

# **Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan**

## **Report on People's Scorecard on National Delivery of the 2030 Agenda in Kyrgyzstan**

Country	Kyrgyzstan
National CSO Coalition/focal point	Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan /Civic movement for development effectiveness
Website and/or FB link	<a href="https://forumofwomenngos.kg/?lang=en">https://forumofwomenngos.kg/?lang=en</a>
Name of respondent	Nurgul Dzhanaeva
Contact Email	nurguldj@gmail.com
Contact phone number	+996555996612
List of Panel/Core Members	Bermet Stakeeva, Avazkan Ormonova, Bubumiaram Sarieva/Almaz Tazhynbai, Farida Abdylbaeva

### **Introduction**

Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan/FWNGO is a national network on women's rights and gender equality. As a development CSO FWNGO leads a national network on development effectiveness; informal network on SDG monitoring During the project period the following work was implemented.

The lead organizations of the project were Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan, NGO Peremena and Tuura Kadam, all members of the informal network Civic movement for development effectiveness.

### **Description of activities**

Overview of implementation of the SDG was based on application of the A4SD People's Scorecard 2022 for the review of the SDG progress in Kyrgyzstan.

In order to reach the two objectives of the project (1. to organize extensive consultations across a wide range of different civil society organizations, constituencies, community groups and local networks, and 2. to gather a broad range of views from those who are active on key thematic areas within the SDGs) special attention was given to the selection of participants of the review. So we ensured good level of outreach to provincial civil society organizations. It is reflected in the description and list of respondents.

Extensive consultations across a wide range of different Kyrgyzstan civil society organizations, constituencies, community groups and local networks included diverse CSOs working on various themes – ecological, human rights, rural, poverty reduction, development CSOs, women’s organizations, children’s rights, disability, various networks. The agenda of consultations focused on the goals of the scoring SDG implementation in Kyrgyzstan,

## **Summarized description of participating organizations**

The geography of coverage was wide, the survey included activists from different areas.

The scope of activities of the organizations participating in the assessment was also wide: from human rights organizations to environmental organizations.

CSOs included rural, urban, network and individual, large and small, old and relatively new civil society organizations.

The majority of those interviewed were civil society organizations specializing in SDG topics and having extensive experience in implementing related to SDG areas projects countrywide. These are the following organizations: Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan, Bir Duino, Republican Independent Association of Disabled Women, Rural NGO ALGA, PF «Nash Vek», League of the Children Defenders, NGO Taza Shailoo, CMDE, Alliance for reproductive health, Taza Shailoo, Civic Participation Fund.

List of respondents (44):

Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan, Bir Duino, Republican Independent Association of Disabled Women, Rural NGO ALGA, PF «Nash Vek», League of the Children Defenders, Civic Participation Fund, NGO Taza Shailoo, CMDE, Alliance for reproductive health, Independent Medical Trade Union of Kyrgyzstan, NGO "Bingo" (Jalal-Abad region, city of Kerben), "Interbilim Osh", local PF "Our right", NGO "Best Contract", "Sedep", Kazarman, Jalal Abad region, NGO "Epkin" Issyk-Ata district, Chui region, Public Foundation "DIA", Osh region, NGO "Ventus", Karakol, Issyk-Kul region, NGO "Tynchtyk" Naryn region, "Zhandan", Osh, NGO Peremena, Bishkek, Rural Initiative Women’s Group of Tup region, PA «Tuura Kadam», PF «Asteria», Educational Initiatives Support Fund Public Foundation, Road Safety Public Foundation, “Our Law”, “Tree of Life” Human Development Center, Bingo (Jalal-Abad Region), Eco World Public Foundation, Best Contractor, PF "Egl", Public Association "Koonosbos Muras", Public Association "MOS", "Jyldyz-Tranzit", NGO "Employment", Public Association "Naryn Center for Economic Development", Association "Alliance NPO Tenir-Too", Center for Activating the Development of Rural Initiatives, IBC (Business Association), Public Fund "WE", Unison Group, Atuul, Комитет родителей студентов.

.

## **Overview of the scoring assessment process**

As it was formulated in the Proposal, several of the SDG goals’ review in Kyrgyzstan were rating progress according to the A4SD People’s Scorecard 2022 questions.

The project had a research segment with survey, interview data collection and analysis, online consultations with key civil society organizations from Kyrgyzstan, preparations and organization of online focus group discussions with CSO experts on various SDGs,

The process included preparatory activities, data collection, data discussion, development of the recommendation, development of presentations.

During the survey, we encountered problems in finding NGOs specializing in the SDGs. Email survey methods did not produce significant results as many NGOs ignored. It also took a long time to organize a meeting for the survey. But in general, the process was fruitful, and we learned a lot about the state of the SDGs in the country and the attitude of the NGO sector towards it.

## **Preparatory activities**

Preparation of an invitations, compilation of mailing lists, preparation of questionnaires, translation of the questionnaire into the Kyrgyz language. Preparatory process took more time. The Research period was extended and was during April-August 2022, because it took more time to prepare a set of guiding questions to CSOs for better explanation of the meaning of each of 14 questions.

