

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Implementing Sustainable Development Goals: Rapid integrated assessment of key national policy development planning



Contents

Introduction	2
Scope.....	2
Objectives, methodology and assessment frame	2
Acknowledgement.....	3
Summary of key reflections and findings.....	5
1. Alignment of national policies with Agenda 2030 and SDGs	7
2. “5Ps” of SDGs in the national development agenda.....	8
3. Institutional landscape of SDGs.....	9
4. Vertical and horizontal coherence.....	10
5. SDG Financing	12
Annex 1: Full list of strategies, programs, plans and regulatory documents assessed in the paper	14
Annex 2: List of international conventions and covenants.....	15

Introduction

The Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA)¹ helps countries assess their level of preparedness and institutional capacity for mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national and local development planning. The RIA tool was designed as a preparatory step for the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) missions, which brings technical expertise and advice to Member States in identifying the gaps and bottlenecks in implementing sustainable development and assist them in identifying SDG acceleration platforms – areas for effective, efficient, and transparent national and local policies that can push the progress of one or several SDGs combined – and define a country-specific SDG roadmap that feeds into country’s sustainable development planning.

RIA is featured in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Handbook for the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews (2020 Edition²) as a recommended tool to assess the alignment of national development planning with Sustainable Development Goals.

Scope

The Rapid Integration Assessment of development planning documents of Kyrgyz Republic was conducted over the period of December 2019 - March 2020 by representatives of proliferated and sector ministries, while quality control was made by UN Development Programme (UNDP) Istanbul Regional Hub. Review of international conventions was done by the Danish Institute of Human Rights and converted to RIA format by UNDP IRH. All-in-all, 36 development planning documents have been included into this assessment, grouped by:

- (i) 13 mid-to long-term programs and State level (including sector-specific);
- (ii) 10 national action plans for mid-term implementation of programs and strategies;
- (iii) 6 Strategies (including long-term Strategy 2040)
- (iv) 7 concepts for the sector -specific areas of development;

Objectives, methodology and assessment frame

The objectives of the assessment focused on a number of areas:

- Development policy planning documents are mapped against global SDGs;
- 5”Ps”³ clustering of SDG alignment in policy planning;
- Role of State institutions in reviewed strategic policy planning documents through the lens of SDGs;
- Availability of indicators to measure national SDGs in M&E system of strategic development planning;

¹ <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/sustainable-development-goals/rapid-integrated-assessment---mainstreaming-sdgs-into-national-a.html>. Percentage is calculated as proportion of number of aligned targets versus total number of national targets in a given goal. Suppose take Goal 5 (gender), where we have seven targets. Six of them are aligned, which gives us 86% of alignment. Even if a target is covered partially, in this assessment it is treated as “aligned”.

² https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/25245Handbook_2020_EN.pdf

³ The 5 P's of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 1. **PEOPLE** - End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality: SDGs 1 (Poverty) , 2 (Hunger), 3 (Health), 4 (Education) and 5 (Gender); 2. **PLANET** - Protect our planet's natural resources and climate for future generations: SDGs 6 (Water), 12 (Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Change), 14 (Life under Water) and 15 (Life on Land); 3. **PROSPERITY** - Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature: SDGs 7 (Energy), 8 (Growth and Jobs), 9 (Industrialization), 10 (Inequality) and 11 (Urbanization); 4. **PARTNERSHIP** - Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership: SDG 16 (Inclusive governance); 5. **PEACE** - Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies: SDG 17 (Partnerships).

Acknowledgement

The UNDP in Istanbul Regional Hub and Country Office in Bishkek are particularly grateful for the analytical support and contributions provided by vast number of Government officials in the lead of the 2020 Voluntary National Review process in Kyrgyz Republic.

Coordination and contribution was ensured by Aisulu Amanova of the Ministry of Economy and ?.

Leadership provided by Erkinbek Kasybekov of UNDP Country Office in North Macedonia and Elena Danilova-Cross of UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub.

Compilation of data, consolidation of inputs, analysis and reporting was done Elena Danilova Cross of UNDP in Istanbul Regional Hub.

Acknowledgments to the contributors

Керимкулов Канат, Аппарат Правительства
Аманова Айсулу, Каалыкова Гульназ,
Министерство экономики
Авай уулу Эрлан, Государственная служба
миграции при Правительстве Кыргызской
Республики
Кадырова М., Адамалиев, А.Н. Букуева
М.С., Государственное агентство по делам
молодежи, физической культуры и спорта при
Правительстве Кыргызской Республики
Долонбаева Зуура, Иманкулова Ш.
Мурзакаримова Л.К., Бейшембаева К.М.,
Министерство здравоохранения
Кадырова М., Адамалиев А.Н. Букуева
М.С., Государственное агентство по делам
молодежи, физической культуры и спорта при
Правительстве Кыргызской Республики
Долонбаева Зуура, Иманкулова Ш.
Мурзакаримова Л.К., Бейшембаева К.М.,
Министерство здравоохранения
Бойко Евгения, Койчуманова А.Т. Назарбаева
М.Т., Министерство образования Жусуп
Бекболотов, Государственное агентство
архитектуры, строительства и жилищно-
коммунального хозяйства при Правительстве
Кыргызской Республики
Айтиалиев У.М, Акжолтоев Б., Министерство
культуры и туризма
Калмырзаева Ч.С., Эшенкулова Н., Министерство
труда и социального развития
Сулайманов А.Т., Государственное агентство
водных ресурсов при Правительстве Кыргызской
Республики

