



Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic  
National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

# **GREEN GROWTH INDICATORS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

## BACKGROUND

The Declaration «The Future We Want» in 2012 has been endorsed in the UN Conference on Sustainable Development «Rio + 20» that defines the basic principles of the transition to the sustainable development, implying the economic and social progress upon condition of preservation of the environment. More than 100 countries took part in the conference, including a delegation from the Kyrgyz Republic.



*Sustainable development (Eng. Sustainable development) — harmonious (correct, uniform, well balanced) development – it's a process of changes in which the exploitation of natural resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of scientific and technical development, personal development and institutional changes are consistent with each other and strengthen both current and future capacity to meet human needs and aspirations.*

- Innovation
- Risk Management
- Expansion
- Respect for human rights
- Investments to non-commercial organizations
- Clean Air
- Reductions Zero Waste
- Environmental Justice
- Jobs creation
- Skills enhancement
- Business ethics security
- Resource Efficiency
- Product Stewardship
- Life-Cycle Management
- Products to Services
- Safety and health
- Global Climate Change
- Biodiversity conservation

Map of the intensity of the total pressure of the economy on the environment



- Very low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very high

**Source:** Analytical Review of the Fundamental Cost – Effectiveness Assessments. The Fundamental Cost – Effectiveness of the economy and the loss of the natural stability of the countries all over the world, Interfax - ERA. Ecological and Energy Rating Agency, in 2013.

Kyrgyzstan officially joined to the World Initiative of Transition to Sustainable Development. So far the National Council on Sustainable Development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic has been established in November 2012 in Kyrgyzstan. Taking into account that our country has limited resources, but in this case in accordance with assessments of experts, the total pressure of the Kyrgyz economy on the environment has already reached the average level (please see a Map), nowadays the Sustainable Development Model has been recognized as the most appropriate.

This fact inevitably led to the need of measurement of the country progress on moving towards to the Green Economy and sustainable development. An important issue in the Sustainable Development Concept' implementation began the identification of its practical and measurable indicators. These indicators can connect all three components of the sustainable development and reflect the environmental, economic and social aspects.

Ministers of 34 countries have signed the Green Growth Declaration in the Council' meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) at the level of ministers in June 2009, where they stated that they will «strengthen their efforts for implementation of the Green Growth Strategies in the frames of actions implemented by them in order to overcome the crisis, so and beyond, recognizing that «green» and «growth» may be continuously linked.

They delegated to OECD to develop the Green Growth Strategy consolidating into a single comprehensive framework the economic, environmental, social and technological aspects of the development, and aspects of international development assistance for development goals as well.

In the Green Growth Strategy also there is a recognition that focus on GDP as action of economic progress, as a rule, do not take into account the contribution of natural assets into welfare, health and well - being. Thus, the aim of the strategy should be a set of Green Growth Indicators that will measure progress, including the quality and composition of the growth and how it has an impact on the well - being and welfare of the people.

*Source: OECD, Direction on the Green Growth. Summary for decision - makers. May, 2011.*

In frames of the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2013 - 2017 with the support of the UNDP - UNEP Initiative «Poverty and the Environment» supported by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, there was a set of indicators for Kyrgyzstan that has been formed jointly with the Regional Environmental of Central Asia and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The main partners of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic were the Ministry of Economy, National Statistics Committee and the State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

By the end of 2013 the final draft of the Green Growth' set of documents is formed, including followings:

- a Matrix of Green Growth Indicators;
- a Road Map on Monitoring and Evaluation indicators of Green Growth, and
- Guidance on national Green Growth indicators of Monitoring and Evaluation.

The whole set of documents has been delivered to the Ministry of Economy as a key partner who will provide further promotion and endorsement at the national level. In accordance with the Road Map, the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Matrix of Green Growth Indicators will be implemented by the Authorized State Body - the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic.