Guiding questions were prepared, distributed and translated into Kyrgyz to guide civil society activists in assessing the SDGs.

15 meetings were held within the organizers of the SDG assessment to discuss the process and the results obtained.

## **Data collection discussion and verification**

It was planned to engage into data collection and discussion about 30 civil society organizations from Kyrgyzstan. More CSO - 43 CSOs - and also local authority members were also outreached in addition.

Total number of respondents to the interview, to the survey was 43. Majority of responses were collected during interviews. Total numbers of responses-scoring were 47.

17 civil society organizations took part in the online survey. 15 organizations answered questions. Link

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1jBuegDoMvWYqx0QvC14pThAr8Dfd\\_JkLzBUCjFHAhRA/edit?ts=628cd4f2#responses](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1jBuegDoMvWYqx0QvC14pThAr8Dfd_JkLzBUCjFHAhRA/edit?ts=628cd4f2#responses)

So we had collection of scoring through the online survey, through personal interviews and through focus group discussions.

35 interviews were conducted. 5 group discussions were held, including 2 focus group discussions.

## Timing and geographical spread of consultation meetings

The 1st meeting was on 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2022 - online launch of the assessment with a call for CSOs to join the assessment process. During the online meeting, we presented and discussed the methodology, schedule and process for conducting the assessment.

12 May- Focus Group discussion of the questions with rural women's groups of the SDG# 5 during the Training of local women's activists and local councils deputies at the Bi Hotel in Bishkek (Liza Kydyrbayeva, Tyup district, Tasma village, ADK, Avazkan Ormonova, DIA, Osh province, Ospanva Altynchach, Academy - Promotion of women's leadership, Issyk Ata district, Jeek ayil okmotu, Dmitrievka village, Women of Issykkul - Tyup, Amankulova, Samsaliyeva Gulbar, Chairman of the NGO Women's Council "All together!" Issyk Ata, Aitbaeva Gulyukan, Chairman of the Women's Council, Chui region, Zarina Boshkoeva, Chairman of the Women's Council, Zhaiyl region, Munira Noruzbaeva, Talas, Women of the Leadership of Kyrgyzstan).



Farida Abdyldayeva, Tuura Kadam leading a FGD , 30 June 2022

30 June - Focus Group discussion of the SDG# 8 with rural women's groups, rural deputies and rural women in business during the Training on women's entrepreneurship ,in City Hotel in Bishkek  
Almaz discussing the



Tazhybai, Premena, FGD

Three online presentations of the finding and one offline meeting were held on July 8, September 13 and September 22, 2022.

8 July - online presentation of preliminary results on scoring of the SDG at APSD internal workshop.

3 August- an offline presentation of preliminary results for verification on scoring of the SDG#5 to local women's groups with 20 women activists and local elected councils female members during a training workshop of the Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan. It was aimed for women's groups for further advocacy.

13 September - online presentation of preliminary results on scoring of the SDG at the APSD Sub-regional workshop on SDGs, human rights and civic space in Central and North Asia

22 сентября – online presentation of the scoring results of the SDG for CSO in Kyrgyzstan.

## A) Overview of current implementation

### Generalized assessment for 10 questions

1. Governance Framework	1,5
2. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget	0,8
3. Institutions with clear mandate	1,08
4. Implementation at the National Level	0,25
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels	0,41
6. Public Awareness & Capacity Development	0.33
7. Monitoring Mechanisms	0,25
8. Transparency & Accountability	0,33
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships	0,66
10. Civil Society Participation	1,58

The highest scores were given to Civil Society Participation: 1,58 points and Governance Framework: 1,5 points. In other words, we have relatively good progress in the country with the adoption and approval of various documents at the level of strategy and policy. Civil society organizations are trying to actively participate in the implementation of the SDGs.

The lowest scores were given to Implementation at the National Level: 0,25 points and Monitoring Mechanisms, Evaluation and Reporting: 0,25 points.

### **.Generalized assessment**

Analysis of responses from an online survey, as well as conducted interviews, as well as group discussions:

SDG No. 3 received the highest score – above 2 scores.

The lowest scores were given to SDG No. 7 with -3 scores s, and No. 17 with -1.2 scores

Links

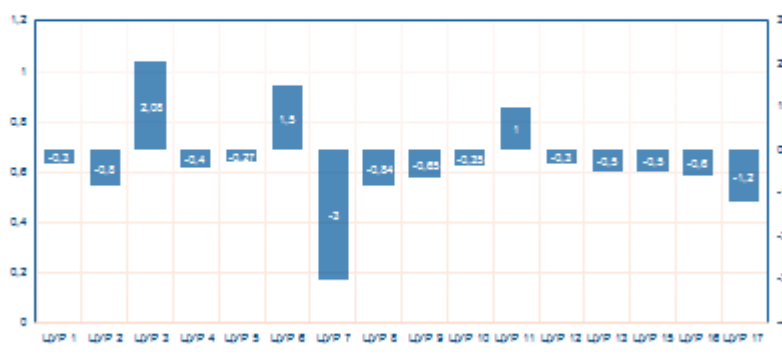
English

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1TOC3e1nnZs3ekCohvpOUthihPyBsapU0/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=108834084939464940325&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Russian

