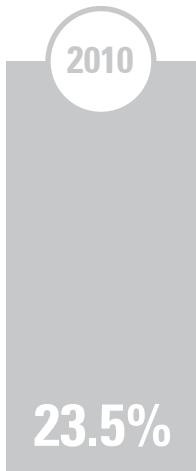
married before reaching the age of
18 years



The proportion of women in management positions

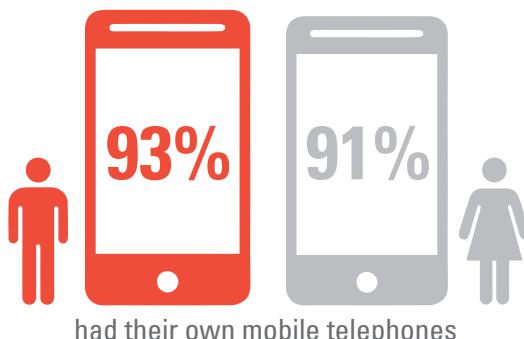


Despite the active participation of women in the political life of Kyrgyzstan, there has been a fall in the proportion of women in the Jogorku Kenesh



**In 2018**

of all the population aged
15 years and older



Despite the growing participation of women in public life



they continue to perform unpaid housework

spending

3 times

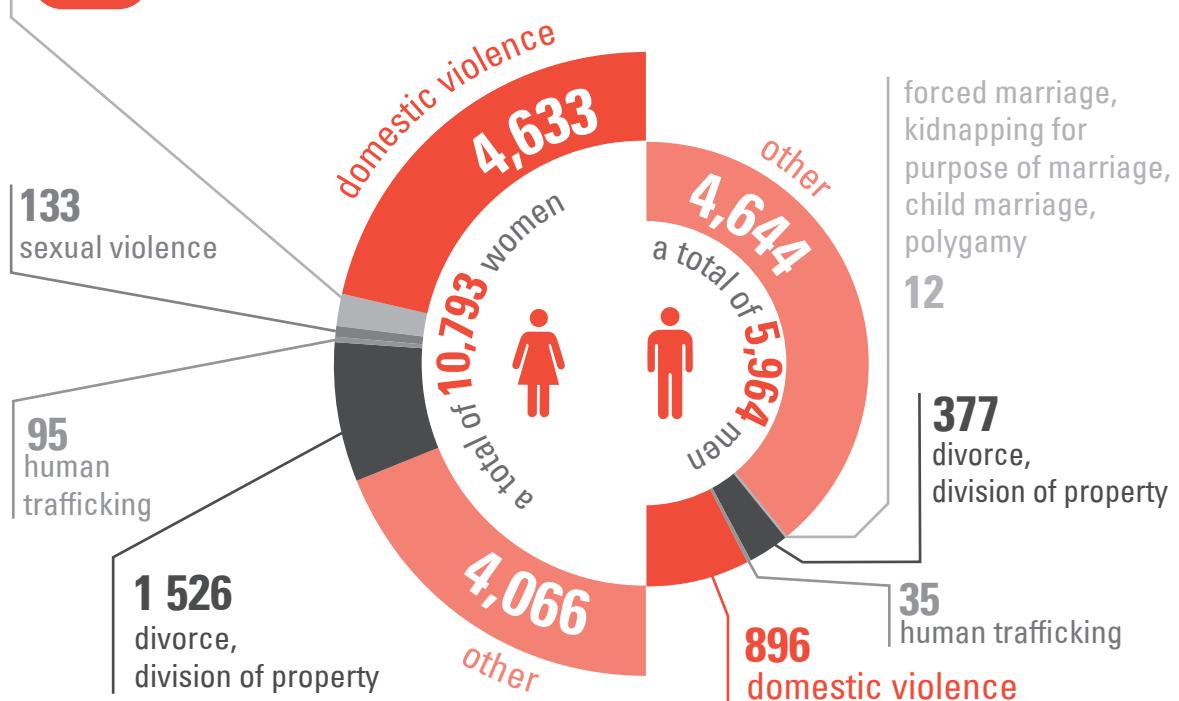
more time on it than men

forced marriage, kidnapping for purpose of marriage, child marriage, polygamy:

340

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE SEEKING ASSISTANCE FROM CRISIS CENTRES

and facilities providing social and psychological support to the population in cases of violence





GOAL 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

The Millennium Development Goals facilitated some progress in achieving gender equality (including equal access to primary education for both boys and girls), but women and girls around the world continue to suffer from discrimination and violence.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but is also a necessary foundation for achieving peace, prosperity and sustainable development. Unfortunately, according to some estimates one in five women and girls aged 15-49 experience physical or sexual violence at least once in their lives. Forty-nine countries still do not have legislation criminalizing domestic violence. Globally, the number of cases of female genital mutilation has decreased by 30 per cent, but there is still a lot of work to do.

Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work and participation in political and economic decision-making processes will contribute to achieving economic sustainability and benefit society and humanity as a whole. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will require increased efforts, including strengthening the legal framework, to combat the deep-rooted practice of gender discrimination, which is often the result of patriarchal attitudes and related social norms.

Targets:

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.



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

According to the Constitution, in the Kyrgyz Republic men and women have equal rights and freedoms, and equal opportunities to exercise them, and no one can be discriminated against on the basis of gender (Article 16). Implementation of this constitutional norm is ensured by the Law 184 of the Kyrgyz Republic "On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women" of 4 August 2008. According to Article 1, the term "Gender discrimination (direct or indirect)" means "any distinction, exclusion or preference that restricts the rights and interests of persons on the basis of gender; it is aimed at weakening or depriving the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of equal rights of men and women in political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other areas of public life."

5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

	2018	
	Under 15 years	Under 18 years
Percentage share of women who were married or in a union	0.3	12.9
<i>Area</i>		
Urban	0.6	8.4
Rural	0.1	15.7
<i>Education</i>		
No education / preschool / primary
Lower secondary	0.6	30.3
Upper secondary	0.8	21.3
Vocational primary/secondary	0.0	6.0
Higher	0.0	2.6
<i>Functional difficulties (age: 18-49 years)</i>		
Yes
No	0.3	12.7
<i>Wealth index quintile</i>		
Poorest	0.0	11.8
Second	0.4	19.7
Middle	0.0	14.4
Fourth	0.0	12.5
Richest	1.1	6.4
<i>Region</i>		
Batken	0.0	14.4
Jalal-Abad	0.0	13.6
Issyk-Kul	0.0	11.5
Naryn	0.0	18.4
Osh	0.0	18.3
Talas	(2.8)	(16.5)
Chui	0.0	11.6
Bishkek city	1.0	5.3
Osh city	0.0	13.2

Figures from MICS.





Marriage before the age of 18 is a fundamental violation of human rights. Child marriage often jeopardizes a girl's development by leading to early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her education, limiting her opportunities for career and professional growth, and increasing the risk of intimate partner violence. In many cultures, girls who reach puberty are expected to take on gender roles related to women's lives. These include joining a union and becoming a mother.

The practice of child marriage is a direct manifestation of gender inequality.

Among young women aged 20-24 who are married/in a union, about 13 per cent entered into the marriage or union before the age of 18.

5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in Parliament (percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Proportion of seats held by women in Parliament	23.5	21.7	21.7	15.8	16.7	15.8

Jogorku Kenesh: Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The indicator measures women's equal access to parliamentary decisions. Women's participation in parliaments is a key aspect of women's ability to participate in political and public life and is therefore linked to their rights and empowerment.

Having a significant proportion of women in parliament enables new issues to be identified on the political agenda, and new priorities to be addressed in practice through decision-making and implementing new laws and practices. Inclusion of women's perspectives and interests is a prerequisite for democracy and gender equality, and contributes to good governance. A representative parliament also enables the experiences of men and women to influence the social, political and economic future of society.

In accordance with Kyrgyzstan's legislation, when determining a list of candidates a political party is obliged to not include more than 70 per cent of candidates from one sex, and the party lists of candidates should not have more than three positions in a row of one sex. The actual trend shows a decrease in the proportion of women in the country's Parliament.

5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions

(percentage of total number of managers)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Proportion of women in managerial positions	32.3	33.4	36.1	34.9	36.2	37.8

The indicator reflects the proportion of managers in senior and middle management positions – including in senior positions in government, large enterprises and institutions – who are women. This provides some insight into the role of women in political and economic decision-making (and enables comparison of this role with men's).

The heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations (and their structural divisions) include: ministers, governors, heads of administrations, presidents, directors (general directors), rectors, chiefs, heads, managers, chairmen, commanders, managers, masters, chief accountants, chief dispatchers, chief engineers, chief doctors, editor-in-chiefs, etc., and their deputies.

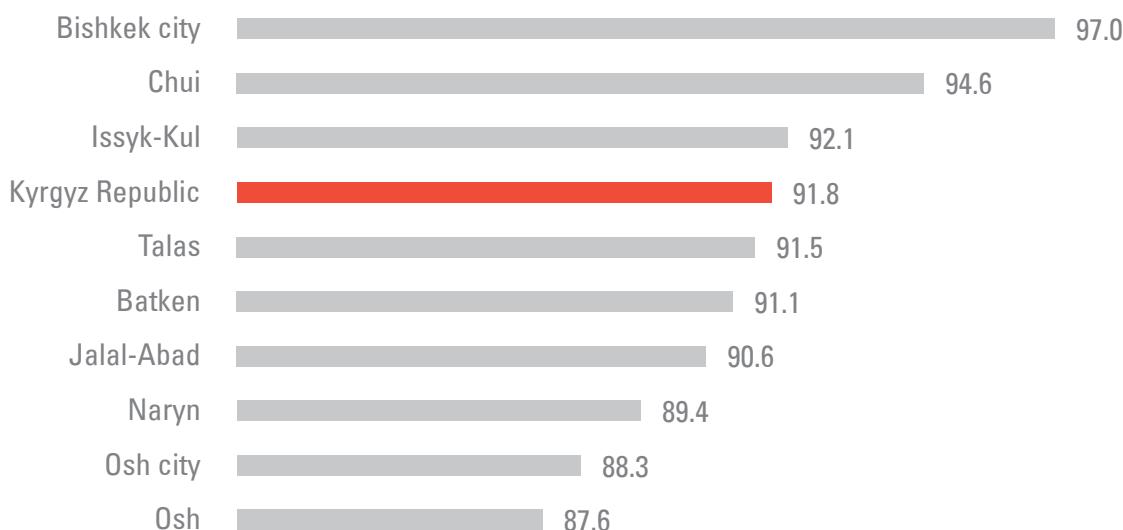
In 2018, according to the KIHS, the proportion of women in managerial positions was 37.8 per cent of the total number of managers, 1.6 per cent higher than 2017.



5.6.2. Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic 148 "On the reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their implementation" of 4 July 2015 recognizes the sexual and reproductive rights of citizens as an integral part of human rights, discloses their content and establishes guarantees for their implementation. The Law establishes state guarantees and creates a legal basis for citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic to receive sexual and reproductive health services.

**Figure 12. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone
(percentage of population aged 15 and over)**



Figures from KIHS.

**5.b.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone
(percentage of population aged 15 and over)**

	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	91.8
<i>Area</i>	
Urban	94.9
Rural	89.9
<i>Sex</i>	
Male	92.8
Female	91.0
<i>Age</i>	
Children aged 0-6	
Children aged 7-14	
Young people aged 15-28	90.9
Adult population of working age (from 29 years)	95.9
Older than working age	78.8



	2018
<i>Education</i>	
No education / preschool / primary	58.1
Lower secondary	84.0
Upper secondary	92.8
Vocational primary/secondary	96.4
Higher	98.1
<i>Region</i>	
Batken	91.1
Jalal-Abad	90.6
Issyk-Kul	92.1
Naryn	89.4
Osh	87.6
Talas	91.5
Chui	94.6
Bishkek city	97.0
Osh city	88.3

Figures from KIHS.

Over the past decade, mobile phone networks have spread rapidly, and the number of registered mobile phone accounts is almost equal to the number of people living on Earth. However, not everyone uses or owns a mobile phone. Mobile phone ownership, in particular, is important for tracking gender equality, as a mobile phone is a personal device that, if owned and not just shared, grants women a certain degree of independence and autonomy, including for professional purposes.

In 2018, about 92 per cent of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic aged 15 and older had personal mobile phones. At the same time, more than 98 per cent of those with higher professional education have mobile phones.



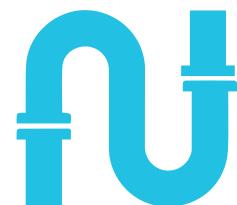
91.8%
of the population



have sustainable access
to safe sources
of drinking water

About
70% of the population

do not have
sustainable
access
to sewerage



96.3% of the population



use sanitation
services that meet
safety requirements

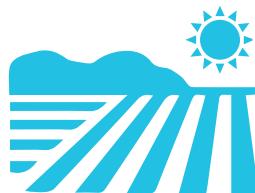


including
hand-washing
facilities with
soap and water

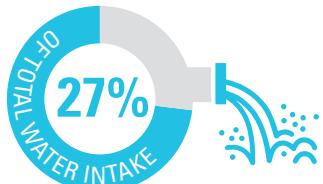
95% of water



is used for irrigation



WATER LOSSES during transportation account for about



total intake:
7758.0
million m³



losses
2085.2
million m³





GOAL 6. ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Clean and accessible water resources for all are an integral part of the world we would like to live in. There is enough fresh water on the planet to achieve this goal. But, because of an ill-conceived economy and weak infrastructure, millions of people, most of them children, die every year from diseases linked to inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene.

Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively affect food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families around the world. Drought is affecting some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition. Today, two million people in the world do not have adequate access to clean drinking water. By 2050, almost one in four people on the planet is likely to live in a country experiencing chronic or periodic freshwater shortages.

In order to improve the situation, investments are needed in water resource management, especially in developing countries.

Targets:

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.