Жусуп Бекболотов, Государственное агентство
архитектуры, строительства и жилищно-
коммунального хозяйства при Правительстве
Кыргызской Республики
Айтиалиев У.М, Акжолтоев Б., Министерство
культуры и туризма
Молдалиев Замир, Министерство сельского
хозяйства и пищевой промышленности и
мелиорации
Ким Ирина, Курманалиева Г, Министерство
финансов
Эшмуканбетова, государственный комитет
информационных технологий и связи
Бейшембаев Талант, Государственный комитет
по промышленности, энергетике и
недропользованию
Махмудов Рустам, Государственное агентство
интеллектуальной собственности и инноваций
при Правительстве Кыргызской Республики
Давлетбакова Венера, Государственное агентство
по делам местного самоуправления и
межэтнических отношений при Правительстве
Кыргызской Республики
Байдакова Наталья, Государственное агентство
охраны окружающей среды и лесного хозяйства
при Правительстве Кыргызской Республики
Авай уулу Эрлан, Государственная служба
миграции при Правительстве Кыргызской
Республики
Кадырова Гульшат, Министерство чрезвычайных
ситуаций
Джунусов Б.З., Аманжолова К., Министерство
юстиции

Дуйшебаев А. Дж., Басылбекова Наргиза,
Министерство транспорта и дорог
Кенешбек уулу О., Ниязбеков Н., Опузбекова
Ж.Б., Министерство внутренних дел
Рахманова Ж.Ж., Керималиева Н, Национальный
статистический комитет

Насирдинова З.К., Суеркулова Э.А.,
Государственная регистрационная служба при
Правительстве Кыргызской Республики
Югай Л.В., Национальный институт
стратегических исследований Кыргызской
Республики

© UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, April 2020

The content of this RIA write-up is the sole responsibility of the author(s) and contributors.

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in nearly 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

Summary of key reflections and findings of the Rapid Integration Assessment in Kyrgyz Republic

➤ Alignment of national policies with Agenda 2030

Based on assessed scope of 36 documents (see Annex 1 for full list), finding suggests that the alignment of Sustainable Development Goals with national strategic development planning in Kyrgyz Republic is at 82 per cent (see Diagram 1). Full compliance is observed with Goals 1 (Poverty), Goal 2 (Hunger), Goal 3 (Health), Goal 5 (Gender), Goal 7 (Energy), Goal 9 (Infrastructure and Industrialization) and Goal 15 (Lands), in which all global targets are reflected in assessed policy planning of the country. The least integration is found to be in Goal 10 – 60% (Inequalities between and within countries), Goal 13 - 60% (Climate change) and Goal 17 – 63% (Partnerships).

Lack of coverage in SDG 10 can be explained by the fact that some of the targets are tracked and regulated by international community (10.5. Monitoring global financial markets; 10.6. Developing countries representation and voice; 10.a. Special and differential treatment developing countries and 10.c. Remittances transaction cost). Goal 17 (Partnerships) seem to be weak in aligning essential targets 17.4. (Debt sustainability) and 17.9. (Capacity building for Sustainable Development).

Goal 14 (Oceans) is observing zero alignment with reviewed documents. Some Goal 14 targets, however, (14.6. Fisheries subsidies; 14.b. Access of small-scale artisanal fishers) are considered as relevant for Kyrgyz Republic and recommended to be included into planning, monitoring and reporting agenda of national sustainable development and SDGs.

Another finding is that *if we take into account 55 key international conventions, some of SDG targets which are not found in conducted RIA, are found to be covered by international regulatory mechanisms, ex: 3.a. Tobacco control convention and 13.a. UNFCCC commitments* (see Diagram 2)

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

The RIA considered SDG targets linked to five “Ps” of the 2030 Agenda—People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. Findings demonstrate that national Agenda 2030 is mostly “People” and “Prosperity” oriented (Figure 1).

➤ Institutional landscape of SDGs

Agenda 2030 requires substantial and coordinated efforts among and within all national institutions and bodies. The RIA sheds light on the institutional responsibilities for every SDG target in Kyrgyz Republic, including the role of the key ministries which act as primary custodians for some national SDG targets.

Table 1 visualizes the distribution of institutional responsibilities in implementing national SDGs at the level of targets. This is to note here, that in this table we included key institutions and their affiliations (agencies and institutes), which were available through the assessment of Action Plans of strategies and programs. Strategies and Concepts themselves are not providing us with information on implementing institutions and bodies. Therefore, featured picture is far from being comprehensive, but already provides insights into coverage of SDG priorities across institutions or focus of implementing particular targets by each individual ministry.

For example, responsibility for implementing targets in Goal 9 (Infrastructure and industrialization) a group Ministries and institutions are working together: Ministry of Economy (9.2. Industrialization), Ministry of Transport and Roads (9.1. Resilient infrastructure), Ministry of Agriculture, Processing Industry and Melioration (9.1 and 9.2 combined), State Committee of Industry, Energy and Subsoils (9.2 and 9.3. Financial services for industrialization) and State Intellectual Property and Innovation Service (9.5. Technological research, 9.b. Domestic R&D and 9.c. Access to ICT).

Some ministries and institutions concentrate their development focus on proliferated SDGs, such as (i) Ministry of Education and Science SDG 4 (Education); (ii) Ministry of Agriculture, processing industry and melioration – on SDG 2 (Malnutrition and Agriculture); (iii) State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry – on SDG 15 (Lands).