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1zR4uhbtULDrLOfIdf2I6WUGKLmBT97kx/edit#gid=1915612977>

### СРЕДНИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ПО ЦУР ОЦЕНКЕ В КЫРГЫЗСТАНЕ



## Narrative response for each area:

### 1. Governance or policy framework

National Mechanisms on SDGs in Kyrgyzstan at <https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io>

<http://www.stat.kg/en/news/opublikovan-statisticheskij-sbornik-monitoring-pokazatelej-celej-ustojchivogo-razvitiya-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike-na-anglijskom-yazyke/>

#### National Legislation

- The National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2018-2040 (Strategy 2040) <http://www.stat.kg/ru/nsur/>
- Presidential Decree of the Kyrgyz Republic on the National Development Strategy for 2018-2040, 31 October 2018 (Russian) <http://www.stat.kg/ru//ukaz-prezidenta-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki-o-nacionalnoj-strategii-razvitiya-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki-na-2018-2040-gody/>

National development program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026 (Russian)  
<http://www.stat.kg/media/files/3d033353-7e05-42ec-a282-8722459f5c31.pdf>

The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic led the monitoring and evaluation working group, and was responsible for data mapping, inventory, adaptation and collection processes. <https://unstats.un.org/capacity-development/UNSD-FCDO/kyrgyzstan/>

The governance mechanism Kyrgyzstan - in terms of clarity of mandates, inclusiveness of non-state actors, participation mechanisms, methodologies for working groups, resources – was rated quite low and varied significantly from one goal to the other – from +3 to -3.

There is no parliamentary scrutiny of or input into the framework. As one of respondents stated “It is known that the parliament was also involved in the implementation of the SDGs.

According to publications on the website of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, on September 24, 2019, a meeting of the Working Group on monitoring the implementation of legislation on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic was held under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs, Defense and Security of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic Nurbaev A.M. At the meeting of the Working Group, the head of the Department of Economics and Investments of the Office of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the heads of five working groups spoke on the preparation of the National Voluntary Review of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. However, this interaction is not systematic.”.

Local and subnational governments are not included in the governance process is part of the SDG implementation process.

## **2. National Development Plans, strategies & budget**

Kyrgyzstan government incorporated the SDGs into national policy frameworks. CSO stated inadequate and non effective policy coherence within the national SDG framework. Review of the received data shows that there is lack of the inter-related nature of the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, environmental & economic).

For example, interview on SDG#1 showed that “The analysis of the documents showed that social, economic and environmental aspects are considered separately within the framework of separate chapters, the correlation is not visible.”.

SDG 2 «There is a priority of economic aspects over environmental ones. In this connection, Kyrgyzstan faced the problems of soil and pasture degradation, deforestation, and in cities clearing parks to free up space for residential areas, desertification of unique forests. The general plan of cities is usually not available to the population, and urban planning standards that take into account the wind rose, architecture, land categories (for the construction of houses, crop plots, for park areas) are not followed due to corruption and poor management, the microclimate of cities is changing. Thus, Bishkek is one of the four dirtiest cities».

SDG 5 is one of the weak areas, new national plan of action was not yet adopted for two years.

SDG #1, participants of the assessment stated that “There is no program for this strategic direction, which would contain measurable approaches, specific mechanisms and frameworks, the calculation of poverty elimination, as well as the calculation of the necessary resources and time frame. We can note the Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2018-2022 "UNITY, TRUST, CREATION", but it also contains only a general description of the problem and does not contain specifics”.

SDG planning and budgeting are not interlinked. Many respondents mentioned low level of budget allocation for SDG. One of the cases in SDG 5.

For CSO it is not clear the connection between national plan in terms of funding the delivery of the 2030 Agenda,

Kyrgyzstan depends deeply on the international donors/development partners.

3. Institutional Support - Public Agencies with clear mandate

There are agencies in place that are tasked with delivery of the SDGs, but not for all SDG.

One of the examples is SDG 1.

Scoring process also showed that there no clear steps taken by agencies to ensure implementation of the SDGs.

One of the weak aspects of the SDG implementation is that the Kyrgyzstan government is not putting in place integrated approaches to implementation (multi-agency or multi-ministerial approaches to joint implementation).

