



KYRGYZSTAN

MDG Achievement in the Kyrgyz Republic: Status, Challenges, Policies

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- Country background
- Progress towards MDGs by goal
- Policies for MDG achievement

Kyrgyzstan: Country Background

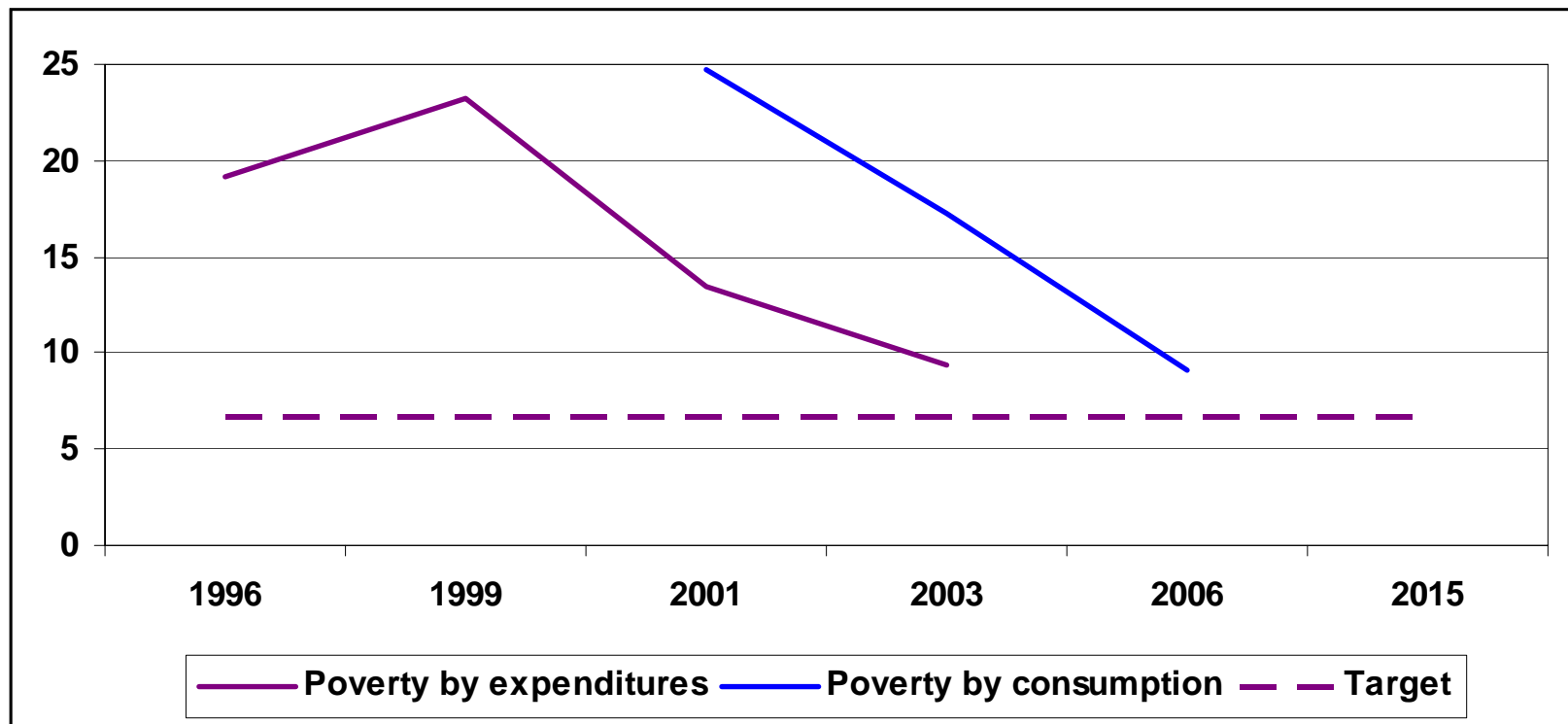


Kyrgyzstan: Country Background (2)

- Territory – 199.9 thousand km²
- Landlocked location
- Population – 5.1 million people, population density varies from 5 per km² in the North to 150 per km² in the South
- GDP per capita (at market exchange rate) – US\$720 (2007)/ PPP US\$1,813 (2006)
- 95 percent of the country is mountainous