These empirical evidences and findings are very important for enhancing SDG coordination mechanism in the country to ensure best representation of line ministries in SDG working groups, especially if they are formed around 5 Ps.

➤ Vertical and horizontal coherence

A major shortcoming of the MDGs globally was the failure to spell out clearly the means and resources required for implementation. The adequacy of Means of implementation (MoIs hereinafter) for Agenda 2030 can be best assessed through the national development policy mechanisms and the integration of SDG targets into national development framework.

RIA might be helpful in identifying potential SDG acceleration platforms based on cross-sectoral alignment of SDGs among ministries and planning documents. They are the ones that provide for effective, efficient, and transparent national and local policies that can push the progress of several SDGs at the same time. However, it is crucial to ensure that national development policy and planning documents have the capacity, means and institutional support needed to boost SDGs in the direction of identified acceleration points.

SDG 17 itself – the framework for Partnerships - is an MoI Goal, but other sixteen Sustainable Development Goals also contain targets designated as “means of implementation” (for example targets with letters 7.b or 16.a). These targets, by default, represent SDG implementation instruments and tools to help achieve other SDG targets and offer a clear direction for delivery mechanisms. Ultimately, the proper integration of SDG MoI into national development policies will secure global commitment to end global poverty and local commitment to “leave no one behind.”

6 of the aligned targets are extremely well reflected across several documents (left side column of Table 2). This speaks for their relevance and prioritization in the country as well as an integrated approach across sectoral areas. At the same time 6 MoIs targets are completely missing in reviewed documents and need to be analysed for their relevance to country context and integration into strategic planning system for the remaining decade of SDG implementation in 2020 – 2030.

Figure 2 reveals, that Strategy 2040 and its mid-term program “Unity, Trust, Creation” 2018-2022 are arguably the most coherently designed planning documents in the country with 103 and 86 targets of SDGs covered respectively.

➤ Financing SDGs

How to finance the 2030 Agenda at the country level has emerged as a key issue since world leaders adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015. Governments’ abilities to mobilize sequence and make effective use of a wide variety of both financing sources and financing instruments and strategies will be central to their ability to achieve the ambitious new sustainable development agenda. This is reflected in SDG 17, “strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development” which tasks countries to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, meet aid commitments and mobilize additional financial resources for development from multiple sources.

Using methodological approach applied in earlier UNDP research for Eastern partnership countries⁴, we estimated that potential SDG finance in Kyrgyz Republic during 2008-2017 was dominated by flows from the remittances, which comprised 42%, followed by state budget (28%) of the total financing from all sources (Figure 3). Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Foreign direct investments (FDI) each accounted for 12 and 11% respectively, with bank loans from abroad providing another 7%.

The scope of this RIA envisaged undertaking analysis of how development plans, interventions and sectoral strategies are tailored to and integrated into national budgeting processes. In other words, RIA of national budgets intended to answer the question: “How public financial flows are allocated in state development planning vis-a-vis SDGs at goal and target level?”. Methodologically it was performed by considering the degree to which Action plans of reviewed planning documents are costed and financed.

Regretfully, there is an anecdotal evidence of Action Plans being designed with financial budgets in place. Besides, there was no information which became available to us on the expenditure of allocated budgets to implement programs and strategies. Therefore, no comprehensive picture could be collected through this exercise.

Figure 3 presents results of budgets in 2 sector specific programs for years 2018-2021. The State program on Food security and nutrition (2019 – 2023), budgeting is concentrated exclusively in Goal 2 (Hunger and nutrition), the State Program on irrigation development allocated resources associated with targets in Goal 1 (Poverty), SDG 6 (Water), SDG 13 (Climate Change) and SDG 15 (Land).

⁴ “The Eastern Partnership and the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development: Pathways towards transformation”, UNDP 2019