#### 4. Implementation of policies, action plans & strategies at national level

The scoring process participants told that they did not know the exact answers, since the leadership of the state bodies often changes (everyone manages in his own way - “each new broom sweeps in his own way”), as well as programs and there is no certain stability and continuity. Therefore, it is difficult to track progress in the implementation of SDG 4. This is typical for many SDGs. For example, in relation to SDG#1 CSO stated that “After the pandemic, by 2020, every fourth resident of Kyrgyzstan lived in poverty. A decrease in the level of poverty in 2020 compared to the previous year was noted in Osh city (by 6.0 percentage points) and Talas region (by 0.8 percentage points). In other regions, an increase in the level of poverty was observed, including in the Jalal-Abad region (by 10.3 percentage points), Naryn (by 8.7 percentage points), Chui (by 6.3 percentage points), Osh (by 4. 8 percentage points), Issyk-Kul (by 3.5 percentage points) and Batken regions (by 2.1 percentage points), as well as in the city of Bishkek (by 4.9 percentage points). According to the data of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (NSC), 1 million 678 thousand people (16.67%) lived below the poverty line in 2020, of which 73.7 percent were residents of rural settlements, where x 31.8 percent or 833 .9 thousand were children aged 0-17 years. The level of poverty among men and women in the whole country does not have a pronounced disproportion, amounting to less than one percentage point in the share of the poor among men and women (women - 22.5%, men - 22.2%”.

SCO paid attention that “In March, the World Bank predicted that the poverty rate in Kyrgyzstan could reach 35% in 2021. This state of affairs is explained by two reasons: the loss of sources of income and inflation, especially food. For countries like Kyrgyzstan, which are closer to the bottom of the spectrum in terms of income, it became a very serious test: if the economy of developed countries shrank by 4.4%, then in Kyrgyzstan this figure was 8.6%. Against the backdrop of the pandemic, 2020 was the worst year for the economy of Kyrgyzstan over the past 26 years - the volume of the republic's GDP fell by 8.6%. Inflation reached 9.7% last year. Food and non-alcoholic beverages rose in price most of all - by 17.6%. Real cash income of the population in 2020 decreased by 5%. The share of the population living below the international poverty line with an income below \$1.9 a day (according to purchasing power parity) is extremely small (0.28% in 2018).

#### 5. Implementation of policies, action plans & strategies at sub-national or local level

There has been no progress.

Local governments in Kyrgyzstan are not actively engaged in the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.



There are two problems in the implementation of laws, standards and strategies on the ground - there is no knowledge and understanding of these standards by LSG bodies; secondly, the central authorities are not interested in ensuring these norms at the local level. The population does not trust LSGs, there is no tradition and culture of discussing issues with the local population due to the following reasons: 1. LSGs are often not interested in attracting local activists who can ask questions and demand; 2. LSGs do not have minimal knowledge of the rules; 3. There is a distrust of the population in local self-government, since there is no close feedback and success stories. 4. Central state bodies try to distribute responsibilities to the local level, and keep the benefits for themselves. Examples were given from the energy sector, where LSG repairs at its own expense, and the government takes the revenue for itself. For example on SDG 11, survey participants rated with 1 score, since local needs in majority are not taken into account. Local governance bodies are far from fulfilling commitments in development plans, especially for the SDGs. Local development plans do not reflect the SDGs as desired. And that's why there's not much progress..

There are eclectic process to integrate the SDGs into local and subnational development plans, Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan is working in partnership with some local authorities to integrate SDG 5 into local strategies and budgets, with some success over several years. In general local implementation and monitoring was rated very low.

To the question on “To what extent local needs are taken into account in the Nation sustainable development plans?” the below response is showing low level of implementation.

“There are no platforms where opinions, recommendations and feedback are exchanged with the grassroots level (local authorities and communities) in the development of the NSDS. As a rule, the central authorities and large national NGOs (not systematically) and experts who work on certain chapters, participate. Local needs in a certain way through statistical data or local self-government data that are prepared as part of their functionality (not for the NSDS).

On the question on integration of the SDG into local planning the following demonstrates CSOs’ position: “We know that local authorities are preparing a social passport for their ayyl okmot, aimak and are identifying the most vulnerable households. However, there is no data on what percentage of LSGs have incorporated goal No. 1 - the elimination of all forms of extreme poverty (poverty) into their strategies and budgets. It is known that some NGOs (for example, the Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan) in 2017 worked on the implementation of the SDGs into local development strategies, but it is not known what the situation is at the moment.

## **6. Public Awareness & capacity development**

The full text of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs is available in local languages.

There is no special online platform where all the information about the SDGs, reports and reviews on their implementation is located. You can easily find infographics on the SDGs on the websites of government agencies and UN specialized agencies, as well as when querying in search engines on the Internet. However, it is very difficult to find the full text of the SDGs in the state language. The activities to promote the SDGs among the population by the

authorities of Kyrgyzstan through video clips, television and radio broadcasts have not been noticed.

All "dissemination" of the SDGs is limited to the simple placement of available information in their players' own Internet pages. There is no process of formation of a platform, with clear and understandable rules for participation in the discussion. There is also no information about any communications or discussions between state bodies and donors with other development partners.

International and national NGOs, especially UN specialized agencies, prepare various reports that are posted on their websites and can be found through Internet search engines. However, it is very difficult to find research from academic institutions because there is no electronic library or other form of academic research base in the country.

There are not many educational bodies and researchers who are actively seeking to analyse and share the SDGs.

Civil society organisations are not using the 2030 Agenda for framing their work in majority. Many CSO don't know the SDG important details.