MDG 1. Eradication of Extreme Poverty

- Target – by 2015 halve extreme poverty level in comparison to 2001

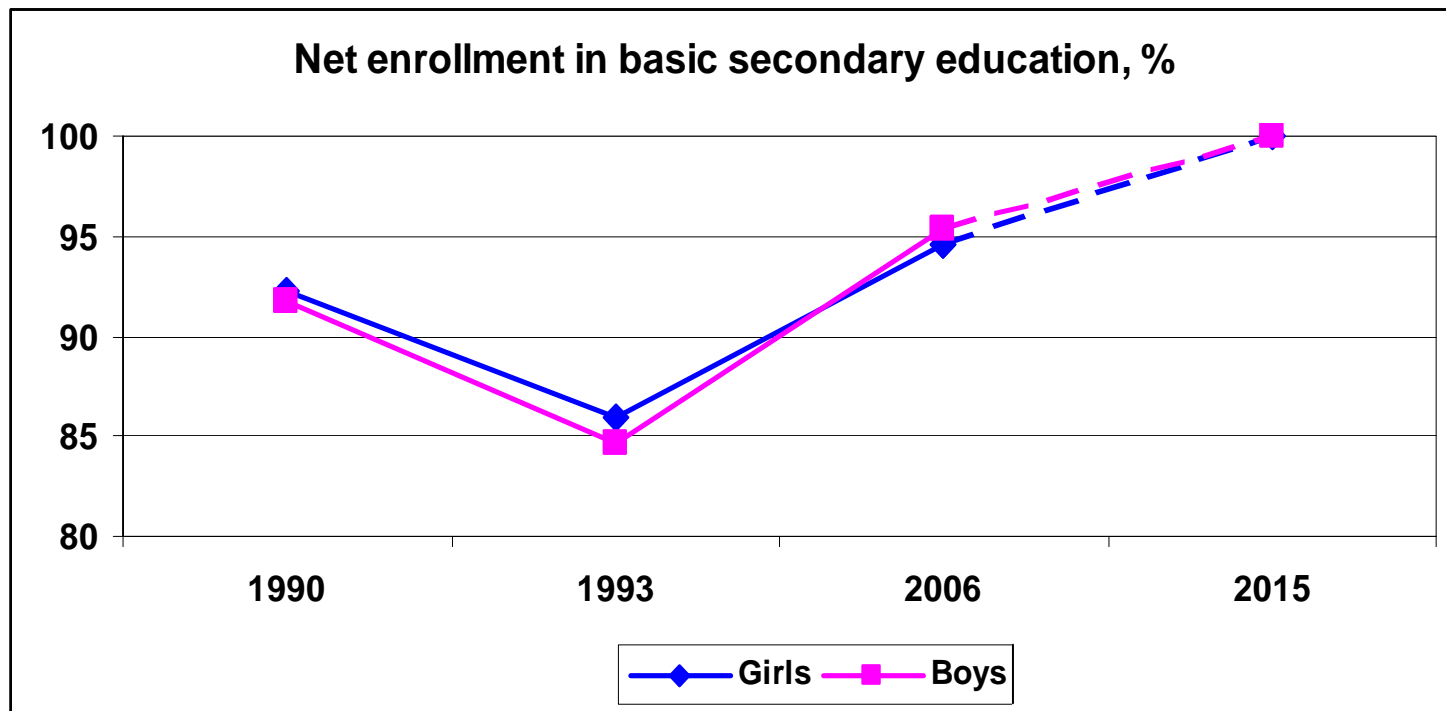


MDG 1. Eradication of Extreme Poverty (2)

- Issues in poverty reduction:
 - macroeconomic vulnerability, high inflation (expected at 30% in 2008) due to global price shocks
 - investment and business climate (low BEEPS score)
 - informal economy (up to 50% of economy)
 - massive labor migration (up to a quarter of labor force), large remittances (27% of GDP) and lower unemployment (8.2%), but brain drain

MDG 2. Achieve universal basic secondary education

- Target – 100% net enrollment of boys and girls in basic secondary education (9 grades) by 2015