*The Kyrgyz Republic was one of the 25 countries across the world that supported the UNDP - UNEP initiative «Poverty and the Environment» (PEI). The Initiative anticipates financial and technical support to the country aiming integration of environmental priorities and poverty issues into national, sectoral and local development plans. The first phase of the project has been implemented since March 2011 and completed in June 2014. The second phase was launched in July 2014.*

*The Initiative is funded by the Government of Belgium, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and the European Commission, the main financial support is provided with UNDP and UNEP.*

*Green Growth means the stimulation of the Economic Growth and Development, thereby ensuring the preservation of natural assets and the continuous provision with*

# GREEN GROWTH INDICATORS RECOMMENDED BY THE OECD

Approaches that stimulating the Green Growth should be based on the comprehensive analysis added by the development of the conceptual system and are able to receive and send clear signals to decision - makers and the wide public. In accordance with these objectives, the OECD has selected the indicators in 5 fields that are grouped by the following subjects:

- Carbon and energy performance;
- Resource efficiency: raw materials, organic pollution / bio contamination, water;
- Multifactorial productivity

- Renewable stocks: water, forests, fisheries;
- Non - renewable stocks: mineral resources;
- Biodiversity and ecosystems

- Environmental health and risks;
- Environmental services and amenities

- Technologies and Innovations;
- Environmental goods and services;
- International financial flows;
- Prices and transfers;
- Qualification and training;
- Regulation and management

- Economic growth and the structure of the economy;
- Productivity and trade;
- Labor markets, education and income;
- Social and demographic indicators



*resources and ecosystem services on which our well - being depends. For this it should catalyze investments and innovations that will be a basis of the sustainable growth and will lead to the new economic opportunities. «Green» growth wasn't intended as a substitute of the sustainable development, it should rather be considered as its subgroup. Its field of application is narrower, it anticipates the forming of the rapid Political Programme that can help to achieve specific measurable shifts in the plane of intersection of the economy and the environment.*

*Source: OECD publication.*



A set of indicators<sup>1</sup> and methodology developed by the OECD as a result of intergovernmental cooperation between environmental, economic and statistical communities has been taken as a basis for the implementation of Green Growth Indicators in Kyrgyzstan. In order to move towards Green Growth it's necessary to have: relevant information and comparative data for help in the analysis of policies and progress' monitoring, including at the international level.

This set became the basis for the organization of the national system development of the Green Growth Assessment, adapted to national circumstances.

## WHY KYRGYZSTAN NEED GREEN GROWTH INDICATORS?

If we want to leave the World fit for our children and grandchildren, in this regard the existing problems in Kyrgyzstan of poverty and environmental degradation should be solved now.

Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators of Green Growth will provide with an information basis for changes assessment in their dynamics. The Indicators allow delivering of the measurement / dimensions, monitoring and evaluation of the movement' effectiveness towards achievement of the Green Growth and, if necessary, to adjust the overall policy in order to direct the development into the necessary mainstream, ensuring its sustainability. It also enables the delegation of authorities for the achievement of identified target indicators to different divisions / departments (for instance, indicators of health status or employment), and even to some extent, to implement an assessment of the effectiveness of certain elements of the governance structure on achievement of specified policy objectives.

Moreover, the indicators will provide wide public awareness on the factual results of the movement towards «Green» Growth in a clear and accessible manner that will stimulate necessary changes in the behavior of the population.

Indicators can be used to provide with an informational support of planning and decision - making.