Government is not providing any support for capacity development on the SDGs in Kyrgyzstan. Capacity development on SDG is very sporadically and not on regular basis.

May be there are opportunities for partnership with other CSOs and/or UN agencies, but they are not used and nobody mentioned it.

Among specific gaps in CSO skill development are weak understanding of the Global Agenda 2030 itself, SDG indicators, weak skills in bringing issues on integration of three sustainable development dimensions (social, economic and environmental), weak understanding the women's rights and gender equality, human rights are also crosscutting aspects of sustainable development, low level of local monitoring.

## **7. Monitoring, evaluation, data & reporting mechanisms**

About the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms: the participants answered that it is possible that monitoring is carried out by the state body, but this is not known. And they could not answer the questions raised about progress in assessing the SDGs.

One CSO case: Our organization was invited to discuss the VNR. A number of consultations have been held. However, there is no platform where one can find systematic information on the methodology, disaggregated by income, gender, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics. On the government's website, you can find information on preparing for the VNR, with list of the participants involved in preparing the VNR. But the process is not institutionalized. The VNR was prepared by the government of Kyrgyzstan and contains a situation analysis that contains information on preparations for the VNR. However, this reference data does not contain information on participants from non-state parties, there is substantial data.

## **8. Transparency, accountability and access to information**

The reports of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic are quite detailed, but understanding the data requires certain skills. In addition, there are problems in the lack of confidence in the statistics, which may not coincide with the data of the relevant ministries.

SDG policy and decision-making processes in the area for example of the SDG #1 - The process is not transparent, rules and procedures are not known.

SDG #1: Information is dispersed on different resources. The policy-making and decision-making processes usually involve government agencies. On the websites of state bodies you can find the most general information about the consultations. For example, on the website of the Ministry of Labor and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic there is information about ongoing consultations, but the data is not disaggregated.

Concerns are on the lack of institutionalization of the process of involving all development stakeholders - the government, CSOs, the private sector, local governments, academia, parliament, etc.- into the processes of monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of this goal. There are no clear and understandable criteria, rules, procedures for the participation of all parties. Engagement is selective and it is not clear how stakeholders who wish to participate in this process can declare their willingness to work in this direction.

The only type of report is the VNR, which is prepared by the state body, without an institutionalized and inclusive platform that would unite all development partners and reflect their position. In general, the VNR contains statistical data on goals, but mainly reflects the state's position on the goal in question..

For example, SDG # 2 policy development processes are not public and inclusive, where all development actors could participate, and the policy development and decision-making is a closed process itself. Experts from academia and CSOs may be involved to prepare analyzes of certain segments of the issue, but the experts involved do not represent the opinion of a wide range of CSOs, as there are no discussions with the civil sector on the issues under discussion.

SDG 11: on SDG transparency and accountability: participants responded that it is not easy to find information on SDG results. The process of making a decision on policy development is developed by state bodies independently, and CSOs are put under the fact when it is officially posted on the websites of the government of the Kyrgyz Republic. We are not aware of the regular report on SDG commitments. If there are reports, they write them in the language of experts, but not in a simple form for understanding by the people. Participants rated -1 and 0 scores.

SDG 12: on the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms: both organizations gave 0 scores, because state bodies carry out monitoring, reports are written in the bowels of the ministry, but there is no permanent monitoring, it formally exists somewhere on paper, but they are not effective. Somewhere in the statistics indicators are reflected, but in life they are not reflected.

SDG 13: government agencies do not monitor, if they do, it is very weak and done for pro form. On paper, everything is fine, but we do not know how it is carried out. NGOs are invited very rarely, mainly when environmental projects are launched, but are not invited to the implementation evaluation process. Survey participants gave -4 and -1 scores.

## **9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships**

Nowhere in open sources there is evidence of the existence of mutual accountability mechanisms between various development actors that has inclusive and understandable to all rules and procedures.

According to the report of the UN Interagency Group, as part of the MAPS mission for submission to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 2, 2019, a certain Coordinating Committee for the adaptation, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, established in 2016, operates in Kyrgyzstan, which functions under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister and includes representatives of legislative bodies, ministries and government agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, and the Department of Economics and Investments of the Government serves as its secretariat. However, nowhere else is there information about the work done by this platform. Currently, this platform has ceased to exist in accordance with the Government Decree On the Coordinating Committee for Adaptation, Implementation and Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals until 2030 in the Kyrgyz Republic (Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 13, 2020 No. 551). Instead of this structure, the Council for Economic Reforms under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic was formed.

SDG 13: there is cooperation at the national level, but not on the ground. There was once a partnership for discussion, but that was over 10 years ago. Collaboration is carried out one-time, there is no process. That even development partners do not involve experts from CSOs. Did the survey participants give 1 and -3 scores.

There is no sustainable cooperation and mutual accountability between different stakeholders, including the government, Parliament, LSG, NGOs, private sector, donors. Also, there are no resources or platforms where you can find information about any event that is sometimes held. We are not aware of the verification meetings to discuss the SDGs with the participation of all parties. The situation is complicated by the fact that the general public and even interested parties do not know where, when and by whom such meetings are held and how they can declare their desire to participate in them.