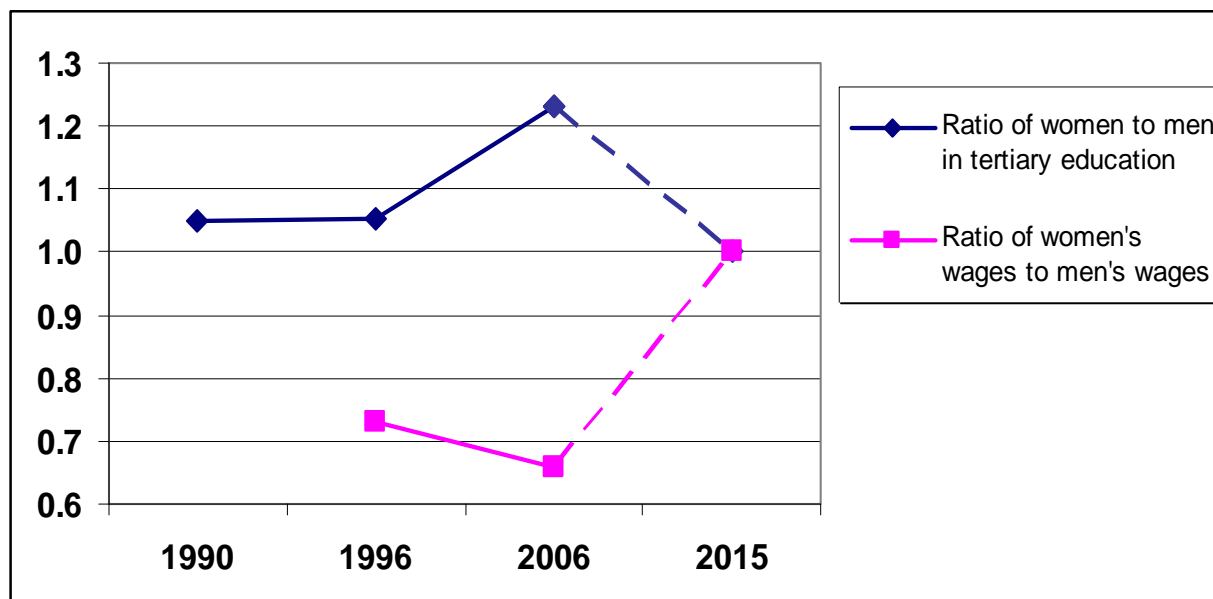
MDG 2. Achieve universal basic secondary education (2)

➤ Issues in education:

- Maintenance of educational infrastructure
- Low teachers' salaries
- Outdated programs
- Ageing of teachers
- Declining quality of education
- Informal parents' payments to teachers and school administrations

MDG 3. Gender Equality

- Target – by 2015 achieve equality of women and men in education, labor and politics
- Proportion of seats held by women in the supreme legislative body fluctuated from 6.7% (2001) to 0% (2005) up to 20% (2007)