1 OECD Report "Assessment of progress towards Green Growth: OECD Indicators," 2011.

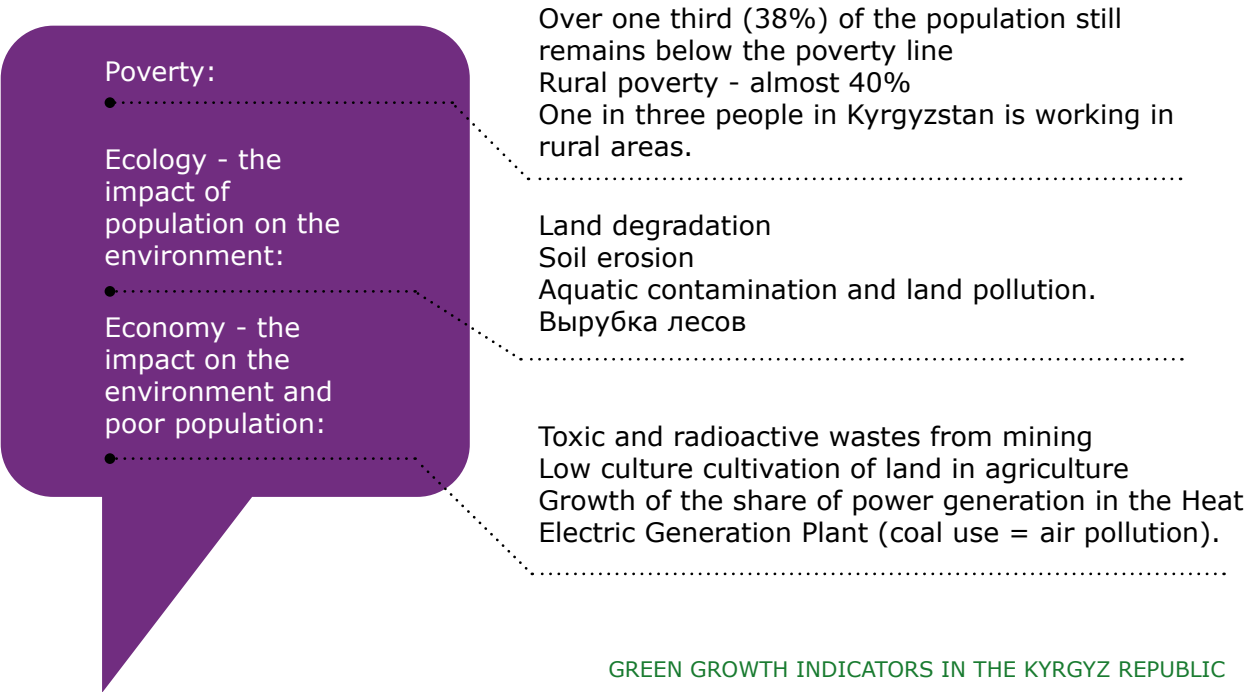


## KYRGYZSTAN: MEASURING OF THE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE «GREENING» OF THE ECONOMY

The Working Group delivered a detailed analysis of national and ministerial / agency statistics in terms of its compliance with a set of indicators recommended by the OECD:

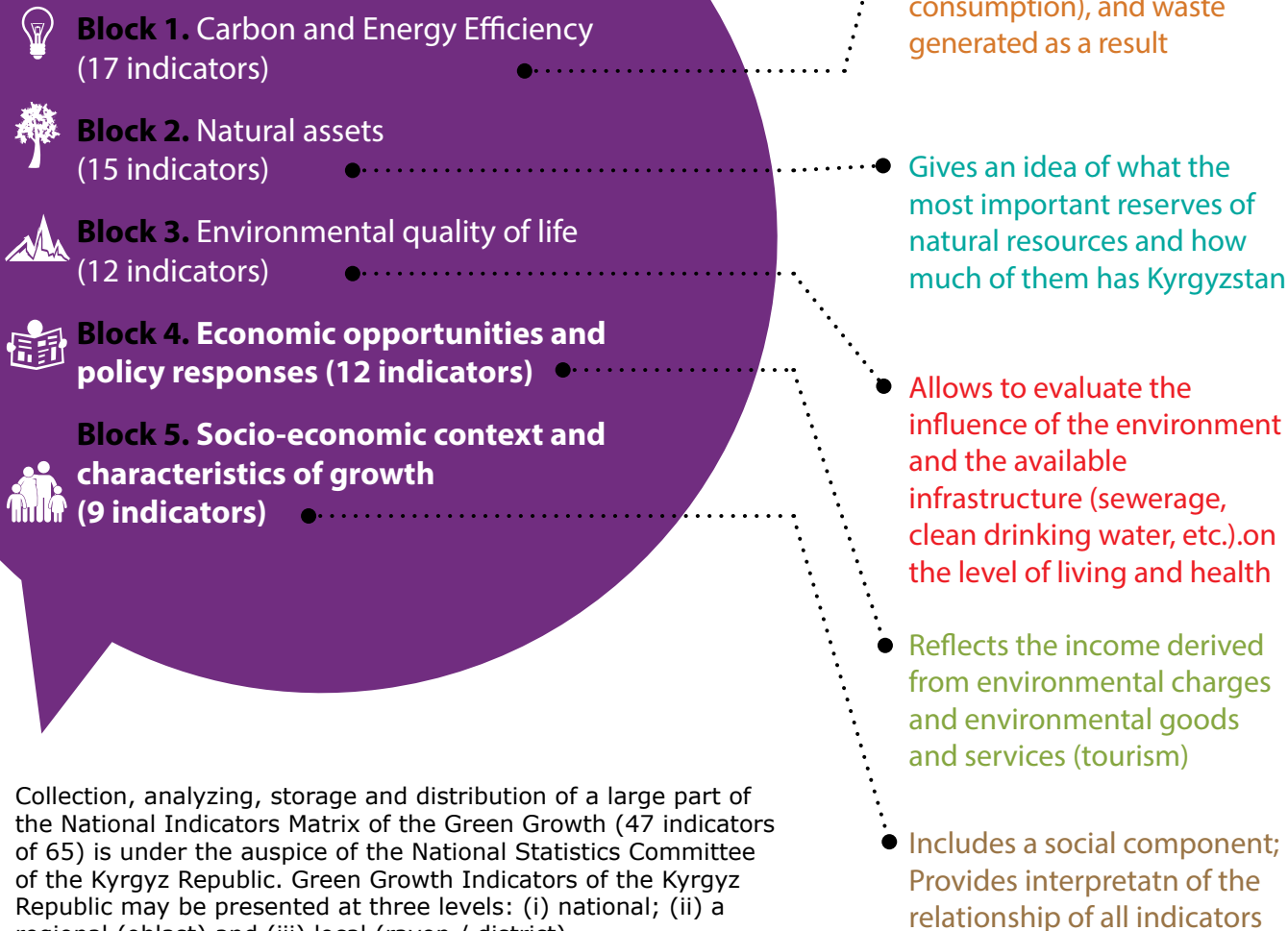
- in accordance with the five blocks of the OECD set of indicators there were selected those indicators that are monitored regularly in the national or ministerial / agency statistics;
- indicators - analogues were developed that can replace actual indicators out of the OECD set of indicators, but these indicators are not monitored by the statistics of Kyrgyzstan;
- Additional significant indicators are included that are monitored by the national statistics, but not reflected in the OECD set of indicators;