If earlier there were at least some coordination councils initiated by the government, which brought together various development participants to track progress in the implementation of the SDGs, now there are no such structures.

## **10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement**

SDG #1: Participation is extremely rare and sporadic. Of the CSOs interviewed, only one organization was involved in the development of the regional food security strategy. Usually the authorities themselves invite CSOs based on their own considerations. There is no clear procedure for involvement in such work.

Studies on CSO activities have not been conducted in recent years, so it is difficult to give information on what number or percentage of CSOs are monitoring Goal #1

SDG 13: NGOs participate, if there is proper funding, NGOs participate in partnership under the Transparency and Voluntary Accountability Initiative (EITI). We raise many issues ourselves, such as the Law on Glaciers and other environmental issues, we monitor the process ourselves and recommend it to the state agency. State bodies do not satisfy our requests and often do formal not substantial replies, we waste time.

SDG 15: NGOs participate and implement many projects. For example ecomap.kg. But government agencies do not make any efforts, our requests are ignored. An NGO is involved in environmental monitoring, but another participant said that they are not accurate and the data varies.

### **Additional cross-cutting questions:**

#### **1. Progress since last VNR**

There is progress visible or measured since 2020 when Kyrgyzstan VNR was submitted to the HLPF. CSOs have not heard or have not read this promised in 2020 after VNR as a follow up A Road Map to SDG. There is no monitoring or reporting that is known to participants of the scoring process.

The pandemic and the forced lockdown led to a narrowing of the range of consumed products. Particularly vulnerable are migrants and their families, who have been affected by the cessation of remittances. A study supported by the World Food Program (WFP) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) revealed a deterioration in the consumption patterns of the Kyrgyz people - consumption of nutrient-rich foods (such as fruits, vegetables, and animal products) has decreased. Decreased well-being forced the population to reduce food spending.

#### **2. Leaving no one behind**

There was not special focus on the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind, in the national strategy of the 2030 Agenda or of the national development plan. Human rights based approach is not part of the SDG processes in Kyrgyzstan. Human rights related recommendations from UPR, CEDAW, for example, were not integrated into SDG implementation process.

The opportunities for these marginalised groups to engage in setting the national priorities, in policy-making, and in review processes are quite symbolic and weak.

Has the government formulated an overarching approach to incorporate the Leave No One Behind principle into institutional guidance for policy-making processes, and/or target and indicator-setting processes?

Rural children, people with disabilities, rural women are marginalised in Kyrgyzstan, they are more likely than others to experience poverty, exclusion, discrimination, lack of participation, or violence.

For the SDG #1 - An analysis of the national budget items shows (Fig. 1) that since 2018 there has been a reduction in the budget for social protection of the population, and only since 2022 there has been a slight increase.

For SDG 2 Undernourished children. Low body weight was observed in two percent of children under the age of 5 years. At the same time, the problem of low body weight is more typical for children under the age of one and a half years.

After the pandemic, 33.2% of non-migrant households began to eat less nutritious and less expensive food; 35.7% of households whose members have returned from migration and 30.7% of households whose members are in migration. At the same time, 39.2% of households that did not undergo migration began to borrow food, relying on the help of friends and relatives; 41.3% of households whose members have returned from migration and 38.6% of households whose members are in migration.

The most marginalised groups of people in Kyrgyzstan are the following groups:

Women & Girls	Y
Children & young people	Y
Older persons	Y
Persons with disabilities	Y
People discriminated by geographic area: eg. urban slums/rural areas	Y
People from the LGBTQI community	Y
Ethnic & Religious minority groups	Y
Migrants or undocumented persons	Y

### 3. Planetary Boundaries

There are policies in place to protect the environment. Results of the assessment for SDG#15 inform that SDGs are promoted by the government and the Ministry of Nature Protection, where the status of the institution was increased 2 years ago. There are probably some plans and they are taken into account. Cooperation probably exists somewhere, but it is not known. The parliament is considering the Glacier Act and the committee, but they are all temporary.

Updated Nationally Determined Contribution 2021 - 15.97% by 2030

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NC3\\_Kyrgyzstan\\_English\\_24Jan2017.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NC3_Kyrgyzstan_English_24Jan2017.pdf)

<https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/Updated%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%202021%20%28EN%29.pdf>

National Legislation: KYRGYZ REPUBLIC Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027 [https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-01/mip-2021-c2021-8987-kyrgyz-republic-annex\\_en.pdf](https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-01/mip-2021-c2021-8987-kyrgyz-republic-annex_en.pdf) - KGZ 2019-2022, and the Green Economy Development Programme for 2019-2023. ... committing to a path to lower carbon and climate-resilient development. The EU.

RESOLUTION OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC of May 19, 2021 No. 11 on the State committee on ecology and climate of the Kyrgyz Republic

#### National Mechanisms

In order to strengthen the national coordination on climate change and green economy in the Kyrgyz Republic, two separate, previously fragmented councils\* were merged into one, the “Coordination Council on Green Economy and Climate Change”. This new coordination mechanism will be led by the Prime-Minister and aims to establish a comprehensive and streamlined effort on climate change and green economy activities in the country.