6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water (percentage)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	88.9	89.1	89.9	91.1	91.8
Batken	74.3	73.3	74.1	79.0	83.6
Jalal-Abad	89.5	87.7	87.3	91.2	86.4
Issyk-Kul	96.8	96.4	97.3	97.0	96.0
Naryn	84.4	90.3	95.9	95.8	96.3
Osh	72.9	74.5	76.4	77.3	83.2
Talas	99.7	99.2	100.0	99.4	99.4
Chui	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bishkek city	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Osh city	96.5	96.7	96.6	95.7	96.5

The proportion of the population using safe drinking water supply infrastructure is calculated as the proportion of the population using improved basic sources of drinking water that are free of faecal (and especially chemical) contamination, located within grounds and freely accessible. "Improved" sources are defined in the same way as for the Millennium Development Goals, namely: the presence of water supply to a house or site; the presence of public drains; wells or tube wells; protected wells; protected sources and rainwater.

According to the 2018 KIHS, about 92 per cent of the population had access to improved drinking water sources. Those living in Chui region, as well as those in Bishkek city, have almost full access to water.

6.2.1. Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water (percentage)

	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	96.3
<i>Area</i>	
Urban	96.1
Rural	96.5
<i>Wealth index quintile</i>	
Poorest	97.2
Second	95.9
Middle	96.5
Fourth	96.4
Richest	95.7
<i>Educational attainment of household head</i>	
No education / preschool / primary	92.1
Lower secondary	94.7
Upper secondary	97.4
Vocational primary/secondary	96.6
Higher	95.1
<i>Region</i>	
Batken	99.6
Jalal-Abad	93.4
Issyk-Kul	99.1



														2018
Naryn														99.4
Osh														99.1
Talas														99.8
Chui														91.6
Bishkek city														95.7
Osh city														96.8

Figures from MICS.

Access to safe water and sanitation and sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems are essential for human health, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity.

Safe sanitation services include hand-washing facilities with soap and water, toilets connected to sewers, septic tanks, latrines, ventilated latrines, closed latrines, composting toilets, and these basic devices are not shared with other households, while excrement must be safely disposed of on site or handled outside the premises.

More than 96 per cent of the population uses safe sanitation services, including hand-washing facilities with soap and water.

6.2.1.1. Proportion of population with sustainable access to sanitary facilities (percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	26.4	28.1	28.6	30.2	31.3	31.5
Batken	3.2	5.2	6.7	6.3	12.0	9.1
Jalal-Abad	9.4	5.6	5.6	8.3	14.4	9.0
Issyk-Kul	13.2	24.2	27.1	30.0	38.7	41.4
Naryn	5.3	14.2	13.7	17.0	17.8	20.4
Osh	9.1 ⁹	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5
Talas	3.7	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.0
Chui	48.7	49.2	48.7	51.0	48.9	56.8
Bishkek city	84.9	99.4	98.6	99.7	97.4	96.5
Osh city	...	27.9	28.2	29.5	25.4	25.5

Figures from KIHS.

According to the KIHS, 31.5 per cent of Kyrgyzstan's population has access to adequate sanitation facilities, including centralized water disposal systems (sewers).

6.3.1. Proportion of wastewater safely treated (percentage)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Proportion of standard treated water in total volume of runoff	94.8	94.6	93.5	93.9	95.1

Figures from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic.

More than 95 per cent of the wastewater generated in the Kyrgyz Republic is subject to regulatory treatment, which includes biological, physical, chemical and mechanical treatment.

⁹ Including Osh city.



6.4.1.2. Water loss in transportation, by territory

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>Million cubic metres</i>					
Kyrgyz Republic	2 029.80	2 092.30	1 841.60	2 128.30	2 085.20
Batken	4.3	114.7	114.5	105.8	101.1
Jalal-Abad	350.0	208.1	200.6	214.7	186.3
Issyk-Kul	198.9	157.8	165.3	184.9	193.6
Naryn	197.1	189.2	182.0	186.8	194.3
Osh	232.6	232.6	246.6	299.4	292.4
Talas	257.8	309.7	294.0	300.7	299.1
Chui	764.2	856.3	614.8	804.6	786.3
Bishkek city	24.9	23.9	23.8	24.6	25.3
Osh city	6.8	6.8
<i>As percentage of total water intake</i>					
Kyrgyz Republic	26.5	27.6	25.1	27.8	26.9
Batken	0.7	17.8	17.7	16.7	15.6
Jalal-Abad	44.8	21.1	21.1	22.9	20.1
Issyk-Kul	31.6	27.3	31.5	29.6	31.2
Naryn	32.4	30.5	29.9	30.4	30.3
Osh	20.5	19.5	21.9	25.3	25.6
Talas	29.2	30.6	31.1	30.3	31.1
Chui	27.0	36.2	26.0	32.2	29.9
Bishkek city	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.8
Osh city	12.0	12.0

Figures from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic.

It should be noted that due to filtration losses, which are caused by the long lengths of on-farm channels in earth waterways, in 2018 about 27 per cent of water extracted was lost during transportation.



NSC figures for 2018



ALMOST ALL THE POPULATION OF KYRGYZSTAN
is connected to electricity networks

HOWEVER

**JUST
76%**

have reliable access to electricity

**ONLY A FIFTH**

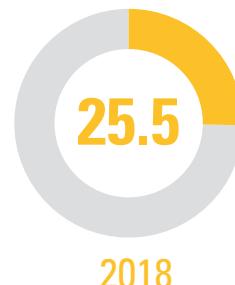
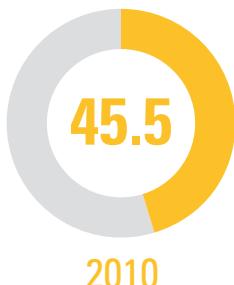
of the population lives in households that generally use clean fuels and technologies for cooking and heating

IN 2018, THE PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES WAS

**33.9%**

ENERGY INTENSITY OF GDP AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES

in tons of conventional fuel per 1 million som





GOAL 7. ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

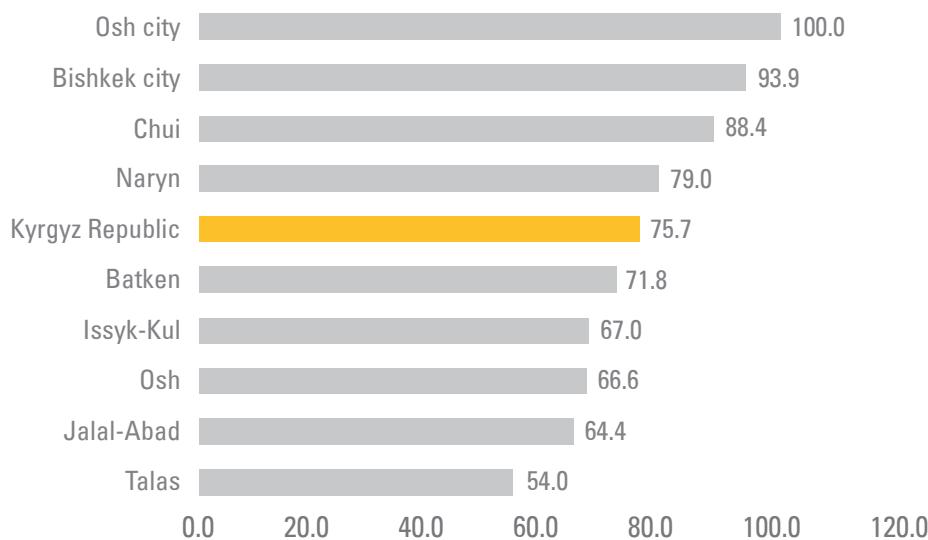
Energy is central to almost every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Whether jobs, security, climate change, food production or increased income, access to energy for all is a determining factor. Sustainable energy is necessary to strengthen the economy, protect ecosystems, and achieve equity.

The progress made in each area of sustainable energy supply is insufficient to ensure access to energy for all and to meet the challenges of using renewable energy and improving energy efficiency. Significant improvements will require increased funding and greater political commitment, and countries will need to be prepared to apply new technologies on a larger scale.

Targets:

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing states, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

Figure 13. Proportion of population with access to electricity (percentage)





7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity (percentage)

	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	76.7	79.6	75.7
Area			
Urban	86.9	88.4	88.6
Rural	71.1	74.8	68.7
Sex			
Male	76.1	79.2	74.7
Female	77.2	80.0	76.6
Age			
Children aged 0-6	75.9	77.9	75.3
Children aged 7-14	76.3	78.4	75.8
Young people aged 15-28	77.1	81.3	74.3
Adult population of working age (from 29 years)	76.8	79.6	76.5
Over working age	76.8	80.9	75.8
Educational attainment			
No schooling / pre-school / primary	75.2	78.3	75.1
Lower secondary	80.2	79.0	76.5
Upper secondary education	75.0	78.4	72.1
Vocational primary/secondary	78.4	83.9	80.2
Higher	79.9	83.9	82.1
Region			
Batken	75.8	70.8	71.8
Jalal-Abad	76.7	74.4	64.4
Issyk-Kul	47.3	57.5	67.0
Naryn	77.4	79.3	79.0
Osh	74.6	79.0	66.6
Talas	73.7	74.1	54.0
Chui	72.3	82.9	88.4
Bishkek city	92.0	95.1	93.9
Osh city	100.0	99.4	100.0

Figures from KIHS.

Access to electricity addresses critical issues in all aspects of sustainable development. The goal has a wide range of social and economic implications, including promoting income-generating activities at home and easing household burdens. In many parts of the world, having an electricity connection in a household does not necessarily guarantee that the energy supplied is affordable or reliable.

The majority of the population of Kyrgyzstan is connected to electricity networks, though only about 76 per cent have stable access to electricity. Stable access to electricity refers to a reliable uninterrupted power supply (with only a few outages a year permissible).



7.1.2. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (percentage)

	2018
Total	19.2
<i>Area</i>	
Urban	47.5
Rural	3.2
<i>Educational attainment of household head</i>	
No schooling / pre-school / primary	6.8
Lower secondary	10.5
Upper secondary education	11.4
Vocational primary/secondary	19.7
Higher	38.9
<i>Wealth index quintile</i>	
Poorest	1.0
Second	2.6
Middle	6.1
Fourth	9.3
Richest	76.9
<i>Region</i>	
Batken	2.8
Jalal-Abad	15.9
Issyk-Kul	13.6
Naryn	7.1
Osh	1.3
Talas	8.8
Chui	11.1
Bishkek city	59.9
Osh city	32.1

Figures from MICS.

Guidelines for indoor air quality (combustion of fuel at home) emphasize the importance of attention to both fuel and technology for the proper protection of public health. These guidelines provide technical recommendations in the form of emission targets for which combinations of fuel and technology (stove, lamp, etc.) in a home relate to clean energy. These guidelines also recommend against using untreated coal and discourage the use of kerosene (a highly polluting fuel) at home. They also recommend that all major household energy sources (such as cooking, heating, lighting) use efficient fuels and combinations of technologies to provide health benefits. For this reason, according to the technical recommendations in the WHO guidelines, access to a modern solution for home cooking purposes will be defined as "access to clean fuels and technologies".

Only a fifth of the country's population lives in households that use mainly clean fuels and technologies for cooking and heating.



7.2.1.1. Renewable energy share in the total energy consumption

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Renewable energy share in the total energy consumption, as a percentage	38.7	36.7	30.6	31.6	36.5	33.9
Production of electricity by hydroelectric power plants, million kWh	11 254.7	13 297.6	11 092.7	11 497.8	14 191.2	14 318.3

Renewable energy technologies are one of the main elements of the strategy for greening economies around the world and solving the most important global problem of climate change. There are a number of definitions of renewable energy sources; a common fact is that all the forms of energy, despite being consumed, will be available in the future. These include solar energy, wind, ocean, hydropower, geothermal resources, and bioenergy (in the case of bioenergy this may be depleted but bioenergy sources can be replaced in the short and medium term). It is important to note that this indicator focuses on the amount of renewable energy actually consumed, rather than on the capacity of a country to produce renewable energy.

Renewable energy consumption includes the consumption of energy derived from: hydropower, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal gas and other sources.

The share of total energy consumption from renewable sources decreased from 38.7 per cent in 2010 to 33.9 per cent in 2018, due to an increase in energy consumption. In 2018, hydroelectric power plants produced 14.3 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, which is 27.2 per cent more than in 2010.

7.3.1.1. Energy intensity of GDP at current market prices

(tons of conventional fuel per 1 million som)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Energy intensity of GDP at current market prices	45.5	26.1	26.7	22.0	25.3	25.5

The energy intensity indicator is a general relationship between energy consumption and economic development, and provides a basis for assessing energy consumption. The rate of decrease in energy intensity of GDP testifies to the effectiveness of the state's energy-saving policy. Energy intensity indicators of GDP in individual sectors indicate the degree of sustainability of development of the sectors, and the general relationship between energy consumption and economic development in this sector of the economy.

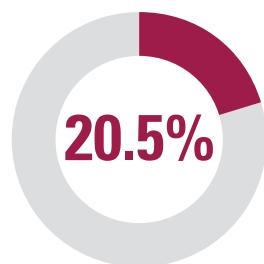
7.3.1.2. Electricity intensity of GDP

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Electricity intensity of GDP (kWh/ million som)	47.7	36.9	31.5	27.9	26.9	26.3

The electricity intensity of GDP is an indicator of the efficiency of electricity consumption in the country. The electricity intensity indicator indicates the overall relationship between electricity consumption and the country's economic development. In the Kyrgyz Republic, more than 90 per cent of all generated electricity is produced at hydroelectric power plants, using energy from water, and as a result of economic growth, the electricity intensity indicator is in practice minimal.