Thus, the Matrix of national indicators of Green Growth consists of 65 indicators. The indicators are grouped into five key blocks:



**«Relationship» of the "Green" Growth and Poverty Reduction is closed. «Green» Growth can sustain the national natural capital .... ". September 2013**  
Angela Bularga, Programme Manager of the «Cooperation in the field of Green Growth», OECD

## STRUCTURE OF MATRIX OF THE GREEN GROWTH INDICATORS.



Collection, analyzing, storage and distribution of a large part of the National Indicators Matrix of the Green Growth (47 indicators of 65) is under the auspice of the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. Green Growth Indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic may be presented at three levels: (i) national; (ii) a regional (oblast) and (iii) local (rayon / district).

However, indicators may be significantly different depending on the level. Thus, the National Statistics calculates very important indicator as the poverty rate only at the level of the country and oblasts / provinces. This type of indicator is not calculated at the local level.

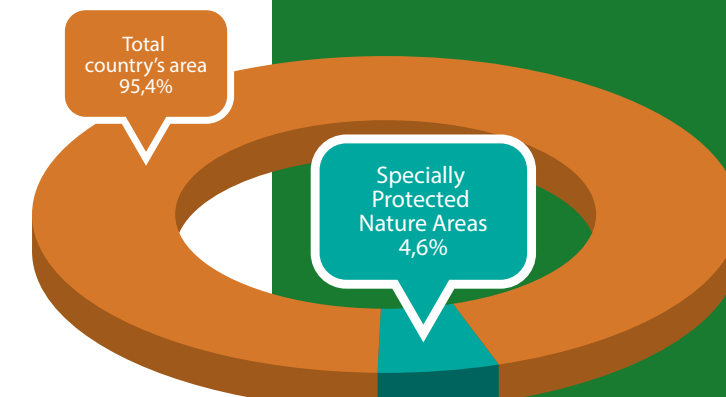
One of the Green Growth Indicators included in the publication «Environmental Protection in the Kyrgyz Republic»



Mechanisms of civil society participation in political decision - making on the Green Growth Assessment or «newspaper» indicators