<https://www.un-page.org/Kyrgyz%20Republic%20Coordinates%20National%20Efforts>

National Portal on Climate Change

<https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/kyrgyz-republic>

State Committee on Ecology and Climate of the Kyrgyz Republic

<https://cis-legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=132768>

Coordination Council on Climate Change, Ecology and the Development of a Green Economy, The Climate Finance Center under the SCEC has been identified as the secretariat of this Coordination Council.

<https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/Updated%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%202021%20%28EN%29.pdf>

#### Kyrgyzstan | Green Growth Knowledge Platform

<https://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/country/kyrgyzstan> - Sustainable Infrastructure for Low-Carbon Development in Central Asia and the Caucasus.

#### **4. Delivery by CSOs**

CSO are not quite active from one side – they is no CSO own plans on raising awareness about SDG; and implementation of; the agenda.

But CSO are the one who contribute to sustainable development significantly by providing services to poor and marginalized groups of people, for example.

## **B) Review of the 17 Goals**

## Scoring of each goal with comments

The second part of the Scorecard provides a detailed review of each of the Goals to enable a broad vision of the current level of implementation, follow up and review on each Goal.

Analysis of answers from an online survey, as well as interviews

SDG No. 3 received the highest score – above 2. The lowest scores were given to SDG No. 7 with -3, and No. 17 with -1.2 .

Goal 1 End Poverty in all its forms everywhere										
Areas for Assessments	Score						Tota l	Comments		
1. Governance or policy framework	-3	-2	-3	3			- 1,25	The issues of eliminating extreme poverty are a cross-cutting topic, therefore they are covered by a wide range of legal acts.		
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	0	-2	-3	2			- 0,75	There is no program for this strategic direction. The budget for the strategy and program may exist, but they are dispersed over the widest list of legal acts, so it is very difficult to track.		
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	0	-2	0	3			0,25	Since the issues of eliminating extreme poverty and poverty are cross-cutting, there is no special state body dealing with this particular issue.		
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	0	-2	-2	-2			-1,5	The main approach of the NSSD 2018-2040 is formulated as the eradication of poverty and emphasizes the protection of particularly vulnerable categories of the population		
5. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	0	-2	-3	0			- 1,25	There is no data on what percentage of local self-governance bodies/ LSGs have incorporated Goal #1 into their strategies and budgets.		
6. Public awareness and capacity development	0	-2	-3	1			-1	There is no special online platform where all the information about the SDGs, reports and reviews on their		



								implementation is located. Activities to promote the SDGs among the population were not noticed by the authorities of Kyrgyzstan
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	0	-2	0	1			- 0,25	We are concerned with the lack of institutionalization of the process of engaging all stakeholders from among the development partners - the government, CSOs, the private sector, local governments, academia, parliament, etc. into the processes of monitoring and evaluating the achievement of this goal.
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	0	2	-	1			1	Information is dispersed on different resources. Policy-making and decision-making processes usually involve public authorities.
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	3	3	-2	0			1	There is no sustainable cooperation and mutual accountability between different stakeholders, including the government, Parliament, LSG, NGOs, private sector, donors
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	4	3	-2	-2			0,75	Studies on the activities of CSOs have not been conducted in recent years, so it is difficult to give information about who exactly deals with the SDG#1. However, NGOs are actively working on the issue of eliminating poverty within the framework of their projects.

Goal 2 End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Areas for Assessments	Score						total	Comments
1. Governance or policy framework	3	-3	-3				-1	The Goal is regulated by the Food Security Law. Food

								Security and Nutrition Program 2019-2023, with SDG targets and indicators. State standard "Preschool education and childcare", which includes the basic requirements for the organization of nutrition for children.
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	3	-3	-3				-1	<p>Food Security Program contains a comprehensive analysis of the food security situation, with indicators that take into account social, economic and environmental aspects.</p> <p>There is budget allocation. The total cost of implementing the Action Plan for the period from 2019 to 2023 is 12567.5 million soms. The missing funding is estimated as 627.6 million soms or 5%.</p>
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	-1	0	0				-0,33	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, the National Statistical Committee, LSG, FAO, NGO "Civil Alliance for Better Nutrition and Food Security", the SUN Movement - Kyrgyzstan, based on the principle of the right of all people to food and good nutrition.</p> <p>The new legislation and policies are not backed by adequate public sector capacity. An analysis of the work plan of the Ministry of Agriculture showed that an inclusive platform with multi-stakeholder participation does not exist. Moreover, not a</p>