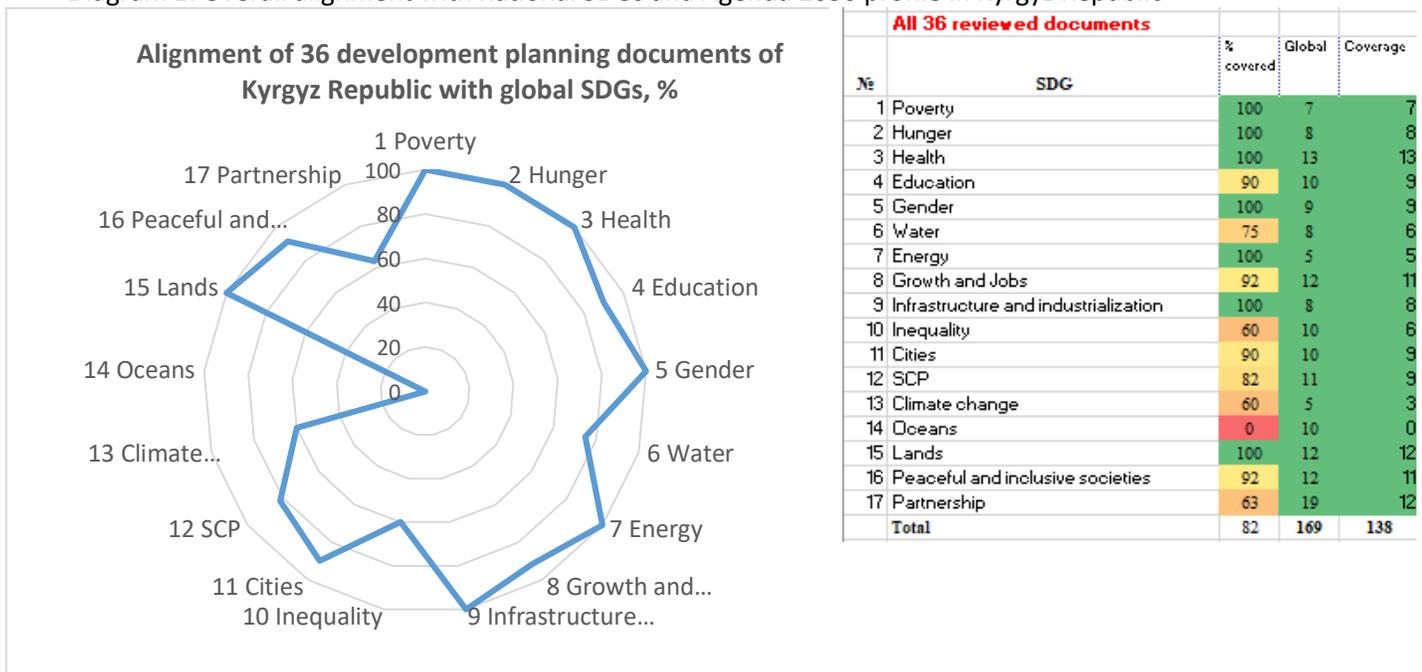
1. Alignment of national policies with Agenda 2030 in Kyrgyz Republic

Based on assessed scope of 36 documents (see Annex I for full list), finding suggests that the alignment of Sustainable Development Goals with national strategic development planning in Kyrgyz Republic is at 82 per cent (see Diagram 1). Full compliance is observed with Goals 1 (Poverty), Goal 2 (Hunger), Goal 3 (Health), Goal 5 (Gender), Goal 7 (Energy), Goal 9 (Infrastructure and Industrialization) and Goal 15 (Lands), in which all global targets are reflected in assessed policy planning of the country. The least integration is found to be in Goal 10 – 60% (Inequalities between and within countries), Goal 13 - 60% (Climate change) and Goal 17 – 63% (Partnerships).

Lack of coverage in SDG 10 can be explained by the fact that some of the targets are tracked and regulated by international community (10.5. Monitoring global financial markets; 10.6. Developing countries representation and voice; 10.a. Special and differential treatment developing countries and 10.c. Remittances transaction cost). Goal 17 (Partnerships) seem to be weak in aligning essential targets 17.4. (Debt sustainability) and 17.9. (Capacity building for Sustainable Development).

Goal 14 (Oceans) is observing zero alignment with reviewed documents. Some Goal 14 targets, however, (14.6. Fisheries subsidies; 14.b. Access of small-scale artisanal fishers) are considered as relevant for Kyrgyz Republic and recommended to be included into planning, monitoring and reporting agenda of national sustainable development and SDGs.

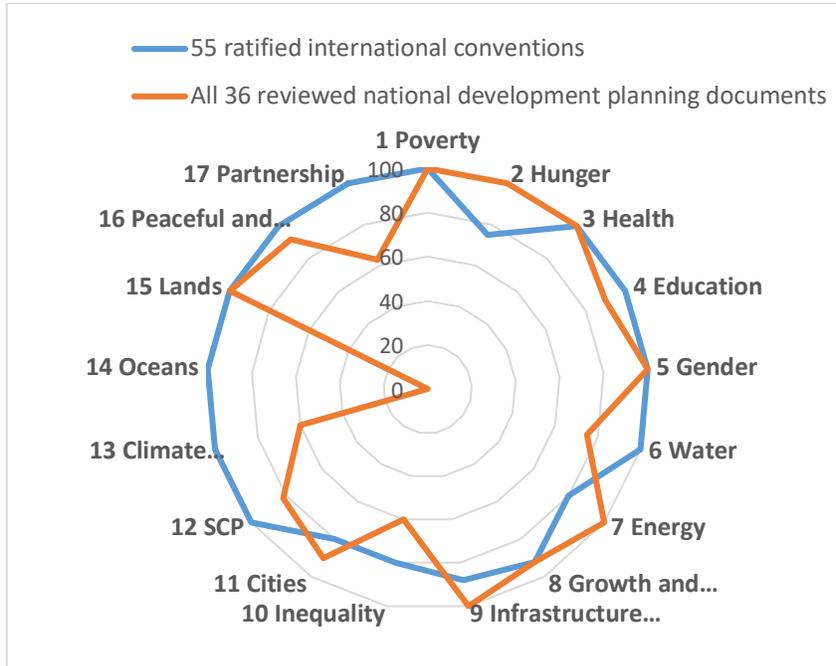
Diagram 1. Overall alignment with national SDGs and Agenda 2030 profile in Kyrgyz Republic



Source: RIA working matrix, summary of alignment

Another finding is that **if we take into account 55 key international conventions, some of SDG targets which are missing in conducted RIA, are found to be covered by international regulatory mechanisms, ex: 3.a. Tobacco control convention and 13.a. UNFCCC commitments** (see Diagram 2)

Diagram 2. Alignment of national policy documents and international obligations (combined) with Agenda 2030 and SDGs in Kyrgyz Republic Macedonia