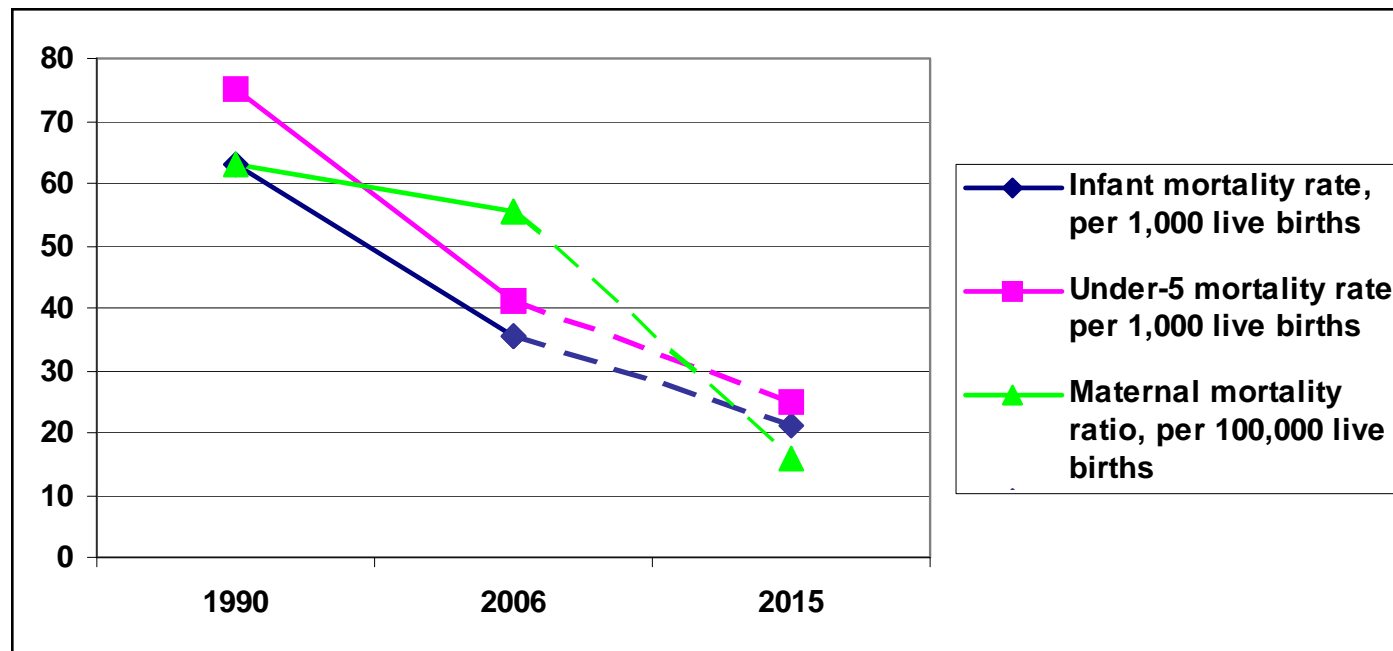


MDG 3. Gender Equality (2)

- Issues in gender equality:
 - equal pay for equal job, but structural segregation on labor market (women are concentrated in lower-paid sectors)
 - low representation of women on decision-making positions
 - collapse of social infrastructure supporting women

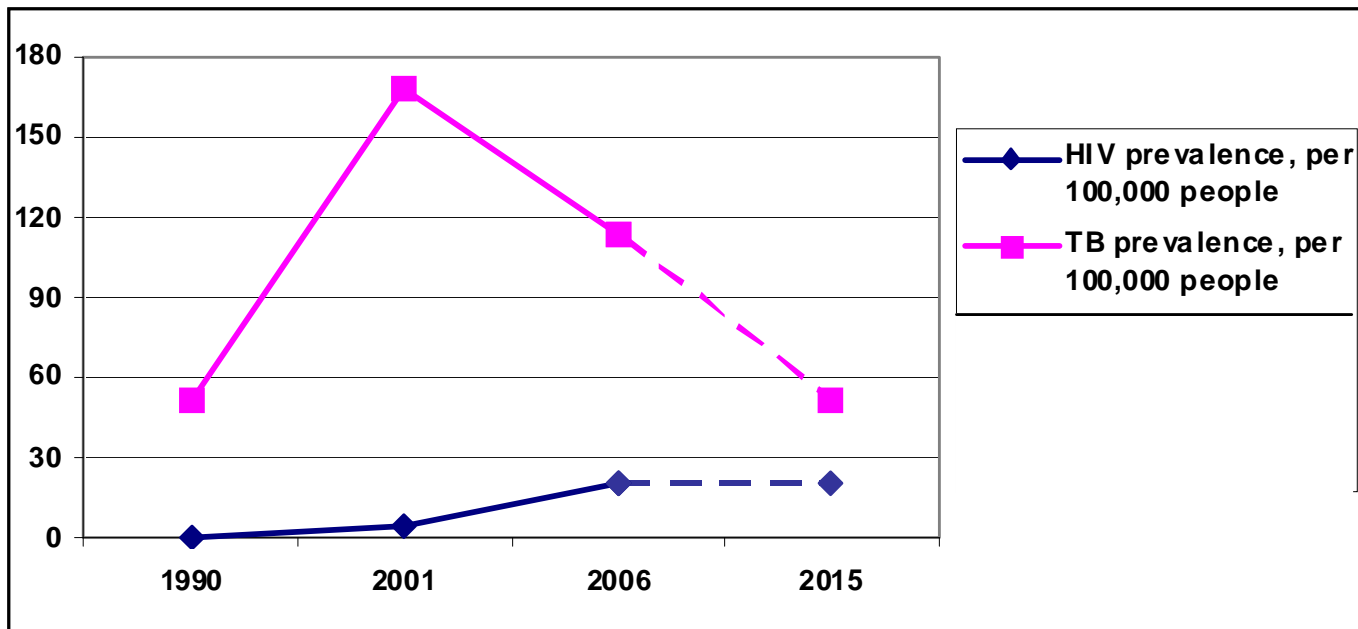
MDGs 4-5. Reduction of Child Mortality and Improvement of Maternal Health

- Targets – by 2015 reduce under-five mortality rate by two thirds and maternal mortality ratio by three quarters