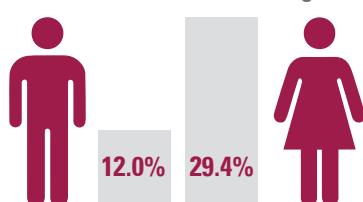


NSC figures for 2018



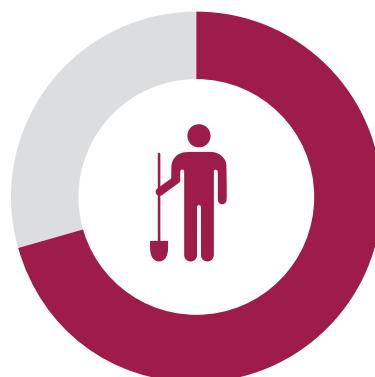
of youth aged
15-24 years
not in employment,
education or training

**THE PROPORTION
OF GIRLS AND WOMEN**
aged 15-24
not in employment,
education or training



is 2.5 times more
than the proportion
of men and boys

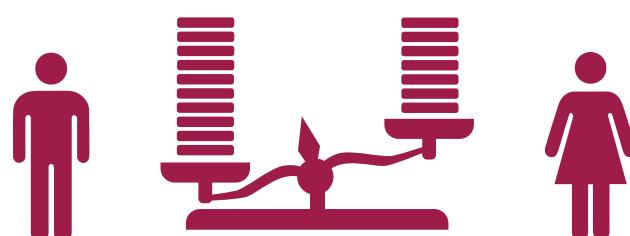
OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATION



70.8%
working in the
informal sector

PAY RATIO
women's pay as
a proportion of men's

71.6%



Despite the increasing participation
of women in public life, they
are continuing to perform unpaid
domestic work



3 times
spending
more time on it than men





GOAL 8.

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Approximately half of the world's population still lives on the equivalent of about US\$2 a day. The global unemployment rate is 5.7 per cent. In many places, having a job does not guarantee an escape from poverty. This slow and uneven progress towards the goal means we have to rethink and re-equip our socio-economic policies aimed at eradicating poverty.

The continued lack of decent employment opportunities, lack of investment and lack of consumption are eroding the basic social contract that underpins all democratic societies and involves shared participation in progress. For almost all economies, creating quality jobs will remain a challenge for a long time, and achieving GDP growth of at least 7 per cent a year in the least developed countries will require serious measures.

To ensure sustainable economic growth, societies will have to create conditions for people to have quality jobs that stimulate economic development without harm to the environment. To do this, employment opportunities and decent working conditions need to be provided for all working age people. Improving productivity, reducing unemployment, especially among young people, and increasing access to financial services and benefits are essential components of sustained and inclusive economic growth.

Targets:

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and product.



8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

8.1.1. Annual growth rate (rate of fall) of real GDP per capita (percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual growth / decline in real GDP per capita	-1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.6	1.7

GDP per capita is the nominal amount of gross domestic product produced over a certain period, per person. GDP per capita is used to determine the standard of living of the population.

GDP per capita is one of the most important characteristics that determine the level of economic development of a state. It is used to assess the economic development of countries taking into account the size of the population.

An increase in this indicator may indicate an increase in the standard of living of the population, and therefore is a socially significant indicator.

8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (percentage)

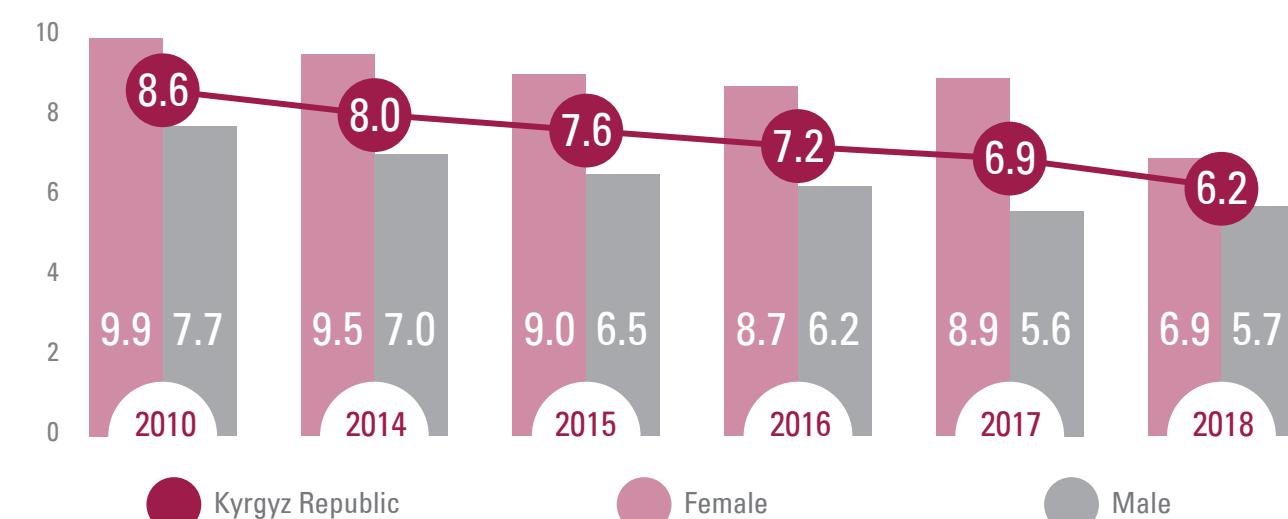
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	98.4	101.4	101.8	105.7	105.4	103.6

Economic growth in a country can be linked either to increased employment or to increased employment productivity. This indicator highlights the latter, so it is a key economic indicator.

Labour productivity measures labour efficiency and is the ratio of production volume to resource costs.

The indicator is of great economic importance as it shows efficiency as a result of the functioning of the economy. The increase in productivity may be due to technological progress, and the improvement and modernization of existing equipment. Growth in labour productivity in the economy may also indicate more efficient use of existing facilities or a diversification of production.

Figure 14. Unemployment rate, by sex (percentage)





8.5.2. Unemployment rate by sex, territory and age (percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall unemployment rate	8.6	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.2
Sex						
Female	9.9	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.9	6.9
Male	7.7	7.0	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.7
Age						
15-19	19.1	17.7	17.3	19.9	18.3	13.9
20-29	12.4	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.5
30-39	6.2	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.6
40-49	5.9	6.7	5.8	5.3	5.3	4.3
50-59	4.8	5.1	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.2
60-69	2.3	2.6	2.8	1.3	1.6	2.7
70 and older	0.6	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.3	...
Region						
Batken	10.6	12.6	10.9	10.2	9.9	9.0
Female	15.8	18.7	16.5	15.3	16.0	12.2
Male	7.2	9.6	7.6	7.1	6.3	7.3
Jalal-Abad	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.2
Female	8.9	10.0	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1
Male	7.1	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.7
Issyk-Kul	10.2	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.4
Female	10.1	10.1	9.6	8.5	8.0	4.9
Male	10.3	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.0	10.2
Naryn	10.3	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.8
Female	14.7	15.4	13.7	14.6	12.3	15.0
Male	8.2	7.4	7.6	6.6	7.1	6.2
Osh	6.6 ¹⁰	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.2
Female	7.8	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.7	6.6
Male	5.9	6.0	4.8	4.4	3.5	2.7
Talas	5.1	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.5
Female	5.2	6.5	5.6	5.0	4.6	3.6
Male	4.9	1.7	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.7
Chui	10.2	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.3
Female	11.4	9.6	8.2	8.9	9.1	7.4
Male	9.3	8.4	8.9	8.0	7.4	7.3
Bishkek city	10.0	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.3	6.7
Female	10.6	9.5	8.4	7.6	7.9	5.0
Male	9.5	8.4	7.7	7.8	6.7	8.2
Osh city	...	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.0
Female	...	5.2	5.6	6.3	4.5	3.5
Male	...	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.7

The unemployment rate is a useful measure of underutilization of labour supply. Unemployment reflects the economy's inability to create jobs for people who want to work but are not working, despite being available for and actively looking for work. The unemployment rate indicates the

¹⁰ Including Osh city



efficiency and effectiveness of the economy at absorbing its labour force and productivity in the labour market. In the short-term, the unemployment rate can be used to signal changes in the business cycle; upward movements in the indicator often coincide with periods of recession or, in some cases, with the beginning of an expansion period, as individuals who were not previously in the labour market begin to search actively for work.

In 2018, the unemployment rate was 6.2 per cent, while in 2014 it was 8.0 per cent. The unemployment rate among population aged 15-29 years is significantly higher than in other age groups.

8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (*percentage*)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	18.3	20.7	21.4	20.4	21.0	20.5
Male	11.5	12.5	13.6	12.1	12.3	12.0
Female	25.2	29.2	29.5	29.0	30.1	29.4

The proportion of young people not in education, employment or training (the NEET indicator) is a broader indicator of potential participants in the youth labour market than just youth unemployment. This indicator includes young people who are not in the system of education, do not study, are not employed,. This indicator also includes young people who do not want to work, as well as those who are economically inactive due to disability or involvement in domestic life, among other reasons. The NEET indicator is also a better indicator of current potential youth labour market participants than the youth unemployment rate, as the latter includes those young people who are economically inactive but are studying, and therefore cannot be considered available for employment at present.

The proportion of women aged 15-24 who are not in education, employment or training is 2.5 times higher than that of men.

8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (*percentage*)

	2018
Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	26.7
<i>Area</i>	
Urban	11.9
Rural	33.6
<i>Sex</i>	
Male	33.6
Female	19.0
<i>Age</i>	
5-11	27.9
12-14	23.3
15-17	26.6
<i>School attendance</i>	
Attends	27.0
Does not attend	21.6
<i>Mother's educational attainment</i>	
No schooling / pre-school / primary	(33.0)
Lower secondary	28.7
Upper secondary	29.2



	2018
Vocational primary/secondary	24.4
Higher	23.1
<i>Child has functional difficulties</i>	
Yes	34.9
No	25.9
<i>Wealth index quintile</i>	
Poorest	32.1
Second	30.6
Middle	31.8
Fourth	28.0
Richest	6.1
<i>Region</i>	
Batken	27.7
Jalal-Abad	34.0
Issyk-Kul	27.0
Naryn	40.5
Osh	33.3
Talas	35.1
Chui	24.5
Bishkek city	7.3
Osh city	6.1

The term “child labour” refers to a subset of children's activities that are harmful, negative or undesirable to children and that it would be desirable to eliminate. Child labour is a legal concept rather than a statistical one, and therefore the international legal standards that define it are a necessary basis for child labour statistics. The three main international conventions on child labour - ILO Convention No. 138 (minimum age) (C138), ILO Convention No. 182 (worst forms) (C182) and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) together set the legal boundaries for child labour and provide the legal framework for action to combat it at the national and international levels.

8.8.1. Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by territory and sex (per 100,000 workers of each sex)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>Occupational injuries</i>						
Kyrgyz Republic	90.1	29.2	22.1	24.5	17.0	25.0
Female	19.8	15.5	8.4	16.4	13.6	14.9
Male	164.3	44.6	37.9	33.7	20.9	36.6
Batken	67.0	60.2	5.9	11.8	16.9	14.2
Female	8.9	-	-	5.6	-	-
Male	112.7	131.4	12.9	18.8	37.2	32.4
Jalal-Abad	41.3	22.7	20.8	26.5	14.6	46.1
Female	3.2	5.6	2.5	10.2	2.4	10.0
Male	82.9	42.6	43.0	46.3	29.0	86.1

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Issyk-Kul	67.9	29.2	52.0	44.8	18.6	10.1
Female	10.1	5.1	9.6	19.5	14.9	-
Male	130.3	55.9	102.0	74.2	22.7	22.4
Naryn	30.1	12.3	3.7	35.4	-	-
Female	7.8	-	-	-	-	-
Male	57.6	28.3	8.7	81.4	-	-
Osh	-	-	5.2	2.3	4.5	4.6
Female	-	-	-	3.8	-	3.9
Male	-	-	13.0	-	11.1	5.5
Talas	38.4	26.0	15.1	10.7	-	14.8
Female	10.2	19.3	-	-	-	9.3
Male	71.3	33.9	32.6	23.5	-	21.0
Chui	39.8	39.5	52.9	20.7	14.9	27.8
Female	18.6	22.3	15.3	9.6	13.3	9.7
Male	62.2	57.7	94.4	31.6	16.5	46.7
Bishkek city	172.4	34.4	20.0	30.8	28.1	34.5
Female	36.1	30.3	14.9	33.9	31.0	33.6
Male	309.6	38.7	25.6	27.4	24.9	35.6
Osh city	84.3	12.9	2.5	12.5	5.1	2.6
Female	33.3	5.1	5.1	-	-	-
Male	130.2	20.9	-	25.4	10.8	5.6
Fatal occupational injuries						
Kyrgyz Republic	6.1	3.6	4.1	5.0	6.7	1.5
Female	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	-	0.4
Male	11.8	6.4	8.0	10.4	14.4	2.8
Batken	15.8	2.9	17.7	20.7	11.3	2.8
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	28.2	6.3	38.6	43.9	24.8	6.5
Jalal-Abad	1.7	3.0	2.8	1.4	13.2	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	3.5	6.5	6.1	3.1	29.0	-
Issyk-Kul	7.8	2.7	7.8	10.5	8.0	2.5
Female	5.0	-	-	-	-	-
Male	10.9	5.6	17.0	22.8	17.1	5.6
Naryn	8.6	16.3	3.7	19.6	19.3	-
Female	7.8	-	-	-	-	-
Male	9.6	37.7	8.7	45.2	43.4	-
Osh	-	-	2.6	-	6.8	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	6.5	-	16.7	-
Talas	5.5	10.4	10.0	-	5.1	4.9
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	11.9	22.6	21.7	-	11.3	10.5

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Chui	4.8	4.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	-
Female	-	9.6	6.1	-	-	-
Male	9.8	-	-	6.3	6.6	-
Bishkek city	7.2	1.7	1.7	3.3	2.2	2.1
Female	-	-	-	1.1	-	1.0
Male	14.5	3.4	3.5	5.7	4.5	3.3
Osh city	7.9	5.2	2.5	2.5	7.7	2.6
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	15.0	10.4	4.9	5.1	16.1	5.6

8.9.1.1. Direct contribution of tourism to GDP as a proportion of total GDP (percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Proportion of GDP from tourism	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.0

The gross contribution to GDP of the tourism sector in 2018, according to preliminary estimates, was 28.7 billion som, or 5 per cent of GDP, which equals that in the previous year.