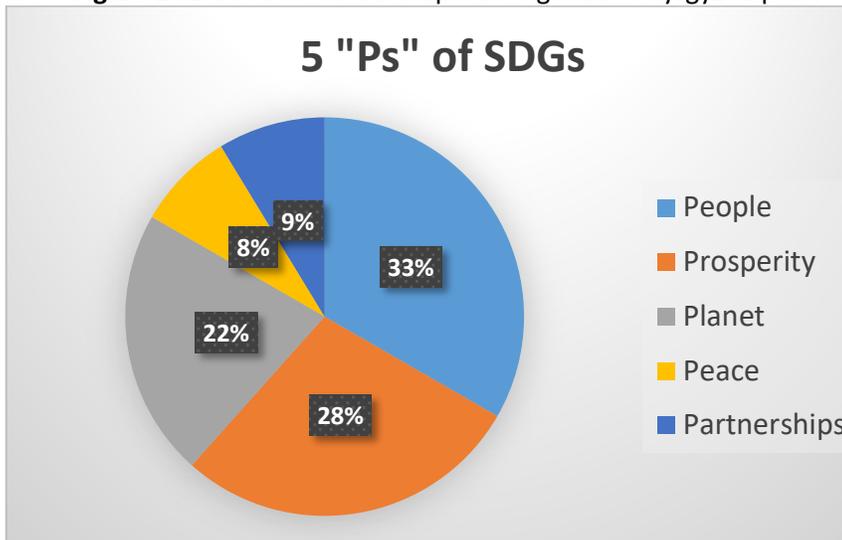
	55 ratified international conventions	national development planning documents
1 Poverty	100	100
2 Hunger	75	100
3 Health	100	100
4 Education	100	90
5 Gender	100	100
6 Water	100	75
7 Energy	80	100
8 Growth and Jobs	92	92
9 Infrastructure and industrialization	88	100
10 Inequality	80	60
11 Cities	80	90
12 SCP	100	82
13 Climate change	100	60
14 Oceans	100	0
15 Lands	100	100
16 Peaceful and inclusive societies	100	92
17 Partnership	100	63
Total	95	82

Source: RIA working matrix, summary of alignment

2. "5Ps" of SDGs in the national development agenda

The RIA considered SDG targets linked to five "Ps" of the 2030 Agenda—People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. Figure 1 demonstrates, that national Agenda 2030 is mostly "People" and "Prosperity" oriented.

Figure 1 SDG 5Ps in the development Agenda of Kyrgyz Republic



Legend:

"People" – SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

"Prosperity" – SDGs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

"Planet" - SDGs 6, 12, 13, 14, 15

"Peace" – SDG 16

"Partnerships" – SDG 17

	# of matched targets	total# of targets
People	46	47
Prosperity	39	45
Planet	30	46
Peace	11	12
Partnerships	12	19

3. Institutional landscape of SDGs

Agenda 2030 requires substantial and coordinated efforts among and within all national institutions and bodies. The RIA sheds light on the institutional responsibilities for every SDG target in Kyrgyz Republic, including the role of the key ministries which act as primary custodians for some national SDG targets.

Table 1 visualizes the distribution of institutional responsibilities in implementing national SDGs at the level of targets. This is to note here, that in this table we included key institutions and their affiliations (agencies and institutes), which were available through the assessment of Action Plans of strategies and programs. Strategies and Concepts themselves are not providing us with information on implementing institutions and bodies. Therefore, the picture is far from being comprehensive, but already provides insights into coverage of SDG priorities across institutions or focus of implementing particular targets by each individual ministry.

For example, responsibility for implementing targets in Goal 9 (Infrastructure and industrialization) a group Ministries and institutions are working together: Ministry of Economy (9.2. Industrialization), Ministry of Transport and Roads (9.1. Resilient infrastructure), Ministry of Agriculture, Processing Industry and Melioration (9.1 and 9.2 combined), State Committee of Industry, Energy and Subsoils (9.2 and 9.3. Financial services for industrialization) and State Intellectual Property and Innovation Service (9.5. Technological research, 9.b. Domestic R&D and 9.c. Access to ICT).

These empirical evidences and findings are very important for enhancing SDG coordination mechanism in the country to ensure best representation of state ministries in SDG working groups, especially if they a formed around 5 Ps.

Table 1. Distribution of national SDG targets among key government institutions – within the scope of RIA - involved in the implementation process of national SDGs.

Leading Government Institution	SDG targets per institution	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ministry of Economy	5	1.1					6.1		8.1	9.2						15.3		
Ministry of Finance	5	1.a					6.4										16.6	17.1, 17.13
Ministry of Emergency Situation	3	1.5										11.5		13.1				
Ministry of Education and Science	9				4.1, 4.2, 4.3., 4.6, 4.7				8.6								16.3, 16.10, 16.b	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1					5.2												
Ministry of Transport and Roads	1									9.1								
Ministry of Justice	2																16.3, 16.10	
Ministry of Agriculture, Processing Industry and Mellioration	14	1.3	2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.a, 2.b, 2.c		4.7		6.5			9.1, 9.2		11.a				15.a		
Ministry of Labour and Social Development	9	1.3				5.1			8.2, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8								16.2, 16.b	
State Agency of Water Resources	3						6.1, 6.2											
State Agency of Local Self-Governance and Interethnic Relations	1																	16.3
State Agency of Youth, Physical Culture and Sports	5			3.4, 3.a, 3.d										13.3				16.7
State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry	15	1.5					6.6						12.5	13.2		15.1, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 16.a, 16.b		
State Committee of Industry, Energy, and Subsoils	3							7.1		9.2, 9.3								
State Service of Migration	1											10.7						
State Intellectual Property and Innovation Service	5								8.3	9.5, 9.b, 9.c								17.17
National Statistical Committee	2				4.a									11.4				

As Table 1 demonstrates, some ministries and institutions concentrate their development focus on proliferated SDGs, such as (i) Ministry of Education and Science SDG 4 (Education); (ii) Ministry of Agriculture, processing industry and melioration – on SDG 2 (Malnutrition and Agriculture); (iii) State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry – on SDG 15 (Lands).

