



STOCKHOLM+50

A HEALTHY PLANET FOR THE PROSPERITY OF ALL
– OUR RESPONSIBILITY, OUR OPPORTUNITY

 **NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS**

POSITION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

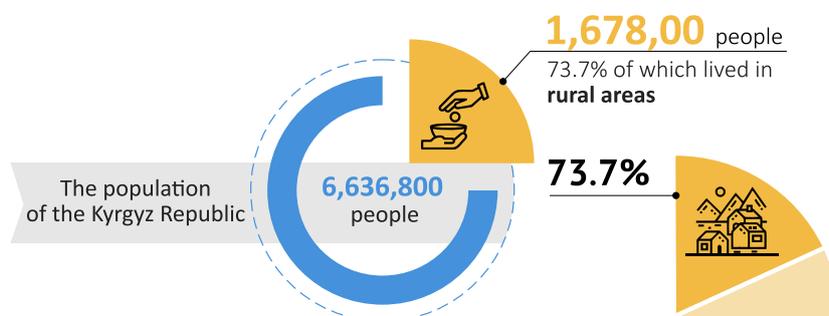
ON THE EVE OF THE MEETING “STOCKHOLM+50:
A HEALTHY PLANET FOR THE PROSPERITY OF ALL
– OUR RESPONSIBILITY, OUR OPPORTUNITY”

POSITION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

ON THE EVE OF THE MEETING «STOCKHOLM+50: A HEALTHY PLANET FOR THE PROSPERITY OF ALL – OUR RESPONSIBILITY, OUR OPPORTUNITY»

The Kyrgyz Republic is located almost in the center of the Eurasian continent, far from the oceans, with no access to major international transport and communications infrastructure.

The population of the Kyrgyz Republic is estimated at 6,636,800 people¹, of which, according to various estimates, between 300,000 and 1,000,000 citizens exist with their families in a labour emigration situation. In 2020 there were 1,678,000² people living below the poverty line, 73.7% of which lived in rural areas.



Agriculture is one of the leading sectors of the country's economy, both in terms of the amount of value added created and the number of people employed. The dependence of the population on natural resources remains high. Thus, more than half of the population of the country depends on grassland ecosystems (pastures), while about 1.2 million people depend on forest ecosystems. Economic growth in the Kyrgyz Republic generally has occurred through the exploitation of natural resources and commodities, and thus suffers from a lack of value addition. Natural capital is being lost and degraded.

At the same time, the Kyrgyz Republic is committed to implementing the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The quality and standard of living, the rights and duties of all people are at the center of government policy. The country's socio-economic development in recent years has been driven by complex political processes, and the challenges of climate change, financial crisis, and, of course, the COVID-19 pandemic. To restore economic and social stability after the COVID-19 pandemic, the Kyrgyz Republic adopted a package of priority measures that included elements of green recovery. In addition to measures of social support to the population and assistance to business entities, the action plans of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic covered important areas related to the mitigation and adaptation of climate change; the construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and irrigation systems; the creation of favourable conditions to attract investments and to

¹ <http://www.stat.kg/ru/opendata/category/39/>

² <http://www.stat.kg/ru/news/v-2020-godu-kazhdjy-jchetvertyj-zhitel-kyrgyzstana-prozhival-v-usloviyah-bednosti/>

promote projects for renewable energy sources (RES); the promotion of organic and ecological agricultural production and placing a focus on the development of green economy. Important strategic documents have been adopted such as the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040, the Climate Investment Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution of the Kyrgyz Republic (NDC), the Programme of Green Economy Development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2019-2023, etc.

The Stockholm+50 process is an opportunity for our country to assess progress and stimulate activities aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The process of developing the state position was accompanied by broad national consultations, including with the participation of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, the Cabinet of Ministers, state bodies, academic and business communities, representatives of the financial sector, women, youth and civil society representatives, as well as representatives of all seven regions of the country.