The volume of gross output of tourism includes income received from transportation of tourists, turnover of restaurants, bars, canteens and other enterprises for the supply of pre-prepared food, sales of goods in the field of tourism (gross income or trade margins), tourism and excursions, Spa and wellness services, hotel services and the production of goods for tourism.

8.10.1. Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults in the Kyrgyz Republic

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	5.7	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6
b) Automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	7.6	25.3	30.8	31.9	34.2	37.7
Total number of commercial bank branches	211	293	314	324	319	321
Total number of automated teller machines	280	998	1 236	1 300	1 413	1 583
Permanent adult population aged 16 and over, persons	3 706 274	3 945 858	4 011 583	4 076 287	4 137 228	4 201 038

Figures from the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic



The availability of financial services and their use is an integral part of modern society. Services include savings, insurance, cash payments and transfers, and loans allow people to manage their lives, plan and pay expenses, grow their businesses, and improve their overall wellbeing. As banks remain one of the key institutions for accessing formal financial services, the availability of an accessible banking infrastructure is an important starting point for accessing and therefore using financial services. Bank branches are supplemented by other important access points, such as ATMs, which offer financial services in remote locations.



BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

Facts and figures from the Kyrgyz Republic

NSC figures for 2018

PASSENGER JOURNEYS

731.6 million people

of whom

91.0%

travel
on buses
and minibuses



The proportion
employed
in manufacturing

12.0%



92.4%

of freight
is carried
by road



1.7%

of the gross
added value
of industry

POPULATION LIVING IN AREAS COVERED BY



mobile phone
networks



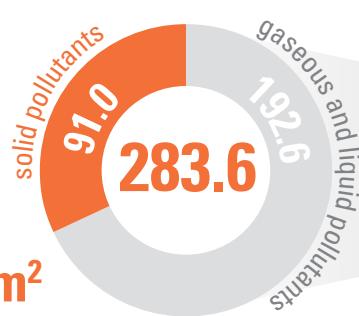
high speed
internet



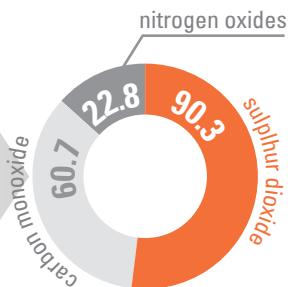
AT THE SAME TIME AS REDUCTION OF EMISSIONS OF SOLID POLLUTANTS INTO THE ATMOSPHERE

there has been
a growth
of emissions
of gaseous
and liquid
pollutants

kg per 1 km²



OF WHICH





GOAL 9.

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

Investment in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy, information and communication technologies – is essential for achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries. It has long been recognized that infrastructure investment is necessary to ensure productivity and income growth, as well as to improve the delivery of health and education services.

The main driver of economic development, employment and social stability is the manufacturing industry. However, the volume of notional net manufacturing output per capita in highly developed countries is US\$4,500, and in the least developed countries about US\$100. At the current rate of growth and urbanization, there is a need for additional investment in building sustainable infrastructure that will enable cities to respond more effectively to climate change, and that can contribute to economic growth and social stability. Support for countries in need of financial, technological and technical resources is encouraged not only from state budgets and official development assistance but also from private sources. Despite steady improvements in industrial production and employment, new investment will be required to build the necessary infrastructure in the least developed countries and double the share of industry in GDP by 2030.

Targets:

- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per one million people and public and private research and development spending.
- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
- 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.





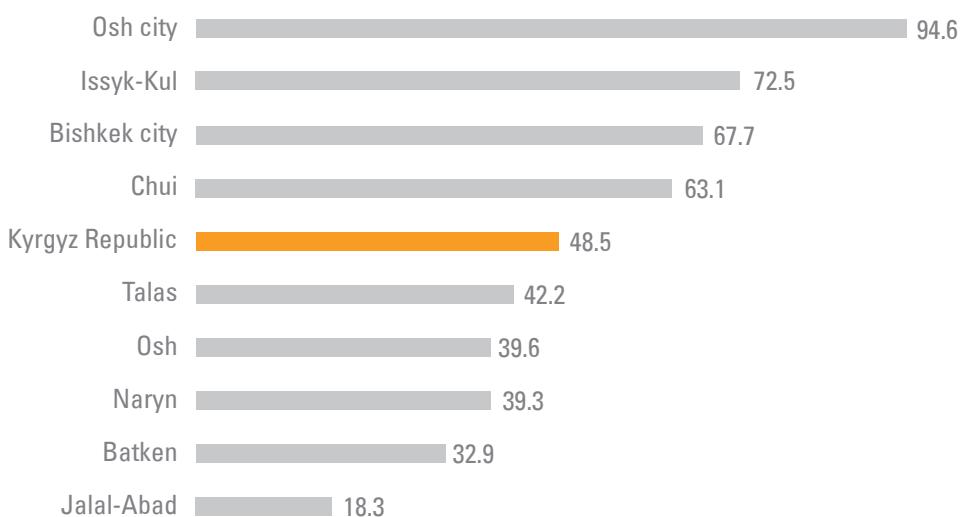
9.1.2. Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Transportation of passengers by all types of transport (million people)	532.9	638.6	653.1	682.2	709.9	731.6
Railway	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bus	492.6	596.1	604.1	627.3	649.7	664.5
Trolleybus	24.6	20.1	23.3	25.9	29.3	33.1
Taxi	14.5	20.9	24.2	27.6	29.2	32.4
Air	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4
Transportation of goods by all types of transport (million tons)	36.9	28.9	29.7	31.2	31.9	33.0
Railway	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.3
Road transport	35.6	27.2	28.2	29.3	29.8	30.5
Pipeline transport	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Water transport (thousand tons)	16.0	15.0	12.2	2.6	-	-
Air transport (thousand tons)	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0

In order to promote economic development and improve public wellbeing, a high-quality, reliable and sustainable regional and international infrastructure is needed. Development of international infrastructure is necessary for passenger and freight transport carried out by member states. The growth in passenger and freight traffic shows the sustainable development of infrastructure taking place in the member states, along with the ultimate socio-economic benefits. Air transport is particularly important, not only for its economic benefits but also because it is one of the few modes of transport that can be relied upon during emergencies and disease outbreaks to provide timely access for affected people to food, medicines, medical personnel, vaccines and other essential supplies.

There is an annual growth in passenger traffic. In 2018, about 732 million people were transported by all modes of transport, of whom almost 91 per cent were transported by buses. Of the total volume of cargo transportation, more than 92 per cent is accounted for by road transport.

Figure 15. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, by territory (percentage)





9.2.2. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, by sex and territory (percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	7.8	6.9	7.4	7.6	10.1	12.0
<i>Sex</i>						
Female	9.3	8.9	8.4	9.1	11.3	12.5
Male	6.7	5.6	6.7	6.7	9.3	11.7
<i>Region</i>						
Batken	6.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	4.5	6.9
Jalal-Abad	3.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	8.9	15.3
Issyk-Kul	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.3	6.4	8.2
Naryn	2.4	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.3	3.9
Osh	6.3 ¹¹	2.8	3.4	3.3	4.7	6.7
Talas	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.6	3.8
Chui	14.3	13.7	15.1	16.0	21.6	21.4
Bishkek city	14.5	13.5	14.8	15.4	16.1	16.4
Osh city	...	7.8	5.1	5.1	7.6	8.5

The indicator of manufacturing employment reflects the contribution of production to job creation. In developing countries, it reveals the ability of production to absorb the surplus labour force from agriculture and other traditional sectors into productive labour with higher wages. In industrialized countries, innovation and technology have been the main drivers of product improvement, especially in manufacturing, but at the same time the focus has shifted to reducing the workforce as part of cost-cutting measures. Structural changes contribute to the development of capital-intensive industries, and consequently the share of production in total employment may decrease.

In 2018, the proportion of people employed in manufacturing industry in Kyrgyzstan was 12 per cent, 1.5 times higher than 2010. In recent years, the largest proportions of people employed in manufacturing were registered in the Chui and Jalal-Abad regions, as well as in the cities of Bishkek and Osh.

Over the years, the share of small businesses in total industrial output has fluctuated between 1.6 per cent and 1.7 per cent.

9.3.1. Proportion of small-scale industries in total industrial value added (percentage to total volume)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Proportion of small-scale enterprises in total industrial value added	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7

A small business is one of the most important elements of the market structure. Creating a small business is a necessary condition for creating a competitive environment, creating new jobs, and saturating the market with goods and services. Small enterprises are more able to respond quickly to changes in market conditions, diversify production, and implement innovative activities.

¹¹ Including Osh city.





9.4.1.1. Volume of pollutants coming from stationary sources per 1 km² (kilograms)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	302.6	304.9	264.3	248.2	283.6
including:					
solid pollutants	112.7	121.8	101.3	126.1	91.0
gaseous and liquid pollutants	189.9	183.1	163.0	122.1	192.6
of these:					
sulphur dioxide	92.3	95.4	80.6	39.0	90.3
monoxide	61.5	49.9	47.1	47.1	60.7
oxide	21.2	20.0	21.8	19.5	22.8

In 2018, along with a decrease in air emissions of solid pollutants there was an increase in emissions of gaseous and liquid pollutants.

9.5.2. Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants (persons)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	360	511	572	563	524	555

Research and development (R&D) includes creative and systematic work undertaken to increase knowledge of humanity, culture and society, and to develop new applications for available knowledge. Research professionals are directly involved in the creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, as well as the management of these activities.

In 2018, the number of research specialists engaged in research and development was 1.5 times higher than in 2010.

9.c.1. Proportion of population covered by mobile network, by technology (percentage)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2G	97.7	97.8	99.0	99.1	99.2
3G	57.0	59.0	60.0	75.0	88.0
4G	0.5	1.6	40.0	50.0	70.0

Figures from the State Committee on Information and Telecommunications Technology of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The percentage of the population covered by the mobile cellular network can be considered as a minimum indicator of the population's access to ICT, as the cellular network allows people to subscribe to mobile cellular services and use them for communication. Over the past decade, mobile cellular networks have expanded rapidly and helped to overcome existing simple infrastructure barriers. In the past, rural areas faced communication problems because the fixed telephone network was often limited to urban and populated areas.

The ICT indicator is the proportion of the population who are covered by the mobile network and live within the range of the mobile cellular signal, regardless of whether they are owners or users of mobile phones.

Almost the entire population of the country (99.2 per cent) live in areas covered by mobile networks. At the same time, only 70 per cent of the population has access to high-speed Internet (4G).



REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Facts and figures from the Kyrgyz Republic

NSC figures for 2018

THE GROWTH IN AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOME

of the least affluent 40% of the population

was **110%**
2.6%
which is

lower than the average
for the entire population



12%

of the population

had incomes
of less than

50%

of median
income

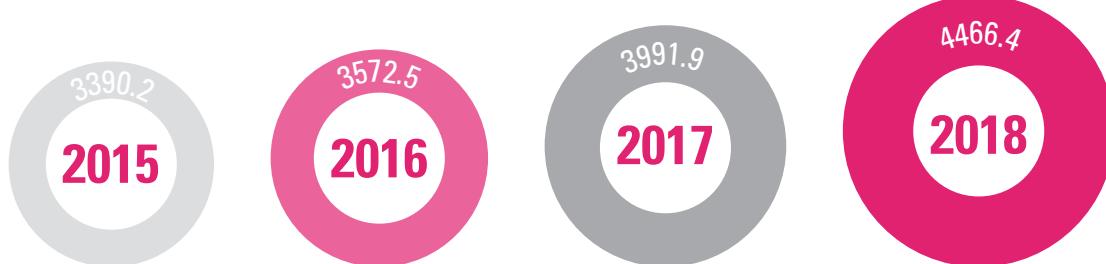


8%

of girls and women
aged 15-49 faced
**DISCRIMINATION
OR HARASSMENT**
on grounds forbidden
by international law

MEDIAN INCOME

of the population, in soms per month per capita





GOAL 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

The international community has done much to lift people out of poverty. The most vulnerable states – the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states – are continuing to take measures to reduce poverty. However, the problem of inequality still persists: there are large differences in the level of access to medical and educational services.

While the income gap between countries appears to have narrowed, the problem of inequality within countries has worsened. There is a growing perception that economic growth alone cannot reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and based on all three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

To reduce inequality, a policy based on the principles of universality, but taking into account the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups, is recommended. In this regard, it is still necessary to strengthen the role of developing countries in the forums of international economic and financial institutions. In addition, remittances can be of vital importance to the families and communities of international migrant workers in their countries of origin, but the high cost of transferring these funds continues to reduce their real benefits.

Targets:

- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.
- 10.6 Ensure there is an enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
- 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.
- 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular to least developed countries,



African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

10.1.1. Growth rates of average income per capita, income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (*percentage of previous year*)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Growth rates of income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population	106.2	123.7	102.2	106.2	113.0	110.0
Growth rate of income per capita of the total population	107.9	121.2	103.0	104.5	111.3	112.6

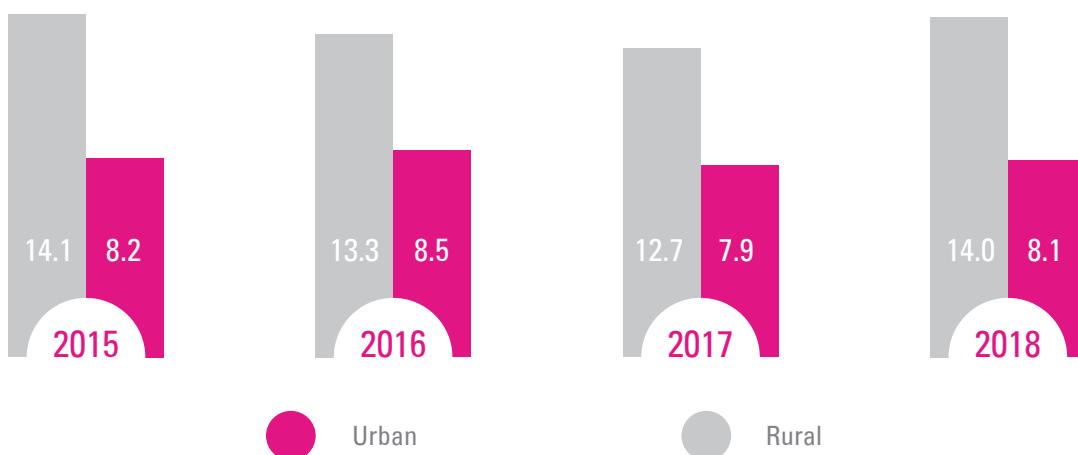
Figures from KIHS.