4. Vertical and horizontal coherence

A major shortcoming of the MDGs globally was the failure to spell out clearly the means and resources required for implementation. The adequacy of Means of implementation (MoIs hereinafter) for Agenda 2030 can be best assessed through the national development policy mechanisms and the integration of SDG targets into national development framework.

SDG 17 itself – the framework for Partnerships - is an MoI Goal, but other sixteen Sustainable Development Goals also contain targets designated as “means of implementation” (for example targets with letters 7.b or 16.a). These targets, by default, represent SDG implementation instruments and tools to help achieve other SDG targets and offer a clear direction for delivery mechanisms. Ultimately, the proper integration of SDG MoI into national development policies will secure global commitment to end global poverty and local commitment to “leave no one behind.”

6 of the aligned targets are extremely well reflected across several documents (left side column of Table 2). This speaks for their relevance and prioritization in the country as well as an integrated approach across sectoral areas. At the same time 6 MoIs targets are completely missing in reviewed documents and need to be analysed for their relevance to country context and integration into strategic planning system for the remaining decade of SDG implementation in 2020 – 2030.

Table 2: Best aligned and missing SDG targets and policy planning of Kyrgyz Republic

**Targets best aligned across documents
(in at least 6 documents out of 36 reviewed):**

1.5. Resilience of the poor
2.3. Agricultural productivity
4.7. Knowledge and skills for Sustainable Development
13.1. Resilience and adaptive capacity
16.3. Rule of law
16.b. Non-discriminatory laws and policies

Key missing targets (not mapped in any of 36 reviewed documents):

4.5. Gender disparities in education
6.a. Cooperation on water and sanitation
6.b. Community participation in water and sanitation
8.a. Aid for Trade
10.c. Remittances transaction cost
11.c. Resilient buildings
12.c. Fossil-fuel subsidies

Source: RIA working matrix, summary of alignment

Figure 2 reveals, that Strategy 2040 and its mid-term program “Unity, Trust, Creation” 2018-2022 are arguably the most coherently designed planning documents in the country with 103 targets and 86 targets covered respectively.

Figure 2. Level of incorporation of SDG targets into national policies of Kyrgyz Republic



5. Financing SDGs

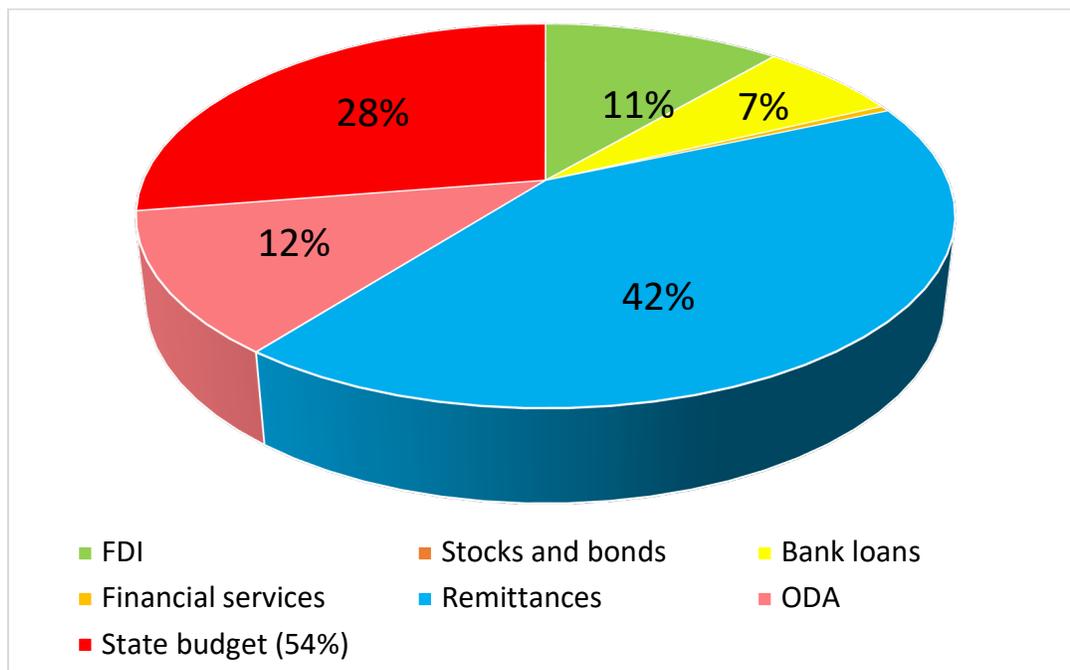
How to finance the 2030 Agenda at the country level has emerged as a key issue since world leaders adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015. Governments’ abilities to mobilize and make effective use of a wide variety of both financing sources and financing instruments and strategies will be central to their ability to achieve the ambitious new sustainable development agenda. This is reflected in SDG 17, “strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development” which tasks countries to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, meet aid commitments and mobilize additional financial resources for development from multiple sources.