MDG 6. Combating HIV/AIDS and Other Diseases

- Target – by 2015 limit the spread of HIV infection and have halted and begun to reverse the incidence of TB and other major diseases

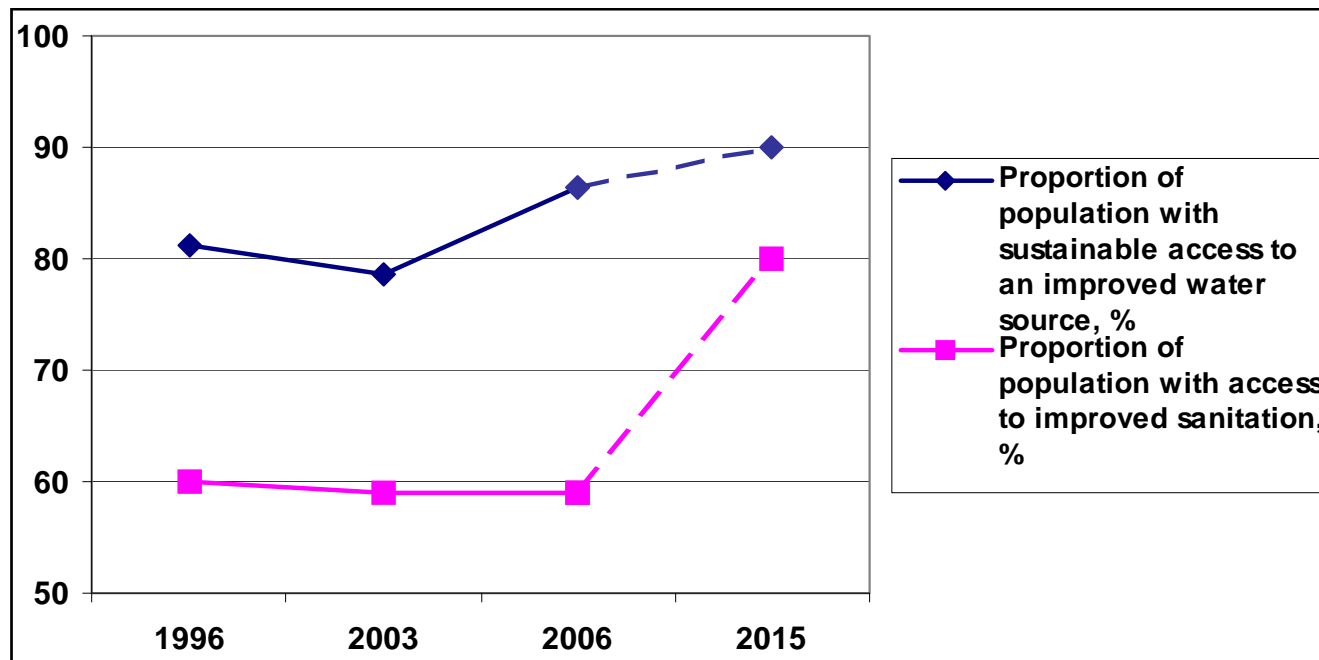


MDGs 4-6. Issues

- Child and mother health:
 - Mortality registration problems
 - Nutrition problems (microelements)
 - Living standards and life style problems
- General problems of health system:
 - Health infrastructure and skilled personnel problems
 - Continuation of system reforms

MDG 7. Environmental Sustainability

- Targets – by 2015 halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation, reverse the loss environmental resources



MDG 7. Environmental Sustainability (2)

- Issues in environmental sustainability
 - insufficient supply of safe drinking water and very low access to improved sanitation in rural areas (underdevelopment of water supply networks)
 - increasing reliance on mineral energy sources (recent phenomenon)

Policies for MDG Achievement

- Current policies are summarized in Country Development Strategy 2007-2010
- Main policy directions:
 - Economic growth through investment attraction, improvement of business environment, implementation of large infrastructure projects
 - Improvement of governance

Policies for MDG Achievement (2)

➤ Main policy directions:

- Human and social development through (i) promotion of pre-school and secondary education, (ii) primary health care and public health programs, (iii) increasing role of private sector in provision of education and health services and introduction of user fees in health system, (iv) increase in effectiveness and targeting of social protection system

Key Challenges for MDG Achievement

- Vulnerability of macroeconomic situation and dependence on external shocks (prices, migration, debt)
- Ineffective governance
- Scarce public resources to maintain well-developed (in comparison to level of economic development) social system and risk of deterioration of access to and quality of services