Improving overall well-being requires both economic growth and equity. Promoting shared prosperity is defined as stimulating income growth in the bottom 40 per cent of wealth distribution in each country and is measured by calculating average annual growth in average real income per capita. Choosing the bottom 40 per cent as the target population is one of the practical trade-offs. The bottom 40 per cent varies across countries depending on the distribution of wealth, and can change over time within a country. Since the improving of general welfare is country-specific goal, there is no globally defined numerical goal.

The growth rate of total wealth of the poorest 40 per cent is calculated as the average annual growth rate of real per capita income of the bottom 40 per cent of the country's income distribution, based on household surveys over a period of approximately five years. The average national growth rate of aggregate wealth is calculated as the average annual growth rate of real income per capita based on household surveys.

In recent years, the average per capita income of the least well-off 40 per cent of the country's population has been growing. At the same time, the growth in average per capita income of the least well-off 40 per cent of the population in 2018 was 110 per cent, 2.6 per cent lower than the average for the entire population.

Figure 16. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income (*percentage*)





10.2.1. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age and sex (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Median value, som per month per capita	3 390.2	3 572.5	3 991.9	4 466.4
Percentage of population with consumption below 50% of the median value	12.0	11.6	11.0	11.9
Area				
Urban	8.2	8.5	7.9	8.1
Rural	14.1	13.3	12.7	14.0
Sex				
Female	11.7	11.4	10.9	11.8
Male	12.3	11.9	11.2	12.0
Age				
Children aged 0-17	19.5	17.6	17.4	18.5
Young people aged 14-28	12.1	12.5	11.4	13.5
Working age population (women and girls aged 16-57 and men and boys aged 16-62)	12.3	12.6	11.7	12.2
Population older than working age (women 58 years and over, men 63 years and over)	7.8	7.8	7.5	8.4

Figures from KIHS.

The indicator is a measure of relative poverty and income inequality in a country. This indicator and similar relative measures are commonly used to measure poverty in rich countries, and have also increasingly been used as an additional measure of inequality and poverty in low-and middle income countries.

As in the case of absolute poverty, the country has a higher level of relative poverty in rural areas, as well as among children aged 0-17 years.

10.3.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (percentage)

	2018
Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have experienced discrimination or harassment on any basis in the last 12 months	7.7
Area	
Urban	7.9
Rural	7.6
Age	
15-19	6.5
15-17	5.7
18-19	8.3
20-24	9.1
25-29	7.1
30-34	8.8
35-39	8.7
40-44	6.4
45-49	7.0

	2018
Educational attainment	
None / pre-school / primary	...
Lower secondary	14.0
Upper secondary	5.9
Vocational primary/secondary	6.9
Higher	8.2
Functional difficulties (age: 18-49 years)	
Yes	20.7
No	7.6
Wealth index quintile	
Poorest	6.0
Second	6.7
Middle	9.7
Fourth	7.1
Richest	8.8
Region	
Batken	0.4
Jalal-Abad	7.3
Issyk-Kul	1.7
Naryn	2.8
Osh	6.5
Talas	5.0
Chui	16.6
Bishkek city	8.7
Osh city	7.0

Figures from MICS.

Discrimination can hinder people's fair and equal access to opportunities and services. When conducting MICS 2018, the following criteria were included as grounds of discrimination: ethnicity/immigration, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion/beliefs, disability, or any other characteristic.

About 8 per cent of women experienced discrimination or harassment on grounds prohibited by international law.

10.4.1. Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers¹² (percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Proportion of GDP in wages	29.6	26.8	27.0	28.4	26.8	29.4

The labour force share of GDP is the total wage of workers, expressed as a percentage of GDP, which is a measure of total production. The indicator contains information on the relative share of products paid as compensation to employees, compared with the share paid to capital in the production process.

Remuneration is recorded on an accrual basis; that is it is measured as the amount of remuneration in cash or in kind that the employee has the right to receive from the employer for work performed for the relevant period, regardless of whether it is paid for in advance, simultaneously or after completion of work.

¹² The labour force share of GDP, including wages and social protection transfers





NSC figures for 2018

POPULATION**5.4**

2010

**6.4**

2018

a third
of the population

2.2 million
people
live
in urban areas

49% of the population
aged 15 years and older



73% of solid household
waste
comes from the
cities of Bishkek and Osh
and Chui region



every person
creates

**171.4 kg**of solid waste
every year**GREEN AREAS IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS** (*hectares per 1,000 inhabitants*)**Kyrgyz Republic****1.7**

0.8 Talas

0.9 Jalal-Abad

0.2 Batken

4.7

Bishkek city

2.1

Chui

0.4

Issyk-Kul

1.9

Naryn

3.6

Osh city

0.5

Osh



GOAL 11:

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Cities are centres of intellectual activity, trade, culture, science, productive labour, social development and much more. In terms of positive development, cities allow people to progress socially and economically. To meet the challenges of urbanization, effective urban planning and management must be implemented.

But alongside the process of managing the urban economy with an emphasis on creating jobs and prosperity without depletion of land and resources, there are a number of problems. Common urban problems include overpopulation, lack of funds to provide basic services, lack of adequate housing and infrastructure degradation.

The challenges that cities face can be addressed as they progress through development and growth by making more efficient use of resources and reducing environmental pollution and poverty. The future we want for all involves cities with opportunities, access to basic services, adequate energy, housing, transportation, and more.

Targets:

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, and improve road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plan towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
- 11.c Support the least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.





**Figure 17. Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport
(percentage of population aged 15 and over)**

Osh city	94.6
Issyk-Kul	72.5
Bishkek city	67.7
Chui	63.1
Kyrgyz Republic	48.5
Talas	42.2
Osh	39.6
Naryn	39.3
Batken	32.9
Jalal-Abad	18.3

**11.2.1. Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport
(percentage of population aged 15 and over)**

	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	48.5
<i>Area</i>	
Urban	66.0
Rural	38.1
<i>Sex</i>	
Male	47.9
Female	49.0
<i>Age</i>	
Young people aged 15-28	48.4
Adult population of working age	48.9
Over working age	48.1
<i>Educational attainment</i>	
No schooling / pre-school / primary	48.2
Lower secondary	51.2
Upper secondary education	42.7
Vocational primary/secondary	55.4
Higher	56.0
<i>Region</i>	
Batken	32.9
Jalal-Abad	18.3
Issyk-Kul	72.5
Naryn	39.3
Osh	39.6
Talas	42.2
Chui	63.1
Bishkek city	67.7
Osh city	94.6

Figures from KIHS.

Goal 11





Only 49 per cent of the country's population aged 15 and older consider access to public transport convenient, as determined by the following criteria: the path to the stop, the interval of public transport, the state and comfort of public transport and if any officially recognized stop is located at a distance no more than 0.5 km from the house.

11.5.1. Number of deaths attributed to disasters (*persons*)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	158	62	53	47	141	18
Male	106	39	33	37	85	14
Female	52	23	20	10	56	4
Batken	15	3	1	9	-	-
Male	11	3	1	7	-	-
Female	4	-	-	2	-	-
Jalal-Abad	32	17	11	13	43	4
Male	21	11	5	9	29	4
Female	11	6	6	4	14	-
Issyk-Kul	15	25	6	2	6	2
Male	10	16	5	1	6	1
Female	5	9	1	1	-	1
Naryn	7	2	9	1	2	-
Male	4	2	6	1	2	-
Female	3	-	3	-	-	-
Osh	19	-	10	1	35	1
Male	12	-	7	1	17	1
Female	7	-	3	-	18	-
Talas	4	-	-	-	-	-
Male	3	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chui	46	13	15	14	55	10
Male	32	7	8	11	31	7
Female	14	6	7	3	24	3
Bishkek city	14	2	-	7	-	-
Male	9	-	-	7	-	-
Female	5	2	-	-	-	-
Osh city	6	-	1	-	-	1
Male	4	-	1	-	-	1
Female	2	-	-	-	-	-

Figures from MESKR.

The Kyrgyz Republic, due to its geographical location, is prone to numerous natural disasters. Serious geological, man-made and climate threats and problems of global climate change have a permanent negative impact on the population and economy of the country. The population and infrastructure are sensitive to disaster risk.

More than 80 large localities are classified as earthquake-prone because they are in the zone where earthquakes of 8 or more points on the Richter scale could occur. These localities are home to about 75 per cent of the country's population.





11.5.2. Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to national GDP

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	0.23	0.11	0.53	0.21	0.19	0.21
Batken	0.33	0.25	3.44	2.21	0.75	1.04
Jalal-Abad	1.15	0.07	0.17	0.44	0.20	0.11
Issyk-Kul	0.00	0.69	0.02	0.17	0.13	0.11
Naryn	1.65	0.04	0.21	0.16	0.09	0.01
Osh	0.20	0.00	4.30	0.05	0.70	0.03
Talas	0.30	0.01	0.06	0.52	0.09	0.00
Chui	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.23	0.01
Bishkek city	-	-	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.37
Osh city	-	-	0.62	0.00	0.20	-

Figures from MESKR.

11.6.1.1. Volume of solid waste disposed of (kilograms per person)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Solid waste disposed of per person	214.6	178.3	195.2	170.9	165.1	171.4

An increase in the intensity of waste generation per capita characterizes an absence of positive changes in social attitudes and production cycles and requires the adoption of additional social measures for the population, economic incentives for industry and strengthening of environmental controls by the state.

About 73 per cent of exported solid household waste in 2018 came from the cities of Bishkek and Osh and Chui region.

11.7.1.1a. Area of green spaces and tracts of land in residential areas (hectares per 1,000 people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Batken	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Jalal-Abad	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Issyk-Kul	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4
Naryn	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9
Osh	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Талаская область	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Chui	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Bishkek city	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.7
Osh city	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6

Green spaces are of great importance for environmental health and societal well-being. Green spaces modulate thermal and radiation conditions and create a microclimate that provides comfortable environmental conditions. Green spaces protect populated areas from dust, gases, wind and noise. In addition, they have been proven to improve mental well-being.

Green spaces mitigate the temperature regime of open spaces on summer days in two important ways. First, green spaces, when properly placed, protect the surfaces of walls, soil and artificial coverings from direct solar radiation. Second, green cover, because of significant reflection of



sunlight and large evaporation of moisture, does not reach as high temperatures as open soil, artificial coverings and stone walls.

On average, there are 1.7 hectares of green space per 1,000 people in the country. While the level is stable in most of the country, in Bishkek city and Issyk-Kul region it has been falling.

As a result, in industrial districts of Bishkek in 2018, the proportion of cases (based on tests) exceeding the maximum permissible concentration (MPC) of nitrogen dioxide increased to 61 per cent.





Kyrgyzstan is the only country in Central Asia with **water resources** that are almost entirely formed on its own territory

Huge amounts of water resources are concentrated



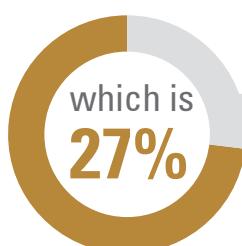
in 6,580 glaciers



billion m³

WATER LOSSES

during transportation

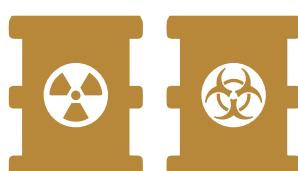


2,085.2
million m³

OF THE TOTAL
INTAKE

Total intake **7,758.0** million m³

92 sites



contain toxic and radioactive waste from mining production, with a total volume of

307.12
million m³

there are



of waste rock and substandard ore



2 billion tons

OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE





GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Sustainable consumption and production involve promoting resource and energy efficiency; building sustainable infrastructure; providing access to basic social services; and providing green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. The implementation of such a programme will help overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, increase economic competitiveness and reduce poverty.

Today, the rate of consumption of natural resources is growing, especially in East Asian countries. Many states face challenges connected with air, water and soil pollution.

Sustainable consumption and production aim to "do more and better with less", increasing the net benefits of economic activity to maintain the level of well-being by reducing resource use, reducing degradation and pollution throughout the life cycle, and at the same time improving the quality of life. This also requires a systematic approach and collaboration between supply chain participants – from the manufacturer to the end user. This involves engaging consumers through education and training initiatives on sustainable consumption and lifestyle issues; providing consumers with sufficient information through standardization and labelling; and organizing public procurement based on sustainability principles.

Targets:

- 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce the release of pollutants to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.





- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects those living in poverty.

