

# FAST FACTS

## Third report on progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



### ABOUT MDGs

The Millennium Development Goals are eight goals to be achieved by 2015. The Millennium Declaration was adopted by 189 Nations and signed by 147 heads of State and Government, including Kyrgyzstan, during the Millennium Summit in September 2000.

#### Millennium Development Goals:

1. Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

### National progress reports on MDGs

National MDGs reports are one of the tools for obtaining data on progress towards the goals. Since the first report in 2001, the UN member countries released more than 400 reports. MDGs reports development process contributes to:

- Assessing progress in achieving each objective;
- Focusing the attention of Governments, civil society and international organizations to the factors that contribute to and hinder the achievement of the MDGs;
- Acting as a catalyst of joint efforts of all stakeholders in the elaboration and implementation of action plans on elimination of obstacles to the achievement of the MDGs;
- Implementing targeted awareness-raising campaigns aimed at consolidating efforts around accelerating progress on the MDGs.

### COUNTRY FACTS

- The goal of reducing extreme poverty the Kyrgyz Republic has been reached back in 2008. However, in 2010 the progress in reducing overall and extreme poverty escalated: the extreme poverty rate increased from 3.1 to 5.3 percent in 2010, and in 2012 it made **4.4** percent.
- In 2011 more than **53** percent of very poor countries had from only **5 to 10** square meters of living space per capita.
- Random integrated survey of households conducted by NSC in 2011 determined that out of a total number of children aged 0-17 years **44.6** percent lived in poverty.
- Agricultural productivity in the country falls and more than 40 percent of irrigated land incurred varying degrees of degradation.
- During the period from 2000 to 2011 very high (over **99** percent) literacy rate still remains in people aged 15 to 24 years, with a tendency to grow further.
- Given the continued excess of women (**54 percent**) among university students, the proportion of women among economically active population has steadily declined. This figure according to the 2011 data made **41.8** percent.
- Women prevail in the number of officially registered unemployed persons in the age group from **30 to 49** years.
- The infant mortality rate (under 1 year) in the country in 2012 has decreased by **5.2** percent. Infant and child mortality rate among boys are **19** percent higher than among girls.
- Despite the fact that **2/3** of the population live in rural areas, the busy employed youth accounts for **38** percent in agricultural sector.
- According to the UNICEF and the World Bank in the Kyrgyz Republic, in **21.8** percent of all deaths among five years old children and younger were caused by the breach of nutritional status. Anemia has been found in **26.1** percent of children in their first 5 years of life.
- The Kyrgyz Republic has the highest rate of maternal mortality among the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and it is **50.3 per 100.000** live births.

# National progress report on progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

This report is a third one on the progress achieved in terms of MDGs. The first report was released in 2003, and the second one had two editions: in 2008 and 2010.

**The role of the first report was to adapt the overall international development goals and objectives to the specific conditions of the country.** The first report has defined the system of target indicators of achievement of the MDGs in the Kyrgyz Republic. Progress indicators were developed for each objective taking into account the information available at the time. The system of target indicators remains almost unchanged.

**The second report assessed the progress made towards the achievement of the MDGs for the first time.** The report also identified the challenge of achieving specific goals, challenges and strategic goal setting based on the MDGs and it has paid attention to the low level of the achievement of the MDGs. The need for the second edition of the second report was caused by the fact that in the period of 2008-2010 there have been three critical events for the Kyrgyz Republic: global financial crisis, regime change and the inter-ethnic clashes in 2010. It was noted that for many goals Kyrgyzstan would regress.

Looking at the coming 2015, there is a need to make one last push to achieve the MDGs in 2015 and carefully review the experience with the development objectives of 2000.

**Therefore, the specificity of the third report is that along with the picture of progress for each of the MDGs, the report analyzes the key lessons learned from the process of achieving the MDGs, which will help in shaping the development agenda after 2015.**

**For more information, please visit:**

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## COUNTRY FACTS

- According to the National Statistics Committee, the percentage of women with anemia is **64** percent, which is **2.5** times higher than in 1990.
- The number of diagnosed cases of HIV infection has increased **22.8** times: with **202** cases in **2001** to **4611** in 2012. Injecting drug users accounted for **59.8** percent of the total number of registered HIV cases in the country.
- Since 2002 there has been a steady decline of tuberculosis epidemiological indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2001-2011 the incidence rate has declined by **40** percent and mortality from TB by **66** percent.
- The Kyrgyz Republic is among the countries with high rates of MDR TB. According to the WHO Global report in 2012, the prevalence of this form among new cases is 22 percent and in previously treated it makes **52** percent.
- The number of cases of malaria decreased until 2010. Since 2011 the country has had no local cases of malaria registered.
- In the country for the period of 2009 – 2011 there has been an increasing trend in the incidence of brucellosis, the average growth rate during this period was **20** percent. In 2012 the incidences of brucellosis have been reduced twofold.
- Since gaining the independence the area of specially protected natural territories in Kyrgyzstan increased almost **2.5** times and still continues to grow.
- The territory of the Kyrgyz Republic has about **45** percent of all the glaciers of Central Asia, which is one of the main food sources for rivers. The impact of climate change has been noted through the reduction of runoff of small rivers, fed by glaciers due to reduction of glaciers.
- The Kyrgyz Republic uses **20-25** percent of the available water supply. A large part of the water resources in the country (over **90** percent) is used for irrigation and agricultural water use.
- According to the World Bank and the InfoDev, mobile communications cover **96** percent of the population; according to the Internet World Stats Kyrgyzstan is a leader in Central Asia in terms of Internet penetration with the indicator of **39.3** percent.
- The Kyrgyz Republic - in a ranking published by the UN annual review of global e-Government (E-Government Survey 2012) with 190 countries participants - ranks **99**, losing 8 points in the ranking since 2010.