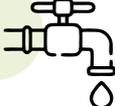
The national consultations were held in three areas:

LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE 1	LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE 2	LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE 3
Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all	Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19)	Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development, in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development

As a result of the consultations, a number of issues were identified to some extent by all the groups involved. These issues were as follows:

- 

Education, Awareness. The provision of highly professional personnel is the first priority for the management system, as well as for business and civil society. Without widespread public awareness of the goals, objectives and principles of sustainable development it is impossible to achieve sustainable and quality outcomes.
- 

Monitoring. The country is implementing a wide range of initiatives and projects on the various Sustainable Development Goals. However, to assess progress and plan further steps, systematic and quality monitoring is needed, involving stakeholders and presenting the results to the general public and decision makers.
- 

Infrastructure. To achieve sustainable results, it is necessary to rely on physical infrastructure that will provide reliable access to water for the population and reduce water losses, as well as reliable energy sources. Transport interchanges will ensure quality and uniform socio-economic development of regions, sewerage networks will ensure the prevention of environmental pollution, etc. For the Kyrgyz Republic, as a mountainous country, infrastructure is crucial to achieve sustainable development.





Inclusion. The importance of involvement and participation of all stakeholder groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, representatives of regions and local communities in decision making on sustainable green growth and development was noted. This will make it possible to develop solutions that take into account the needs and requirements of vulnerable groups and implement the principle of «leave no one behind» in practice.

LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE 1

REFLECTING ON THE URGENT NEED FOR ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE A HEALTHY PLANET AND PROSPERITY OF ALL

The Kyrgyz Republic, reaffirming its commitment to the goals of the global environmental agenda, is a party to 14 international treaties in the field of environmental protection. Since its independence, our country has tried to attract the attention of the international community to the problems of mountainous countries. At the Rio+20 Conference, the Kyrgyz Republic presented the «Mountain Initiative», which focuses on the recognition and support of developing mountainous countries. The triple planetary crisis, caused by loss of climate change, loss of natural resources, destruction of ecosystems and degradation of biodiversity and pollution disproportionately affects mountainous countries, and we face worsening consequences daily.

Therefore, the Kyrgyz Republic cannot stand aside and acts as an initiator of many regional and international processes to stop the destruction of the environment.

In 2021, the Kyrgyz Republic initiated the Resolution of the 75th session of the UN General Assembly «Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation — a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use».

On the initiative of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic Sadyr Japarov, the General Assembly declared the year 2022 as the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development. The country declared 2022 as the Year of Mountain Ecosystems Protection and Climate Sustainability.



2022 The Year of Mountain Ecosystems Protection and Climate Sustainability

The country is now facing the serious task of creating a modern management system that can effectively meet the challenges of our time.

The President signed the Decree «On Measures to Ensure Environmental Security and Climate Sustainability», which set the task of raising the status of the environmental authority, which was done. The Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision has been functioning since November last year, before that there was the State Committee on Ecology and Climate.

The NDC was developed and adopted by the Green Economy and Climate Coordinating Council,

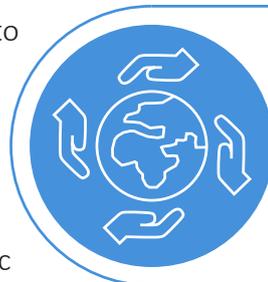


under which the country committed itself to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 16.63% by 2030, and with international assistance by 43.62%.

The Stockholm+50 process is an important moment for rethinking achievements and identifying a path to breakthrough. The Kyrgyz Republic has identified the following «hotspots» for action to maintain a healthy planet and prosperity of all:

Climate Change - Focus on Cohesion!

In the Kyrgyz Republic, rising temperatures are leading to more frequent and intense extreme events such as drought, unpredictable seasonal weather, and an increasing number of natural disasters such as landslides, mudslides and avalanches. The consequences result in loss of lives and livelihoods and negatively impact key sectors of the country's economy, including agriculture and energy, resulting in economic losses and poverty. Climate change is a major challenge to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.



In this context, we have the following objectives:

- Currently, the Kyrgyz Republic has begun work on the development of the National Adaptation Planning (NAP, under the Green Climate Fund project, with implementation by UNDP). However, the NAP does not cover all sectors identified in the NDC, thus it is necessary to expand coverage of sectors and pilot areas;
- Develop a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to assess progress towards the NDC;
- Develop available methods for assessing climate vulnerability for cities and settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic, including a study of the impact of changes on children's health and reproductive functions of women and men;
- Popularize climate change adaptation and greenhouse gas emission reduction practices for the population of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Adopt the «Strategic Priorities for Climate Change Learning» at the Green Economy and Climate Coordinating Council;
- Introduce agricultural insurance systems in areas of risky farming and transhumance;
- Strengthen work on the implementation of national environmental, organic standards and norms in the field of agricultural production, food safety and security;
- Develop laws to restrict hazardous industries, including the production and use of plastic and foam materials;
- Encourage the creation of enterprises for recycling and utilization of waste, and the introduction of low-waste and non-waste technologies;
- Ensure access to climate resources for local communities, including women and youth.