Figure 18. Hazardous waste generated per capita (*first to third degree of hazard*), thousand tons

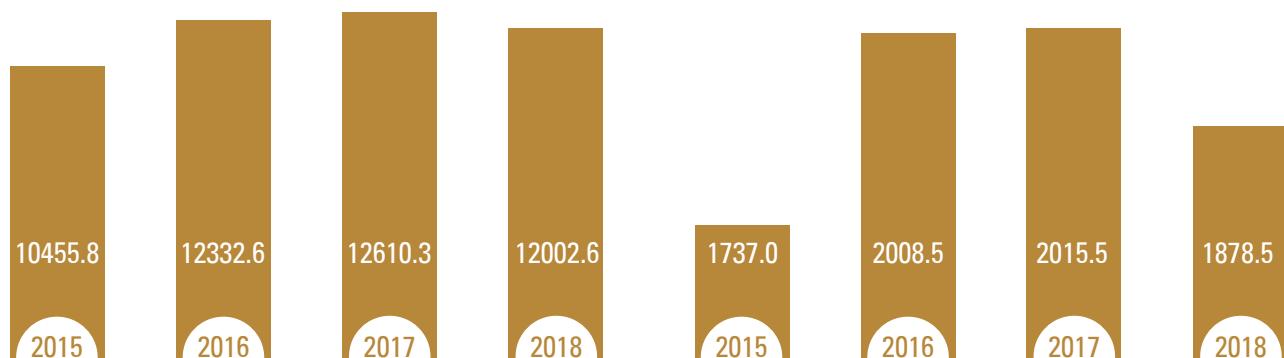
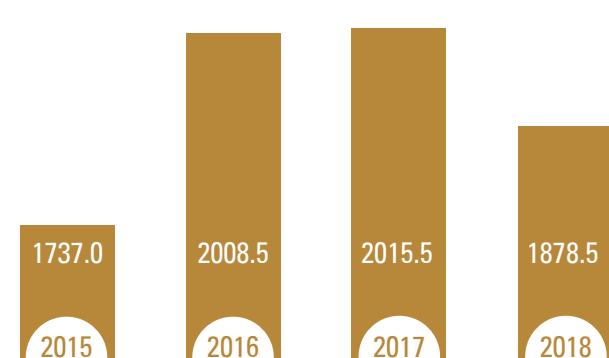


Figure 19. Hazardous waste generated per capita (*kilograms per person*)



12.4.2. Hazardous waste generated per capita

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Creation of hazardous waste (first to third degree of hazard), thousand tons	10 455.8	12 332.6	12 610.3	12 002.6
Creation of hazardous waste, kg / person	1 737.0	2 008.5	2 015.5	1 878.5

Creation of hazardous waste measures production and consumption of waste first to third degree of hazard, over a certain period per capita. Under the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Production and Consumption of Waste", all hazardous wastes are divided into classes according to the degree of harm they cause to humans and the environment. Production and consumption waste are divided into five hazard classes: first class substances are extremely dangerous; second class substances are high-threat, third-class substances are moderately hazardous, fourth grade substances are low-risk, and fifth grade substances are practically harmless.

In 2018, the Kyrgyz Republic generated 1.9 tons of hazardous waste per capita. The most significant volume of hazardous waste was found in Issyk-Kul region.



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Facts and figures from the Kyrgyz Republic

NSC, MESKR and SAEFGKRR figures for 2018

In May 2000

the Kyrgyz Republic ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



more than 5,000

sites vulnerable to landslides



more than 80

LARGE SETTLEMENTS



are located in zones that could suffer earthquakes

of **8 or more** points on the Richter scale

These locations, considered at seismic risk, are home to



75%

of the population

321 people died **in the last five years** from natural disasters

from natural disasters

600

localities are affected by LANDSLIDE PROCESSES to varying degrees

Up to 10,000

homes are located



IN POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS ZONES

THE COUNTRY HAS ABOUT

3,900

mudflow basins

200

high-altitude lakes with a high probability of breaking through settlements in the risk zone

300

Between 2014 and 2018

1,092

emergencies of various types

were reported in the country



THE MATERIAL DAMAGE

from emergencies amounted to

6 billion som





GOAL 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Climate change, driven by economic growth and population growth, has a broad impact on people and on natural systems in every country on every continent. As the air and ocean temperatures have increased, the amount of snow and ice has decreased, and the sea levels have risen. According to available forecasts, the earth's surface temperature will continue to increase during the 21st century.

As climate change has a significant impact on economic development, natural resources and the fight against poverty, overcoming this problem has become an integral part of achieving sustainable development. Developing low-cost and scalable solutions to climate change will prevent destabilization of the achievements of recent decades by climate change, and will enable countries to make a future transition to a low-carbon economy.

Targets:

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning systems.
- 13.A Implement the commitment undertaken by developed countries to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation, actions and transparency, and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through capitalization.
- 13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities.

There are more than 5,000 landslide-hazardous areas in the country. Six hundred localities are affected by landslide processes to varying degrees. Up to 10,000 residential buildings are located in potentially dangerous areas. There are about 3,900 mudflow basins in the country, 200 high-altitude lakes have a high probability of breaking through, and 300 localities are at risk. Of the eight types of slowly developing danger and threat, six occur on the territory of the country. This includes land degradation and forest diseases, rising temperatures, shifts in river flow, reductions in the area of glaciers, changes in biodiversity, and some indications of drought.



13.1.1. Number of deaths attributed to disasters, by sex and territory (persons)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	158	62	53	47	141	18
Male	106	39	33	37	85	14
Female	52	23	20	10	56	4
Batken	15	3	1	9	-	-
Male	11	3	1	7	-	-
Female	4	-	-	2	-	-
Jalal-Abad	32	17	11	13	43	4
Male	21	11	5	9	29	4
Female	11	6	6	4	14	-
Issyk-Kul	15	25	6	2	6	2
Male	10	16	5	1	6	1
Female	5	9	1	1	-	1
Naryn	7	2	9	1	2	-
Male	4	2	6	1	2	-
Female	3	-	3	-	-	-
Osh	19	-	10	1	35	1
Male	12	-	7	1	17	1
Female	7	-	3	-	18	-
Talas	4	-	-	-	-	-
Male	3	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chui	46	13	15	14	55	10
Male	32	7	8	11	31	7
Female	14	6	7	3	24	3
Bishkek city	14	2	-	7	-	-
Male	9	-	-	7	-	-
Female	5	2	-	-	-	-
Osh city	6	-	1	-	-	1
Male	4	-	1	-	-	1
Female	2	-	-	-	-	-

Figures from MESKR.

The Kyrgyz Republic, due to its geographical location, is prone to numerous natural disasters. Serious geological, man-made, climate threats and problems of global climate change are having a permanent negative impact on the population and economy of the country. The population and infrastructure are sensitive to disaster risk.

More than 80 large localities classified as earthquake-prone are located in zones that could suffer earthquakes of 8 or more points on the Richter scale. These locations are home to about 75 per cent of the country's population.

Between 2014 and 2018, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic recorded 1,092 emergencies of various types, in which 321 people died. Material damage from emergencies amounted to about 6 billion som.

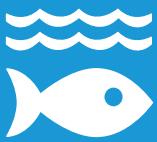




In descending order, the types of emergency registered are as follows: mudflows and floods, avalanches, major fires, strong winds, major road accidents, earthquakes, landslides, and flooding associated with rising ground water levels.

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 itself to following the main priorities of the Sendai Framework Programme for Disaster Risk Reduction, and adopted the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies for 2018-2030. The Implementation Plan for 2018-2022 was developed and approved by Government Resolution 58 of 29 January 2018.



GOAL 14:

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The world's oceans – their temperature, chemical processes, currents, and life – determine the action of global systems that make the Earth habitable for humanity. Rain and drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, most of our food, and even the oxygen in the air we breathe are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, the oceans and seas have been vital trade and cargo routes. Rational use of this most important global resource is the key to a sustainable future.

The increasing adverse effects of climate change (including ocean acidification), overfishing of commercial fish species and marine pollution threaten recent advances in the protection of the world's oceans.

Ocean acidification is closely related to changes in the carbonate content of water, which can lead to significant thinning of the shells and skeletons of many marine species (for example, reef-forming corals and shell-bearing shellfish). Research on the acidity of the marine environment in the open ocean and coastal areas around the world shows that current levels of acidity are often higher than pre-industrial levels.

Targets:

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.
- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.





14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.

TOTAL FOREST RESERVES

were

2.6 million hectares,

of which

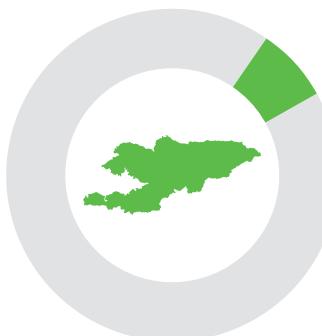
1.1 million hectares

are covered by forest

OR

5.6%

of the total area of the country

**7.4%**of the area
of the countrywas designated as
protected areasOF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
OF LAND AND FRESHWATER

ON THE TERRITORY OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC THERE ARE

**10** state nature
reservesabout **578,500** hectares**13** state
nature parksabout **724,000** hectares



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

Forests not only provide food security and shelter, but also play a key role in the fight against climate change, help preserve biological diversity, and are home to indigenous peoples.

Deforestation and desertification caused by human activities and climate change are serious obstacles to achieving sustainable development and have a negative impact on the lives and livelihoods of millions of people fighting poverty. Measures are being taken to manage forests and combat desertification.

Targets:

- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.
- 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.
- 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
- 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.
- 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
- 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.



15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

15.1.1.1. Forest area (as a proportion of total area of the country)

	2011
Kyrgyz Republic	5.6
Batken	9.8
Jalal-Abad	4.1
Issyk-Kul	3.2
Naryn	3.1
Osh	6.4
Talas	4.5
Chui	2.2

Based on the results of the National Forest Inventory in 2011.

Forests perform a number of functions that are vital to humanity, including providing goods (wood and non-wood forest products) and functions such as habitat for biodiversity, carbon capture, coastal protection, and soil and water conservation.

The total area of the forest reserves of the Kyrgyz Republic was 2.6 million hectares. Of this, 1.1 million hectares, or 5.6 per cent of the total area of the country, are covered by forest.

15.1.2. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas (percentage)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	6.0	6.0	7.3	7.4	7.4

The proportion of important land and freshwater biodiversity sites covered by protected areas refers to the percentage of the total area of the country that is made up of protected important land and freshwater biodiversity sites (i.e. that contribute significantly to biodiversity conservation).

In the Kyrgyz Republic, there is a tendency of increase in the proportion of protected areas of important biological diversity.

15.3.1.1. Arable land by reasons for non-use (at beginning of year, hectares)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	1,280,570	1,280,570	1,287,859	1,287,810	1,287,584
area of unused arable land	89,985	81,920	74,796	67,337	63,332
<i>Of these, because of:</i>					
salinization and waterlogging	4,958	3,840	3,288	3,103	2,792
lack of irrigation due to malfunction of the irrigation network	13,756	14,039	11,954	11,774	11,105
prone to natural disasters (landslides, mudslides)	394	352	1,035	1,539	512

About 5 per cent of the area of unused arable land is not cultivated because of salinization, waterlogging and exposure to natural disasters (landslides and mudslides).



15.7.1.1 Proportion of wild animals that are poached or illicitly trafficked (percentage of total species)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Mammals	15.4	12.1	14.3	9.9	9.9
Birds	3.7	3.7	2.2	2.7	2.5
Amphibians and reptiles	-	2.2	2.2	-	2.2

State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

15.a.1.1 Public expenditure on conservation (million som)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	665.9	810.1	934.5	921.5	962.4
<i>Including:</i>					
fight against environmental pollution	56.2	71.5	60.4	52.7	64.1
nature reserves and natural parks	93.3	114.1	145.8	131.7	136.5
animal protection	8.4	9.4	10.4	9.8	10.4
protection of plants	1.6	1.5	1.5	-	-
anti-epizootic measures	61.2	46.6	109.3	105.6	153.6
veterinary diagnostics	109.3	107.2	150.8	134.6	245.1
chemicalization, protection and quarantine of plants	42.5	60.1	88.8	85.9	132.2
other services for the protection of biodiversity and the protection landscape's	277.1	392.6	358.6	231.4	212.8
research and development	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.3	-
developments related to environmental protection	9.6	-	-	163.5	-
other services for the protection of the environment	-	-	2.6	-	7.7

In 2018, about 963 million som were allocated from the state budget for environmental protection. At the same time, the plurality of expenditure was directed to veterinary diagnostics (25.5 per cent) and protection of biodiversity and landscape protection (22.1 per cent).



PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

Facts and figures from the Kyrgyz Republic

NSC figures for 2018

THE BIRTHS OF
98.8% 

 Birth certificate
of children
**under the
age of 5**

were registered with
state authorities

58%
of the population
aged

15 and older



felt safe walking
alone in their
neighbourhoods
at night

67%

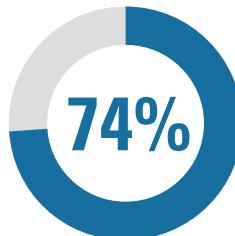


among men

45%

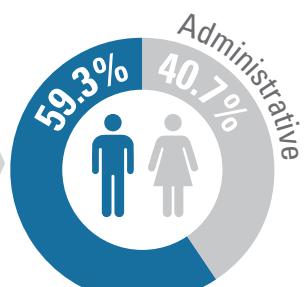
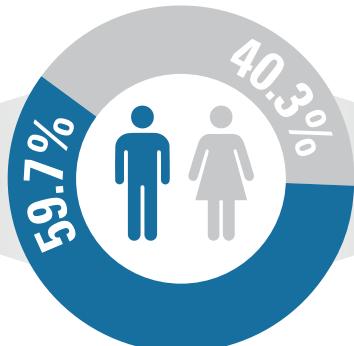
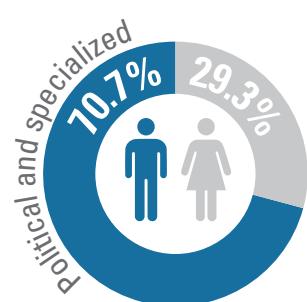


among women



THE PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WHO
HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO ANY
PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT
or psychological aggression
by their caregivers was

PUBLIC SECTOR WORKERS





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

Building peaceful and inclusive societies involves tackling murder, violence against children, human trafficking and sexual violence. Only by addressing these challenges is it possible to pave the way to ensuring access to justice for all and effectively creating accountable institutions at all levels.