Public participation in the process of monitoring and evaluation progress of Green Growth is especially important. Therefore, for public awareness on the factual situation in the economic, social and environmental fields there are following 7 proposed «newspaper» indicators out of the number of Green Growth Indicators:

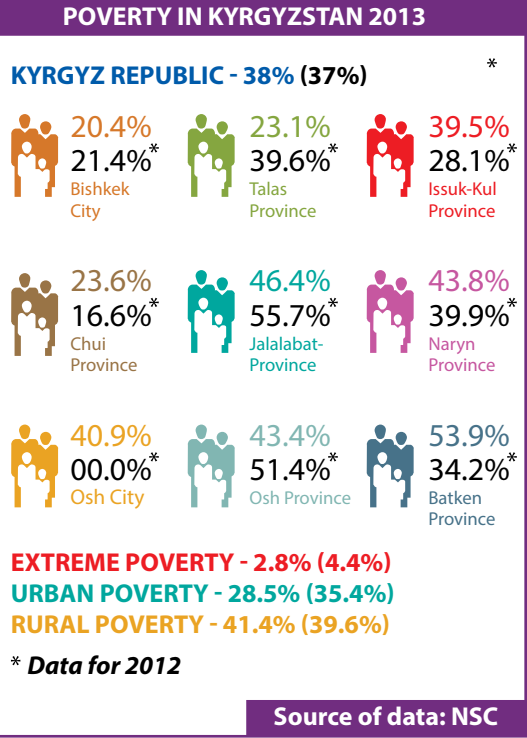
## SPECIALLY PROTECTED NATURE AREAS OF THE COUNTRY (IN PER CENT)



Green Growth Indicators in the dynamics for 5 years (2008 - 2012) are published partly in the statistical Book «Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic», developed by the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic by the end of 2013. In accordance with the Green Growth Matrix the NSC is responsible for 47 indicators out of 65 indicators. There are already reflected 35 indicators in this publication that are directly related to the statistics of the environment.

Source: National Statistics Committee, 2013.





- The level of poverty by oblasts / provinces;
- GDP energy intensity;
- Intensity of waste production and consumption per capita;
- Water consumption for household drinking needs per capita;
- Area of green plantation and land in settlements per capita;
- Emissions of pollutants into the ambient air from stationary sources, per capita by oblasts / provinces;
- Share of population who has sustainable access to the pure drinking water (poor / non – poor population);



Where can we find out the Green Growth Indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic?

Ministry Economy of Kyrgyz Republic has the Draft Matrix of National Indicators of Green Growth of the Kyrgyz Republic. In the near future there is a planning endorsement of the above mentioned Matrix by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic with the subsequent launching of the process of Monitoring and Evaluation.

To see the draft Matrix of the national indicators of “Green” Growth of the Kyrgyz Republic is available on the web site of the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic: [www.mineconom.kg](http://www.mineconom.kg).



European Union



UK Department for  
International Development



Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

## THE BROCHURE IS PUBLISHED UNDER THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE UNDP-UNEP POVERTYENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE (2011-2014)

The Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a global UN effort that supports country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning. PEI provides financial and technical assistance to government partners to set up institutional and capacity strengthening programmes and carry out activities to address the particular poverty-environment context.

Through financial and technical support, the project supports the government's key activity mainstreaming of poverty-environment into national, local and sector development – from policy to budget development, implementation and monitoring.

More information on PEI is available on the official website:  
[www.unpei.org](http://www.unpei.org)

## CONTACT INFORMATION:

Ministry Economy of  
Kyrgyz Republic  
106, Chui Avenue, Bishkek;  
Tel.: (0312)-62 52 41  
[www.mineconom.kg](http://www.mineconom.kg)

National statistics Committee  
of the Kyrgyz Republic  
374, Frunze str., Bishkek  
Tel : +996(312)32-46-35,  
[www.stat.kg](http://www.stat.kg)

The UNDP – UNEP Initiative  
“Poverty and Environment”  
In the Kyrgyz Republic  
101/1 (5th floor, room 616)  
Manas str., Bishkek  
Tel.+996 312 69 43 80  
[www.unpei.org](http://www.unpei.org)  
[www.kg.undp.org](http://www.kg.undp.org)