Conservation and rational use of water resources are the most important national goal of the 21st century.

Water, as a natural resource and a source of internal sustainability and well-being of the country, can be multiplied only in the context of protection of natural ecosystems and glaciers of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Kyrgyz Republic is the only country in Central Asia whose water resources are completely formed on its own territory; this is its hydrological peculiarity and advantage. However, a significant part of the withdrawn water is lost in use. During the period from 2006 to 2010, the average water loss during transportation was 23% of the water intake. According to the forecasts of scientists and according to different scenarios, our country can lose from 65-75% to 80-90% of glaciers by the end of the century, which will entail huge negative consequences for all sectors of society and will increase tensions between Central Asian countries.



In this context, we have the following objectives:

- Give a special protection status to glaciers, groundwater deposits and adjacent ecosystems (amend the Water Code, the Law on Protected Areas);
- Strengthen the monitoring and scientific work to study glaciers and groundwater, which provide the main drinking water supply of cities;
- Improve the efficiency of water resources management (basin principle of management, create daily regulation basins);
- Introduce technologies aimed at improving water accounting in the irrigation network, as well as new methods of water management and reducing the risk of corruption in this area, increase the transparency of irrigation water use;
- Introduce technologies to protect underground sources of drinking water from pollution;
- Ensure control of wastewater treatment plants in populated areas of the country, as well as in tourist sites and recreation areas, including the water area of Lake Issyk-Kul.

Preservation of natural mountain ecosystems is our way to sustainability.

The Kyrgyz Republic is a country where natural ecosystems are still preserved. They contribute to the maintenance and formation of climate in Central Asia, provide ecosystem services and are the richest source of genetic resources.

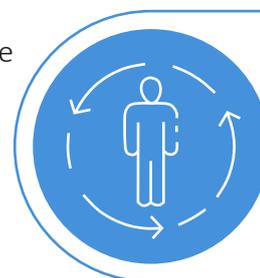


In this context, we have the following objectives:

- Pay special attention to the preservation of natural ecosystems and forests, take measures to maintain their proper ecological condition;
- Amend the Forest Code to recognize «forests» as ecosystems;
- Give the status of protected areas to natural forests of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Provide afforestation and agroforestry on marginal lands;

- Strengthen work to ensure the reproduction and accounting of living organisms and plants, regulate hunting, increase the area of protected areas;
- Introduce rotational use of pastures (conservation of degraded pastures) to reduce degradation and preserve ecosystems);
- Increase the participation of local communities, including women and youth, in pasture management and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity;
- Create seed banks to preserve genetic information;
- Promote adaptation and ecosystem approaches, including the application of traditional knowledge and practices to achieve nature-positive, carbon-neutral and pollution-free development;
- Encourage scientific research, including scientific tourism;
- Work with government and private sector to stimulate investment in environmental protection by creating financial solutions aimed at achieving national biodiversity conservation and development goals.

People are at the center of change! The center and the ultimate goal of the country's development becomes solely the human or social development. Therefore, both today and in the long term, the development of human capital will remain the absolute national priority of the Kyrgyz Republic.



In this context, we have the following objectives:

- Approve the Environmental Security Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Develop and approve plans for each region and cities of national importance to ensure environmental safety and climate sustainability;
- Integrate education for sustainable development into primary, secondary, and higher education systems;
- Disseminate knowledge among the public about the health risks associated with the use of household chemicals and pesticides, with particular attention to their impact on the health of rural children and women;
- Create safe and eco-comfortable cities: increase greening standards and ensure a sustainable dynamic increase in the area of green spaces in human settlements, including the creation and expansion of green belts around them, and introduce a “dashboard” of large cities into the statistical reporting system;
- Adopt the law «On the Protection of Green Spaces in Settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic»;
- Ensure the construction of landfills for the disposal of toxic waste;
- Strengthen state control over the quality and safety of consumer goods;
- Develop an online platform to post the facts of environmental violations detected by the public across the country for a prompt response of the authorized bodies;
- Strengthen the leadership and capacity of local communities, including women and youth, to participate in solving the problems of climate change, reducing the risks of natural disasters, strengthening peace and security, resilience to climate change.

ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE RECOVERY FROM THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC (COVID-19)

The COVID-19 pandemic has put enormous pressure on the social and economic development of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the consequences of these shocks are still being experienced by the population. Understanding the seriousness of the socio-economic crisis, the deepest in the last 25 years (causing an 8.6% decline in GDP), led to the provision of guarantees by the state to ensure the functioning of vital sectors—basic infrastructure, such as energy, telecommunications and food security facilities.

In accordance with the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Kyrgyz Republic prepared an Updated Nationally Determined Contribution of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2021. To restore economic and social stability after the COVID-19 pandemic the country adopted a package of priority measures, which included green recovery measures. The measures were not limited to social support of the population and assistance to business entities, but also included the most important areas related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change: construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and irrigation systems; creation of favourable conditions for attracting investments to promote renewable energy projects; promotion of organic and ecological agricultural production; and a focus on the development of green economy in general. Stimulating and regulating economic and fiscal incentives for the transition to a green economy and climate-resilient development are important elements of the country's green recovery.

To maintain and restore economic activity in the Kyrgyz Republic, the Stabilization Fund was created in order to mobilize financial resources, accumulate reserves for future generations and finance urgent measures, as well as to reduce exposure of the economy exposure of the economy to the impacts of unfavorable external factors.

In 2022, the new Tax Code was enacted, significantly reducing the tax burden on certain strategically important sectors of the economy, as well as introducing norms that encourage reduction of the shadow economy. In addition, norms to support the green economy and green technology are also included.

The President signed a number of decrees, including «On Measures to Ensure Environmental Safety and Climate Sustainability», one of the objectives of which was the introduction of low-waste and non-waste technology.

The Decree «On Measures to Develop the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Kyrgyz Republic» adopted in 2021 is aimed at developing agriculture, food and processing industry, the market of agricultural products, raw materials, food, increasing the export potential of the agro-industrial complex, and stimulating the agricultural sector as the basis for the food security of the country. The Decree provides for solving the problem of financing agriculture based on a cluster approach, increasing the availability of credit funds to farmers by doubling the number of borrowers within three years, reducing interest rates on loans received, attracting and placing credit funds with long periods of repayment.

In 2021, the «Programme to Support and Develop Women Entrepreneurship in the Kyrgyz Republic» was adopted, aimed at creating favourable conditions for investment, increasing access to financial resources for women entrepreneurs in the regions, creating conditions for training aspiring women in the basics of business and further increasing the number of women entrepreneurs.

The Kyrgyz Republic has identified three priority areas where it is necessary to take active actions for a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic:

Food security. In the Kyrgyz Republic, climate change poses increased risks to the agro-industrial sector and directly affects food security. The constant growth of the population (of which more than 25% are poor), together with the limited resources and capacities of the country, exacerbates the risks associated with the quality of nutrition of the population, availability, accessibility and safety of food. The share of the population consuming less than 2,100 kcal in 2020 is 45.3%, a figure that has decreased by only 0.3 percentage points over the past five years.

At the same time, women make up more than half of this category of the population. Malnutrition and dietary patterns lead to a persistently high proportion of pregnant women with anemia, currently accounting for 25.5% of all pregnant women.



25.5% of all pregnant women suffer from anemia



In the Kyrgyz Republic, the degree of land degradation has reached a critical level, and taking into account the consequences of climate change, there is practically no time left to change the situation. We believe that the highest priority actions for the country in the near future are as follows:

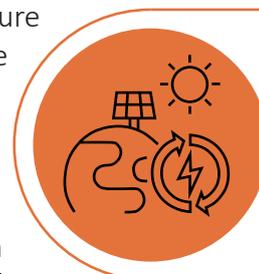
- Adopt a new Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, including the adoption of norms for more rational use of agricultural land;
- Introduce new technologies, including the use of the technology transfer mechanism, and the development of marginal lands, as well as slope and foothill lands;
- Change the culture of attitude toward land and water resources for their more sustainable and rational use;
- Spread sustainable agriculture (drip irrigation, natural fertilizers, organic food, innovation);
- Diversify agricultural production through the development of fish farming and shrub berry farming, which will reduce the load on pastures and improve the quality of nutrition of the population;
- Develop cluster agro-industrial production, taking into account the specialization of the regions of the country, including the organization of agro-clusters for the processing of milk, meat, walnuts, medicinal herbs, the production of fish, spinning



crops, wool and leather;

- Expand stable cattle breeding, fodder production (with the allocation of credit lines for women to organize this kind of business);
- Strengthen the capacity of local governments;
- Elaborate a programme for the comprehensive development of the foothills and the resettlement of the population from potentially hazardous areas (and natural disasters such as landslides and mudslides).