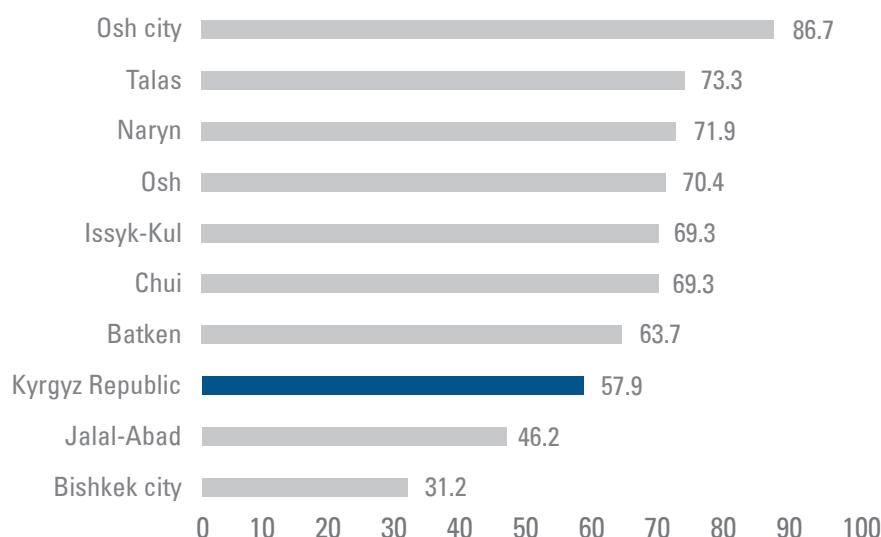
Although the number of cases of murder and human trafficking has decreased significantly over the past ten years, thousands of people are at risk of premeditated murder. Violations of children's rights as a result of aggression and sexual violence continue to occur in many countries of the world, as a result of impunity and lack of data, which seriously exacerbates the problem.

Targets:

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.



Figure 20. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (percentage)



0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

16.1.4. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (percentage)

		2018
Kyrgyz Republic		57.9
<i>Area</i>		
Urban		50.7
Rural		62.8
<i>Sex</i>		
Male		67.4
Female		44.7
<i>Age</i>		
Young people aged 15-28		56.6
Adult population of working age		59.4
Over working age		54.1
<i>Educational attainment</i>		
No education, pre-school or primary		58.8
Lower secondary		63.3
Upper secondary		57.7
Vocational primary/secondary		59.7
Higher		53.7
<i>Region</i>		
Batken		63.7
Jalal-Abad		46.2
Issyk-Kul		69.3
Naryn		71.9
Osh		70.4
Talas		73.3
Chui		69.3
Bishkek city		31.2
Osh city		86.7

Figures from KIHS.





This indicator refers to the percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who feel safe when walking alone in their area at night. The question evaluates the sense of fear of crime in a context outside the home and refers to the respondent's first-hand experience of this fear, limited to the area in question. It is important to understand that "fear of crime" is distinct from prevalence of crime and may even be largely independent of actual experience, as perception of crime and the resulting fear of it are mediated by a number of factors, such as awareness of crime, public discussion, the media, and personal circumstances. However, "fear of crime" itself is an important indicator, since a high level of fear can negatively affect well-being and lead to reduced public contacts, trust and activity, and thus become an obstacle to development.

About 58 per cent of the population aged 15 and older feel safe when walking alone in their areas at night. Among women, this figure is 45 per cent. In rural areas, the figure is 63 per cent, and in urban settlements 51 per cent. In Bishkek, only a third of the population feel safe walking down the street alone at night.

16.2.1. Proportion of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression, by their caregivers in the past month (percentage)

	2014	2018
Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who are subjected to any violent method of discipline	57.1	74.3
<i>Area</i>		
Urban	60.0	76.9
Rural	56.0	73.1
<i>Sex</i>		
Male	59.9	75.5
Female	54.4	73.0
<i>Age</i>		
1-2	45.5	55.3
3-4	67.1	71.2
5-9	61.9	79.4
10-14	52.7	78.8
<i>Child has functional difficulties (age: 2-14 years)</i>		
Yes	...	83.7
No	...	75.6
<i>Mother has functional difficulties (age: 18-49 years)</i>		
Yes	...	92.4
No	...	74.4
No information	...	69.8
<i>Wealth index quintile</i>		
Poorest	55.1	70.9
Second	58.1	70.6
Middle	54.7	73.1
Fourth	56.5	81.4
Richest	62.5	77.4
<i>Region</i>		
Batken	49.4	46.8
Jalal-Abad	42.9	65.5
Issyk-Kul	48.2	80.9
Naryn	58.0	74.0
Osh	57.8	74.4

	2014	2018
Talas	71.1	79.9
Chui	66.8	83.5
Bishkek city	70.3	80.5
Osh city	71.1	85.6

Figures from MICS.

Too often, children are raised using methods that involve physical force or verbal bullying to punish unwanted behaviour. Use of violent discipline against children is a violation of their rights. Physical discipline and psychological aggression tend to overlap and often occur together, exacerbating the short-term and long-term harm they cause. The consequences of violent discipline range from immediate impact to long-term damage that children carry into adulthood. Violent discipline is the most common and socially acceptable type of violence against children.

According to the MICS 2018 survey, psychological aggression includes actions such as shouting and yelling at a child, as well as insulting children with words such as "stupid" or "lazy" (70.0 per cent). Physical (or corporal) punishment is an action aimed at physical pain or discomfort, but not injury (47.5 per cent). Physical punishment is defined as shaking a child, hitting or slapping him/her on the hand/arm/leg, hitting him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, or slapping or smacking.

Seventy-four per cent of children aged 1-14 years are subjected to violent methods of discipline, and this proportion increases with the age of the child. About 84 per cent of children aged 2-14 years who have functional difficulties, and more than 92 per cent of children whose mothers have functional difficulties, are subjected to some form of forced discipline.

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)

	2018
Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have been victims of physical violence in the form of robbery and/or assault in the past 12 months and who have reported the latest robbery and / or assault to the police	29.5
<i>Area</i>	
Urban	38.4
Rural	22.4

Figures from MICS.

The percentage of women aged 15-49 who have been victims of physical violence in the form of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reported the latest robbery and/or assault to the police was 29.5 per cent. The percentage of women in urban settlements who reported physical violence or robbery is higher than that in rural areas.

16.7.1. Proportions of positions in state institutions¹³ (percentage)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
In political positions	3.1	4.4	4.5	1.6	1.3
Male	5.7	5.7	5.9	2.3	2.0
Female	2.6	2.5	2.6	0.5	0.4
In special positions	0.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6
Male	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7
Female	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.5

¹³ Excluding state bodies that provide defence, public order and security





	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
In administrative positions	96.0	93.4	92.8	95.8	96.1
Male	92.2	91.7	91.3	94.8	95.4
Female	95.7	95.8	95.1	97.1	97.2

The percentage of people employed in political, special and administrative positions in public institutions is calculated in relation to the number of civil servants in public administration.

16.9.1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (percentage)

	2018
Percentage of children under 5 years of age with birth certificates reported to be registered with civil (state) authorities	98.9
<i>Area</i>	
Urban	99.1
Rural	98.9
<i>Sex</i>	
Male	99.5
Female	98.4
<i>Age (months)</i>	
0-11	96.9
12-23	98.8
24-35	99.2
36-47	99.9
48-59	99.8
<i>Mother's educational attainment</i>	
None / pre-school / primary	(*)
Lower secondary	98.1
Upper secondary	98.8
Vocational primary/secondary	98.8
Higher	99.5
<i>Child has functional difficulties (age: 2-4 years)</i>	
Yes	(100.0)
No	99.6
<i>Mother has functional difficulties (age: 18-49 years)</i>	
Yes	97.7
No	98.9
No information	100.0
<i>Wealth index quintile</i>	
Poorest	99.0
Second	98.4
Middle	98.8
Fourth	99.1
Richest	99.6



	2018
<i>Region</i>	
Batken	99.7
Jalal-Abad	99.4
Issyk-Kul	99.8
Naryn	99.3
Osh	99.3
Talas	99.5
Chui	96.8
Bishkek city	99.2
Osh city	97.5

Figures from MICS.

Registration of a child's birth is the first step to ensuring that the child is recognized by law, protecting the child's rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.

Birth registration is performed in Kyrgyzstan by the state civil registration authority at the place of birth of the child or at the place of residence of the parents (one of the parents). The birth certificate record indicates the actual place of birth of the child or the name of the place where the child was found.

According to the MICS 2018, the proportion of children under the age of 5 whose births were registered with state authorities was 98.9 per cent.

16.b.1. Proportion of population 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)

	2018
<i>Area</i>	
Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have experienced discrimination or harassment in the past 12 months on grounds prohibited by international human rights law	7.7
<i>Area</i>	
Urban	7.9
Rural	7.6
<i>Age</i>	
15-19	6.5
15-17	5.7
18-19	8.3
20-24	9.1
25-29	7.1
30-34	8.8
35-39	8.7
40-44	6.4
45-49	7.0



		2018
<i>According to the level of education</i>		
None / pre-school / primary		(*)
Lower secondary		14.0
Upper secondary		5.9
Vocational primary/secondary		6.9
Higher		8.2
<i>Functional difficulties (age: 18-49 years)</i>		
Yes		20.7
No		7.6
<i>Wealth index quintile</i>		
Poorest		6.0
Second		6.7
Middle		9.7
Fourth		7.1
Richest		8.8
<i>Region</i>		
Batken		0.4
Jalal-Abad		7.3
Issyk-Kul		1.7
Naryn		2.8
Osh		6.5
Talas		5.0
Chui		16.6
Bishkek city		8.7
Osh city		7.0

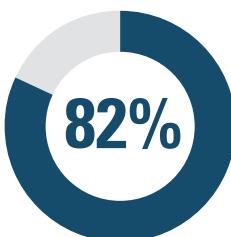
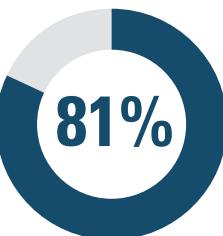
Figures from MICS.

Discrimination can hinder people's fair and equal access to opportunities and services. According to the MICS 2018, 8 per cent of women aged 15-49 have experienced discrimination or harassment in the past 12 months on grounds that are prohibited by international human rights standards.



NSC and SCITCKR figures for 2018

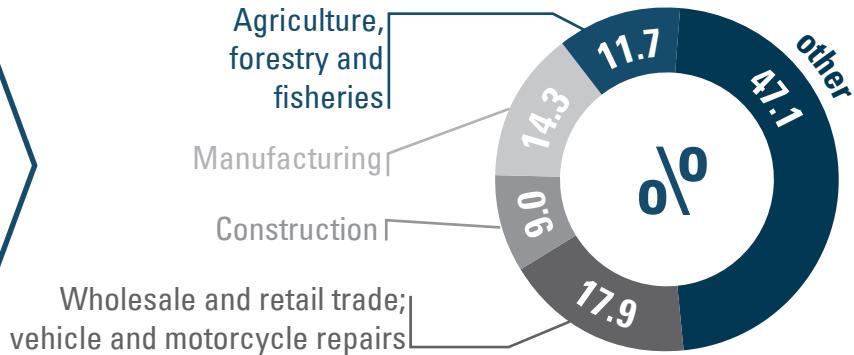
STATE BUDGETARY REVENUES were

151.6
billion somor
26.6%
of GDP
76.9%The main source
of budgetary funds
was taxesSTATIONARY SUBSCRIBER
OF BROADBAND INTERNETTHE GROUPS MOST LIKELY
TO BE INTERNET USERS AREyoung people aged
15-28 yearspeople with
higher educationThe proportion of the
population aged
15 years and older
who use the Internet**62.8%**

NSC and SCITCKR figures for 2018

MACROECONOMIC DASHBOARD

Of national GDP
the biggest proportion
more than **50%**
is from the
following sectors



IMPORTS
US\$ 5,291.9
million



EXPORTS
US\$ 1,836.8
million



In 2018, the volume of imports **exceeded**
the volume of exports by a **factor of 2.9**

EXTERNAL TRADE TURNOVER
in 2018 totalled

7.1 billion som

and grew in comparison
with 2017 by

13.9%

CONSUMER PRICE AND TARIFF INDEX (percentages, compared to previous year)**THE STATE BUDGET DEFICIT**

was
6.2 billion
som

**DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN 2018**

was **US\$ 851.7 million**
or **38.1%**
more than in 2017



GOAL 17:

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda is not possible without an inclusive partnership between governments, the private sector and civil society at the global, regional and local levels, based on principles and values, a shared vision and shared goals that serve the interests of humanity and the planet.

Targets:

Finance

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
- 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.
- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.
- 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and addressing the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for the least developed countries.

Technology

- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.
- 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
- 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

Capacity-building

- 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.





Trade

- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.
- 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.
- 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

- 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.
- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.
- 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Multi-stakeholder partnership

- 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.
- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Data, monitoring and accountability

- 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
- 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

17.1.1. Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (percentage)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenue, total	26.3	29.8	29.8	27.4	28.2	26.6
Tax income	17.9	20.6	19.7	19.7	19.5	20.5
Contributions/deductions on social needs	-	-	-	0.0	0.5	-
Official transfers received	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.6
Non-tax incomes	5.0	6.7	8.0	5.6	5.7	4.5
Income from the sale of non-financial assets	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

In 2018, state budgetary revenues (including proceeds from the sale of non-financial assets) were determined to be 151.6 billion som, or 26.6 per cent of GDP, and 29.8 per cent in 2014. Most of this income was tax revenues, which accounted for 20.5 per cent of GDP in 2018 (20.6 per cent in 2014).



17.1.2. Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

(percentage of total revenue)

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tax income	67.9	69.2	65.9	71.8	69.1	76.9

Tax revenues are the main source of replenishment of budget resources. The volume of tax revenues in 2018 was 116.6 billion som, 1.4 times higher than in 2014. At the same time, their share in the structure of revenues received by the budget in 2018 reached the maximum value over the past 10 years and amounted to 76.9 percent (in 2014- 69.2 percent).