The financing needed to achieve SDGs will greatly surpass all current development finance flows but can be also raised from the large amounts of (mostly private) investable resources available globally. Domestic public resources can be increased and spending optimized⁵.

⁵ Financing for Sustainable Development, UN Report 2019

Using methodological approach applied in earlier UNDP research for Eastern partnership countries⁶, we estimated that potential SDG finance in Kyrgyz Republic during 2008-2017 was dominated by flows from the remittances, which comprised 42%, followed by state budget (28%) of the total financing from all sources (Figure 3). Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Foreign direct investments (FDI) each accounted for 12 and 11% respectively, with bank loans from abroad providing another 7%.

Figure 3.: Background landscape of Financing in Kyrgyz Republic: Shares of potential SDG finance from all sources (annual averages, 2008-2017)



UNDP calculations, based on central bank, IMF, and World Bank data and forecasts.

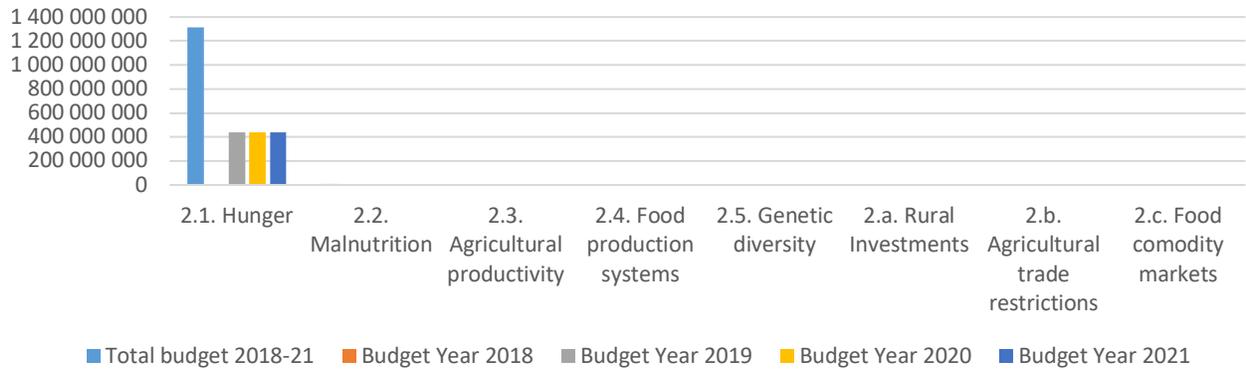
The scope of this RIA envisaged undertaking analysis of how development plans, interventions and sectoral strategies are tailored to and integrated into national budgeting processes. In other words, RIA of national budgets intended to answer the question: “How public financial flows are allocated in state development planning vis-a-vis SDGs at goal and target level?”. Methodologically it was performed by considering the degree to which Action plans of reviewed planning documents are costed and financed.

Regretfully, there is an anecdotal evidence of Action Plans being designed with financial budgets in place. Besides, there was no information which became available to us on the expenditure of allocated budgets to implement programs and strategies. Therefore, no comprehensive picture could be collected through this exercise.

In Figure 3 below we are presenting results of budgets in 2 sector specific programs for years 2018-2021. The State program on Food security and nutrition (2019 – 2023), budgeting is concentrated exclusively in Goal 2 (Hunger and nutrition), the State Program on irrigation development allocated resources associated with targets in Goal 1 (Poverty), SDG 6 (Water), SDG 13 (Climate Change) and SDG 15 (Land).

⁶ “The Eastern Partnership and the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development: Pathways towards transformation”, UNDP 2019

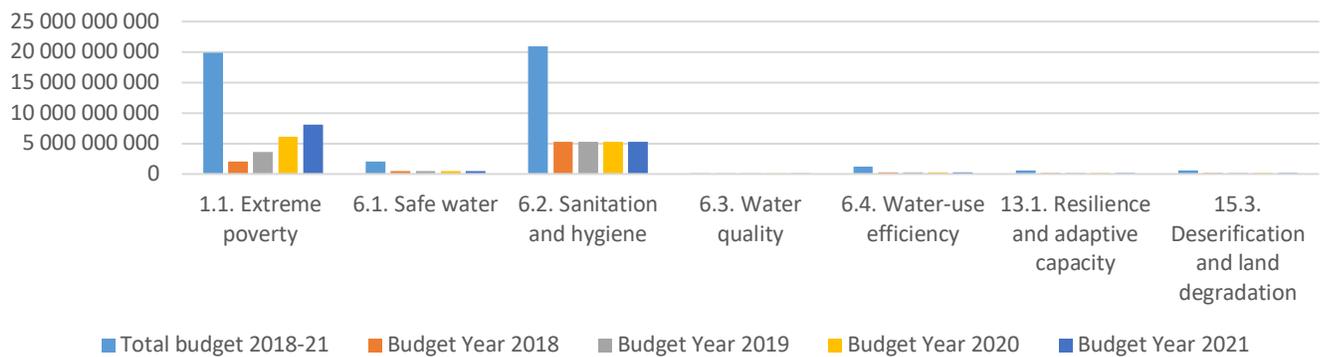
Contribution to SDGs by the State Program on Food Security and Nutrition, 2019-2023