Energy security. An increase in the average annual temperature leads to melting of glaciers and a decrease in water potential. The energy security of the Kyrgyz Republic largely depends on water resources and affects the interests of neighboring countries.



Increasing access to affordable, safe energy for vulnerable populations, including rural women and children, plays an important role in their economic empowerment. Electricity is the only utility covering the entire territory of the Kyrgyz Republic and used by the population for lighting, heating and cooking. Emerging power outages have the most negative impact on rural women due to their increased burden of housework, caring for children and elderly family members.

Ensuring energy security is a critical challenge in the near term, and reducing related pressures will require a number of solutions, namely to:

- Develop renewable energy sources (RES), including equalization of legislative conditions for hydropower and alternative forms of energy;
- Encourage the development and widespread introduction of energy-efficient and energy-saving technical solutions, including in terms of improving the energy efficiency of buildings;
- Support local community initiatives, including women's groups and young people, to implement innovative technologies for energy conservation and the use of alternative energy sources.

Employment and vocational education. Employment is a key factor in improving the well-being of the population, including the most vulnerable groups—youth, women, people with disabilities, rural residents and others. Such sectors of the economy as tourism, catering, beauty, industry and others that provide services to society, and the revenues from which directly depend on the purchasing power of the population, have been most affected by the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. Medical and social workers, most of whom are women, are also in the vulnerable group. According to studies³, the spread of COVID-19 had a



³ The Impact of COVID-19 on Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic. Operational Gender Analysis as of 15 May 2020. <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/ru/48888-vliyanie-covid-19-na-polozhenie-zhenschin-i-muzhchin-v-kyrgyzskoy-respublike>

strong impact on business. Men were more likely to note the impact of COVID-19 on their business than women, but more women were directly impacted by business closures.

The recovery of economic activity after the pandemic, which requires active support from the state, gives us an opportunity to focus our efforts on creating new green jobs. Vocational education, as the basis for productive employment, must become more inclusive and focused on building a workforce committed to achieving sustainable development in the country.

In this context, we have the following objectives:

- Expand environmental awareness and education;
- Introduce the principles of **ESG** (Environment, Social, Governance)—sustainable development of commercial activity, which is built on the principles of responsible attitude to the environment (E - environment), high social responsibility (S- social) and high quality of corporate governance (G - governance);
- Develop small and medium-sized businesses, including in the field of trade and restaurant activities with the «zero waste» principle;
- Use the potential of digital technologies to ensure the transition to a circular economy and sustainable consumption and production;
- Support women’s entrepreneurship;
- Expand the potential for green job creation in sectors such as agriculture, energy, tourism, transportation, construction, IT industry, creative economy, manufacturing, and recycling;
- Actively implement science-based approaches in decision-making on the development of key sectors of the economy;
- Develop and implement a methodology for natural capital accounting.



LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE 3

ACCELERATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DECADE OF ACTION AND DELIVERY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Kyrgyz Republic is committed to the implementation of the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The objectives and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are included in the state policy and reflected in the National Development Strategy for 2018-2040, the National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026. The conceptual idea of the state policy is to ensure a high quality and decent standard of living for a person. The Kyrgyz Republic adheres to the global commitment to «leave no one behind», with a special emphasis and priority on the most vulnerable groups of the population.

In 2020, the Kyrgyz Republic submitted its first Voluntary National Review (VNR). The Kyrgyz

Republic's first VNR covered 16 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 14 «Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development» was not considered). The review covered the situation related to coronavirus infection (COVID-19) and the measures taken by the country in 2020 to combat the pandemic.

As part of the SDG monitoring and review process in 2019-2020, the National SDG Reporting Platform⁴ has been developed and launched, where data and metadata are displayed, graphical representation of indicators is provided and data can be downloaded in various formats.