17.6.2. Number of fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Subscriber connections with speeds between 256 Kbit/and 2 Mbit/s	105,680	46,408	27,317	27,428	12,521
Subscriber connections between 2 Mbit/s and 10 Mbit/s	65,345	59,374	91,834	101,786	73,099
Subscriber connections with speeds equal to or greater than 10 Mbit/s	14,032	105,739	117,068	128,799	154,572

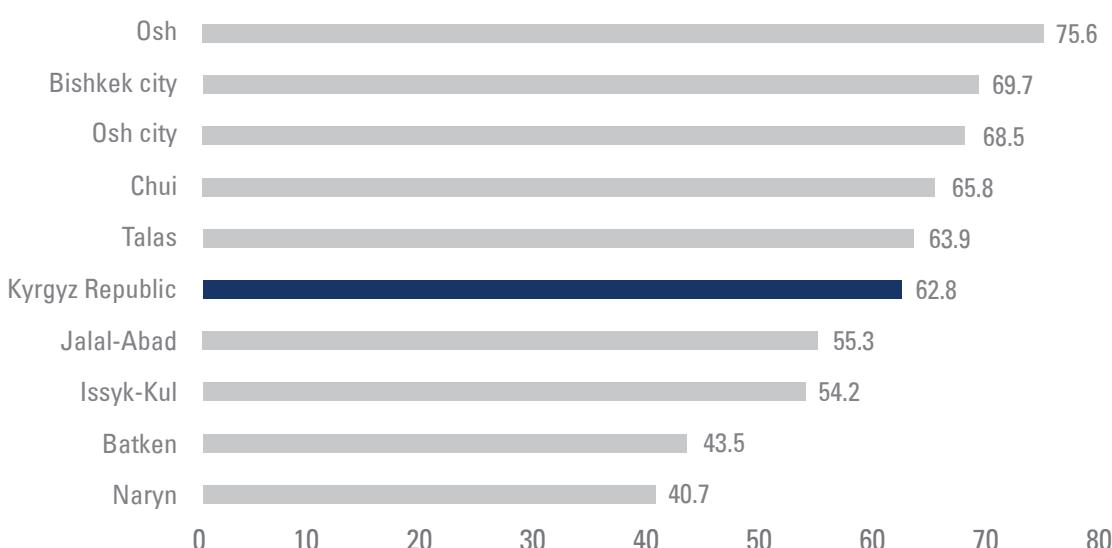
Figures from the State Committee on Information and Telecommunications Technology of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Internet has become an increasingly important tool for providing access to information, and can help to promote and expand regional and international cooperation in science and technology, innovation and access, and knowledge sharing. High-speed Internet access is essential for ensuring that Internet users have quality Internet access and can use the growing amount of Internet content, including user-generated content, services, and information.

In recent years, there has been a tendency of increase in the number of broadband Internet subscribers using faster Internet (equal to or more than 10 Mbit/s).

Figure 21. Proportion of individuals using the Internet

(percentage of population aged 15 years and older who used the Internet in the last 3 months from any device)





17.8.1. Proportion of individuals using the Internet

(percentage of population aged 15 years and older who used the Internet in the last 3 months from any device)

Kyrgyz Republic	62.8
Area	
Urban	67.1
Rural	60.2
Sex	
Male	63.7
Female	62.1
Age	
Young people aged 15-28	82.1
Adult population of working age (from 29 years)	63.1
Over working age	25.9
Educational attainment	
No schooling / pre-school / primary	47.9
Lower secondary	69.5
Upper secondary education	56.1
Vocational primary/secondary	61.9
Higher	81.1
Region	
Batken	43.5
Jalal-Abad	55.3
Issyk-Kul	54.2
Naryn	40.7
Osh	75.6
Talas	63.9
Chui	65.8
Bishkek city	69.7
Osh city	68.5

Figures from KIHS.

The percentage of the population using the Internet is defined as the percentage of people aged 15 and older who have used the Internet in the past three months.

In the Kyrgyz Republic as a whole, about 63 per cent those aged 15 and older use the Internet. In 2018, the largest proportions of Internet users are young people aged 15-28 years (82 per cent) and people with higher education (81 per cent).

APPENDIX



MATRIX OF AVAILABILITY OF GLOBAL AND NATIONAL SDG INDICATORS

№	Indicator	Existence	Sex	Area	Territory	Income	Educational attainment	Disability	Ethnicity		
										Global	National
1	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
2	1.1.1.a Extreme poverty rate (percentage of total population)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
3	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
4	1.2.1.1a Poverty rate among the employed population under the official poverty line	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	13.1 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	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
7	13.1.1e Official unemployment rate	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
8	13.1.1f Proportion of total population receiving disability pensions and benefits	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
9	13.1.1g Proportion of persons of pension age receiving pensions less than the minimum subsistence level	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
10	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
11	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
12	15.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
13	15.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
14	15.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

15	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
16	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
17	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Yes	No										
18	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	no, replaced by national 1.b.1.1	No										
19	1.b.1.1 Proportions of current government spending by sectors												
20	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	2.1.1.e Average per capita consumption of basic foodstuffs in relation to average physiological consumption standards	Yes	No										
22	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
23	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	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)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
26	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
27	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
28	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
29	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
30	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Yes	No										
31	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No



№	Indicator	Existence	Sex	Area	Territory	Income	Educational attainment	Disability	Ethnicity		
										No	No
32	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
33	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	No, replaced by national 2.c.1.b	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
34	2.c.1.1b Consumer price index for manufactured goods in Kyrgyzstan and by region	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
35	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
36	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
37	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
38	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
39	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
40	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
41	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
42	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
43	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
44	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
45	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
46	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	No, replaced by national 3.5.1.1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
47	3.5.1.1 Incidence of narcotic dependence per 100,000 population by sex and territory	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No



48	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	no, replaced by national 3.5.1.2	No								
49	3.5.2.1 Incidence of alcohol dependence per 100,000 population by sex and territory	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
50	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
51	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Yes	No	Yes							
52	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
53	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
54	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
55	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	no, replaced by national 3.9.1.1	No								
56	3.9.1.1 Mortality from toxic effects of carbon monoxide per 100,000 population	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
57	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)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
58	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
59	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
60	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
61	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
62	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
63	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No



№	Indicator	Existence	Sex	Area	Territory	Income	Educational attainment	Disability	Ethnicity			
										No	No	
64	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health preparedness					No	No	No	No	No	No	No
65	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
66	4.1.1.a Number of children and adolescents aged 7-17 years who did not start classes in educational institutions by reason, by gender					Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
67	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
68	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex					Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
69	4.2.2.1a Coverage of children with preschool education					Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
70	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex					no, replaced by national 4.3.1.1	No	No	No	No	No	No
71	4.3.1.1 Educational attainment of youth, by sex					Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
72	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
73	4.4.1.1a Number of students studying in field of ICT in the initial vocational, secondary vocational and higher vocational education system					Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
74	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated					No	No	No	No	No	No	No
75	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex					No	No	No	No	No	No	No



76	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	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
77	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
78	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	no, replaced by national 4.b.1.1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
79	4.b.1.1 Number of places provided to Kyrgyzstan for training personnel abroad at the expense of the host country under official intergovernmental and interstate treaties and agreements	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
80	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	No, replaced by national 4.c.1.1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
81	4.c.1.1 Proportion of certified teachers in educational institutions	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
82	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	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
83	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	No, replaced by national 5.2.1.1a & 5.2.1.1b	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
84	5.2.1.1a Number of women seeking assistance at health care facilities concerning domestic violence	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
85	5.2.1.1b Number of victims of domestic violence, by sex, age group, educational attainment and occupation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

Indicator	Existence	Sex	Area	Territory	Income	Educational attainment	Disability	Ethnicity					
									86	87	88	89	90
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Excluded	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	No, replaced by national 5.6.1.1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5.6.1.1 Proportion of married and sexually active and married women aged 15-49 years who were aware of modern methods of contraception	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5.b.1.1 Number of mobile phones per 100 households	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No



№	Indicator	Existence	Sex	Area	Territory	Income	Educational attainment	Disability	Ethnicity												
										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
116	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
117	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No											
118	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
119	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
120	7.2.1.1 Renewable energy share in total energy consumption	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
121	7.3.1.1 Energy intensity of GDP at current market prices	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
122	7.3.1.2 Electricity intensity of GDP	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
123	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
124	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	No, replaced by national 7.b.1.1a	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
125	7.b.1.a Foreign direct investment for the expansion of energy infrastructure and modernization of technology as proportion of total volume of direct foreign investment received	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
126	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
127	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No



128	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment, by sex	No, replaced by national 8.3.1.1 & 8.3.1.2	No										
129	8.3.1.1 Informal employment disaggregated by sex, age, urban/rural setting, and sectors of the economy, including agriculture	Yes	Yes	Yes	No								
130	8.3.1.2 Proportion of total employed population employed in small and medium enterprises	Yes	No										
131	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
132	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
133	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	No, replaced by national 8.5.1.1	Yes	No									
134	8.5.1.1 Average monthly earnings of women and men by occupation	Yes	Yes	No									
135	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No							
136	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Yes	Yes	Yes	No								
137	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
138	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No							
139	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
140	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	No, replaced by national 8.9.1.1	No										
141	8.9.1.1 Direct contribution of tourism to GDP as a proportion of total GDP	Yes	No										
142		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
143	8.9.2 Number of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	Yes	No										



№	Indicator	Existence	Sex	Area	Territory	Income	Educational attainment	Disability	Ethnicity		
										Yes	No
144	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
145	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	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
146	8.10.2.2 Financial indicators of insurance companies	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
147	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
148	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
149	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
150	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
151	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
152	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
153	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
154	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	No, replaced by national 9.4.1.1		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
155	9.4.1.1 Volume of pollutants emanating from stationary sources per 1 km ²	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
156	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
157	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
158	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
159	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
160	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network by technology	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
161	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No





№	Indicator	Existence	Sex	Area	Territory	Income	Educational attainment	Disability	Ethnicity												
										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
178	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
179	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
180	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
181	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	No, replaced by national 11.6.1.1 and 11.6.1.1a	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
182	11.6.1.1 Volume of solid waste disposed of	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
183	11.6.1.1a Disposal of municipal solid waste by households by type (rubbish chute; collection by truck, container; dumping on rubbish heaps; incineration; landfill)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
184	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
185	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	No, replaced by national 11.7.1.1a	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
186	11.7.1.1a Area of green space and tracts of land in settlements per 1,000 people per hectare	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
187	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No



188	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
189	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	Yes	No											
190	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
191	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
192	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Yes	No											
193	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
194	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
195	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
196	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	Yes	No											
197	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Yes	No											
198	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
199	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
200	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
201	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Yes	No											
202	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
203	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Yes	No											
204	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Indicator	Existence	Sex	Area	Territory	Income	Educational attainment	Disability	Ethnicity	Sustainable Development Goal Indicators						
									SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7
205	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
206	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	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
207	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)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
208	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
209	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	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
210	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
211	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small Island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
212	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
213	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
214	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
215	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
216	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No



217	14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
218	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
219	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
220	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
221	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
222	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	No, replaced by national 15.1.1.1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
223	15.1.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
224	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
225	15.1.2.1 Size of protected areas (national nature reserves and parks) out of the entire country's area	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
226	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
227	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	No, replaced by national 15.3.1.1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
228	15.3.1.1 Arable land by reasons for non-use	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
229	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
230	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
231	15.5.1 Red List Index	No, replaced by national 15.5.1.1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

№	Indicator	Existence	Area	Territory	Income	Educational attainment	Disability	Ethnicity	Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report								
									SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9
232	15.5.1.1 Proportion of all types of relevant species that are Red Book animals that are the object of poaching or illegal trafficking	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
233	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
234	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	No, replaced by national 15.7.1.1 15.7.1.2	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
235	15.7.1.1 Proportion of wild animals that are poached or illicitly trafficked	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
236	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	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
237	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
238	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
239	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	No, replaced by national 15.a.1.1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
240	15.a.1.1 Public expenditure on conservation	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
241	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	No, replaced by national 15.b.1.1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
242	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
243	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No



244	16.1.1.a Mortality from assault per 100,000 people, by sex and age	Yes	No	No	Yes	No							
245	16.1.1.4a Proportion of all recorded crimes committed in public places and on the streets	Yes	No	No	Yes	No							
246	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
247	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	No, replaced by national 16.1.3.1	No										
248	16.1.3.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years, in the last 12 months who have experienced physical violence: robbery or assault	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
249	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
250	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
251	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
252	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
253	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	Yes	No	Yes	No								
254	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
255	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
256	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	No, replaced by national 16.4.2.1	No										
257	16.4.2.1 Number of seized or surrendered arms	Yes	No										

№	Indicator	Existence	Sex	Area	Territory	Income	Educational attainment	Disability	Ethnicity	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
										No, replaced by national 16.5.1.a	No, replaced by national 16.5.1.b	No	No	No	No	No	No
258	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months									No, replaced by national 16.5.1.a	No, replaced by national 16.5.1.b	No	No	No	No	No	No
259	16.5.1.a "Personal views of the level of corruption in state executive bodies and local authorities" Index (based on the results for the second half of the year)									Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
260	16.5.1.b Number convicted for misconduct, including corruption and bribery									Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
261	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months									No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
262	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)									Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
263	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services									No, replaced by national 16.6.2.1.a	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
264	16.6.2.1a "Assessment of the activities of state bodies and local authorities" Index (based on the results for the second half of the year)									Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
265	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups									Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
266	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group									No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
267	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations									No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
268	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age									Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



269	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
270	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
271	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
272	16.b.1 Proportion of population 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	No,	replaced by national 16.b.1.1	No	No								
273	16.b.1.1 Percentage of women aged 15-49 reporting discrimination or harassment against themselves in the past 12 months on a basis that is prohibited by international human rights law	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
274	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
275	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
276	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
277	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	No,	replaced by national 17.3.1.1	No	No								
278	17.3.1.1 Foreign direct investment from abroad by type of economic activity	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No						
279	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
280	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
281	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
282	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
283	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
284	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No



№	Indicator	Existence	Sex	Area	Territory	Income	Educational attainment	Disability	Ethnicity		
										Yes	No
285	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Yes	Yes							Yes	No
286	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	No	No							No	No
287	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	No	No							No	No
288	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	No	No							No	No
289	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	No	No							No	No
290	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	No, replaced by national 17.13.1.1	No							No	No
291	17.13.1.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard		No							No	No
292	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	No	No							No	No
293	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	No	No							No	No
294	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	No	No							No	No
295	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships	No	No							No	No
296	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	No	No							No	No
297	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes	No							No	No
298	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	No	No							No	No



299	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
300	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Total number of indicators as of 1st of July 2020	159	56	36	80	22	24	10	13				
	Of which:												
	Global	102	42	29	55	20	19	8	13				
	National	57	14	7	25	2	5	2	0				



Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic

A Statistical Compendium

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