Legend:

	Total budget 2018-21	Budget Year 2018	Budget Year 2019	Budget Year 2020	Budget Year 2021
2.1. Hunger	1,316,045,000	0	437,818,000	440,760,000	437,467,000
2.2. Malnutrition	11,114,000	0	4,903,000	3,321,000	2,890,000
2.3. Agricultural productivity	5,287,000	0	2,531,000	1,620,000	1,136,000
2.4. Food production systems	5,287,000	0	2,531,000	1,620,000	1,136,000
2.5. Genetic diversity	0	0	0	0	0
2.a. Rural Investments	0	0	0	0	0
2.b. Agricultural trade restrictions	0	0	0	0	0
2.c. Food commodity markets	0	0	0	0	0

Contribution to SDG tarts by the State programme of irrigation development 2017-2026



Legend:

	Total budget 2018-21	Budget Year 2018	Budget Year 2019	Budget Year 2020	Budget Year 2021
1.1. Extreme poverty	19,891,000,000	2,080,000,000	3,616,000,000	6,065,000,000	8,130,000,000
6.1. Safe water	2,000,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000
6.2. Sanitation and hygiene	20,910,000,000	5,227,500,000	5,227,500,000	5,227,500,000	5,227,500,000
6.3. Water quality	40,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
6.4. Water-use efficiency	1,171,168,000	292,792,000	292,792,000	292,792,000	292,792,000
13.1. Resilience and adaptive capacity	573,000,000	149,000,000	128,000,000	148,000,000	148,000,000
15.3. Deserification and land degradation	573,000,000	149,000,000	128,000,000	148,000,000	148,000,000

ANNEX 1

Full list of state and local documents plans covered by the Rapid Integrated Assessment

Title of the document

Единство Доверие Созидание 2018-2022

Государственная программа развития ирригации 2017-2026

Программа по охране здоровья населения и развитию системы здравоохранения 2019-2030

Государственная программа по устойчивому управлению отходами и вторичными ресурсами на 2019-2023 годы

Программа по поддержке семьи и защите детей на 2018-2020 годы

Программа продовольственной безопасности и питания 2019-2023

Программа содействия занятости населения и регулирования внутренней и внешней трудовой миграции до 2020

Программа «Развитие молодежной политики» 2017-2020

Программа по охране психического здоровья населения на 2018-2030 годы и план мероприятий

Программа развития пищевой и перерабатывающей промышленности на 2017-2021 годы

Программа по созданию и развитию системы торгово-логистических центров на 2019-2023

Программа ПКР по борьбе с торговлей людьми на 2017-2020гг.

Спортивный Кыргызстан на 2018-2020 годы

План мероприятий Правительства 2019-2023

План мероприятий по реализации Концепции повышения правовой культуры населения 2016-2020

План действий по правам человека 2019-2021

Национальный план действий по достижению гендерного равенства 2018-2020

План мероприятий государственных органов по противодействию коррупции 2019-2021

План экстренных мер по предотвращению жестокого обращения и насилия в отношении детей на 2019-2020 годы

Национальный план действий по построению Открытого Правительства 2018-2020

План мероприятий по реализации Концепции повышения правовой культуры населения 2016-2020

Приоритеты сохранения биологического разнообразия до 2024 года и План действий 2014-2020

План мероприятий по реализации комплексной защиты населения и территории от чрезвычайных ситуаций 2018-

Стратегия 2040

Стратегия развития систем питьевого водоснабжения и водоотведения до 2026 года

Национальная стратегия по достижению гендерного равенства до 2020 года

Стратегии развития управления гос финансами 2017-2025

Стратегия устойчивого развития промышленности 2019-2023

Стратегия управления государственным долгом 2018-2020

Концепция комплексной защиты населения и территории от чрезвычайных ситуаций 2018-2030

Концепция правовой информатизации

Концепция развития сельскохозяйственной кооперативной системы на 2017-2021 годы

Концепция развития органического сельскохозяйственного производства на 2017-2022 годы

Концепция развития лесной отрасли до 2040 года

Концепция научно-инновационного развития и на период до 2022 года

Концепция миграционной политики КР на 2020-2030 гг.

ANNEX 2

55 International conventions

- 1 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
- 2 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- 3 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- 4 Convention on the Rights of the Child
- 5 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
- 6 European Framework Convention on Minorities. Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities
- 7 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- 8 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- 9 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 10 Paris Agreement
- 11 Protocol to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- 12 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat
- 13 UN Convention to Combat Desertification
- 14 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- 15 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- 16 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 17 WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- 18 European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- 19 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- 20 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 21 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)
- 22 Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)
- 23 Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)
- 24 Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- 25 Protocol No. 7 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- 26 Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102)
- 27 Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202)
- 28 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- 29 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)
- 30 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
- 31 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- 32 Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No 156)
- 33 United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- 34 Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159)
- 35 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- 36 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- 37 Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)
- 38 Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)
- 39 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)
- 40 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- 41 Migrant Workers Recommendation, 1975 (No. 151)
- 42 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)

- 43 Migration for Employment Convention (revised), 1949 (No. 97)
- 44 Migration for Employment Recommendation (revised), 1949 (No. 86)
- 45 Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129)
- 46 Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94)
- 47 Job Creation in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Recommendation, 1998 (No. 189)
- 48 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142)
- 49 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- 50 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- 51 Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203)
- 52 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- 53 Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)
- 54 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
- 55 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)