The Kyrgyz Republic has identified ten top-priority SDGs for itself, where it is necessary to take immediate actions to achieve sustainable development. According to the results of the consultations, SDGs 2,4,6,7,13 have been classified as priority SDGs, and SDGs 5,9,11,15,17 as cross-cutting ones:



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

Ensuring food security and balanced nutrition of the population is one of the priorities of state policy. The quality, quantity and variety of foodstuffs consumed influence the level of well-being of the household. In order to organize the rational nutrition provided to schoolchildren, since 2013 the Government has been implementing a programme to optimize school meals. As an agrarian country, the Kyrgyz Republic is dependent on various factors that hinder the possibility of improved diets. Sharp increases in food and fuel prices in the global and regional markets lead to instability in food production and market prices of basic foodstuffs. Climate change has a negative impact on natural resources, especially agriculture, which is the main source of livelihood for most of the population. The highest priority actions for the country in the near future, in our opinion, include:

- Improving the availability, accessibility and safety of food for public consumption, taking into account gender and age;
- Stimulating agricultural production of basic foodstuffs, domestic production of which is insufficient (bread and bakery products, fruits and berries, sugar, vegetable oil, eggs) using existing agricultural financing instruments, including concessional lending;
- Strengthening climate-smart crop production and livestock breeding.



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

Quality education lays the foundation for improving people's living conditions and ensuring sustainable development. There is a high level of de facto literacy in the country, while there are problems with the functional literacy of schoolchildren. Household poverty, especially in rural areas, leads to early entry into the labour force and the accompanying difficulties in obtaining vocational

⁴ <https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/>

education. At the same time, vocational education lags behind the needs of the labour market. In this regard, the achievement of SDG 4 will require solving a number of issues, namely to:

- Ensure fair, equal access to gender-sensitive education;
- Ensure the quality of education;
- Effectively manage and fund education systems;
- Create conditions for each student, including adults, to develop their intellectual abilities, and to form «soft skills» and to popularize the norms and rules of a healthy and safe lifestyle.



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

Water resources of the Kyrgyz Republic are almost completely formed on its territory and at the same time the country uses no more than 25% of the available water reserves. Water resources are the basis of the Kyrgyz Republic's electricity production — about 90% of electricity is produced by hydroelectric power plants. Most of the water resources intake (about 95%) is used for agricultural needs.

Ensuring the access of the population to clean drinking water is one of the main priorities of the country, which is reflected in the National Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026. The strategic direction for achieving SDG 6 will be improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation, with the promotion of the principles of integrated management of freshwater ecosystems, which are important for human health, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity.



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

Energy consumption in the Kyrgyz Republic is constantly growing, while the rate of construction of new generating facilities lags behind the growth of consumption. Although, in general, the dynamics of the ratio of consumption and production of energy resources is positive: in 2020, total consumption of fuel and energy resources exceeded production by only 4% (in 2015 — by 20%). Only one fifth of the country's population lives in households that use mostly clean fuels and technologies for cooking and heating. To achieve SDG 7 it is planned to solve the following tasks:

- Implement energy conservation and energy efficiency programs;
- Support the development of renewable energy sources (RES);
- Conduct a comparative analysis of the feasibility of using solar and wind energy in different regions of the country for the rational use of their potential;
- Introduce on a permanent basis climate indicators for the energy sector and their monitoring.



SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

The Kyrgyz Republic, realizing the importance of the global problem of climate change, is making every effort to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change. The country is characterized by the extreme natural conditions and high vulnerability of its mountain ecosystems. The country is already experiencing the consequences of climate change, which has an adverse impact on ecosystems, public health, areas of economic activity, and increases vulnerability to emergencies. There are more than 20 types of dangerous natural and weather phenomena and processes on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. The strategic direction in the field of climate change and achievement of SDG 13 is the development of the National Adaptation Plan in 2022, as well as the implementation of all its commitments made under the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution of the Kyrgyz Republic presented to the international community in 2021.

Financing of environmental projects, monitoring and effective management

- » Intensify the activities of the Nature Development Fund to attract additional financial resources and ensure the efficient use of funds;
- » Create a transparent and inclusive system for monitoring and reporting on the use of state budget funds and international support aimed at addressing environmental issues and climate change adaptation;
- » Analyze the effectiveness of ongoing projects aimed at the rational use of natural resources and solving environmental issues, in order to develop a comprehensive strategy for interaction with key development partners to attract external funding, taking into account the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- » Post the results of all environmental and climate change projects on a single electronic portal to ensure institutional memory;
- » Strengthen inter-agency coordination with the identification of the state body responsible for oversight and implementation of a single coordinated state policy to ensure environmental safety and climate sustainability;
- » Strengthen the role of specialized types of expertise, especially environmental expertise in the development of normative legal acts.