							<p>single event was found where CSOs, the business sector and other development actors are involved.</p> <p>High turnover of senior staff in the civil service and low salaries, lack of an effective management system.</p>
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	-2	-2	-3			-2,3	<p>High turnover of senior staff in the civil service and low salaries, lack of low-quality provision of public services.</p> <p>The study: “Food Security and Nutrition in Kyrgyzstan: Problems and Possible Solutions” (UN in the Kyrgyz Republic and UCA, 2019) found that the implementation of the Government Program on Food Security and Nutrition 2015 and the Program Development Plan for 2015-2017 faced the following barriers: lack of funding for many activities, declarative nature of certain policy measures, inefficient public administration, insufficient capacity to implement a comprehensive state program, the role of the private sector and civil society has not been defined. Of the 177 activities of the program, only 63 were fully implemented and 37 were not implemented at all.</p> <p>It is also known that the implementation of Goal 2 requires public spending in the field of agriculture, including spending on sectoral policies and programs, spending on soil improvement and soil degradation control, irrigation</p>

							<p>and water supply for agricultural needs, animal health surveillance, livestock research and training. animal husbandry, freshwater biological research, afforestation activities and other forestry projects. According to the report of the National Statistical Committee “Statistics of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic”, the value of the index of focus on agriculture, determined by the ratio of the share of agricultural expenditures in total government spending to the share of agriculture in GDP, has remained at the level of 0.1 over the past decade, which reflects the state's low focus on agriculture.</p> <p>effective management system</p>
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	0	-3	0			-1	<p>No progress. Kyrgyzstan does not have a platform where discussions of local needs for reflection in the country's national development strategy. The very process of preparing the NSDS raises questions from the civil society, since the process is not inclusive, it is not clear how these priorities are formed. A survey of NGOs working at the local level showed that there were no discussions with local groups.</p>
6. Public awareness and capacity development	2	-3	0			-0,3	<p>There is a translation of the SDGs into Kyrgyz, and the</p>

							<p>text is posted on the websites of the Government, ministries and websites of the UN specialized agencies. But the availability of the Kyrgyz version is questionable, since the materials of the SDGs are mainly in Russian..</p> <p>Some research on Goal #2 is underway and can be found online. For example, studies on statistics on the implementation of the SDGs were conducted by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the UN also finances various studies, but they are mainly in Russian and less often in English. Research reports are simply posted on websites and that's all, there are no actions to ensure access to these texts. There is no known platform for discourse.</p>
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	-2	0	0			- 0,67	<p>Indicators for the implementation of this goal are indicated in the program. However, a separate document with the monitoring methodology has not been developed. There is only Regulation on Monitoring and Indicators of 2009, which needs to be updated to monitor and evaluate the implementation of Goal 2.</p> <p>It is known that the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz</p>

							<p>Republic is responsible for collecting relevant information, but data on the institutionalization of this function was not found. The Program for Food Security and Nutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2019-2023 does not indicate the responsible structures, with information on the methodology, procedures, periods, responsible bodies, and deadlines.</p> <p>Data can be found within the framework of various studies, mainly conducted by the National Statistical Committee or UN agencies, but it is impossible to independently analyze the information received by the government, since the data is not publicly available. Therefore, we do not know if monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of SDG 2 is carried out..</p> <p>An analysis of the website of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, the website of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the work plan and reports of the Ministry of Agriculture showed that representatives of civil society are not invited to the monitoring and evaluation processes.</p>
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	-2	0	0				<p>- 0,67</p> <p>There is no regular report of those responsible for the implementation of the goal to</p>

							the population. It is impossible to find updated information on the implementation of SDG No. 2. The data is contained in dozens of different documents, on the websites of various government structures. In the public domain there are studies of the National Statistical Committee, NGOs and the results of studies of specialized UN agencies working in the Kyrgyz Republic.
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	-2	-2	3				-0,3  The SUN platform - Kyrgyzstan, brings together the government, parliamentarians, civil society organizations, the UN, donors, the business sector and researchers. This Movement aims to support national plans to scale up nutrition activities. It helps ensure access, coordination, predictability and availability of financial and technical resources..  An analysis of the site showed that the data has not been updated since 2020, the list of platform members provided by the government and parliamentarians is outdated. The SUN Kyrgyzstan platform, according to the website, has not held any events since 2020.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	-2	-2	3				-0,3  It is difficult to say whether the civil society of Kyrgyzstan participates or does not participate in the implementation of Goal No. 2.

								<p>Since events involving the civil sector occur sporadically. There are no examples of the institutionalization of the participation of the civil sector, rules and procedures that are understandable to all, which should also be inclusive.</p> <p>The participation of CSOs in planning, updating policies and programs, as well as in the implementation of national and local strategies and plans, and programs for goal No. 2 is episodic, mainly those organizations that are involved by the authorities themselves or donors according to their own provision. Only one of the respondents noted their participation in the joint development of an action plan for food security in the Naryn region.</p> <p>No data on participation of NGOs in monitoring.</p>

### Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Areas for Assessments	Score						Total	Comments
1. Governance or policy framework	4	2	4	2	3		3	Policy framework has a fairly wide list of legal



								acts, but they are outdated. At the same time, some regulatory legal acts regulating the functions of responsible organizations, data collection flows, especially in the provision of public health services, have not been developed. Issues that go beyond the competence of the health care system are not reflected in regulations, especially on risk factors and determinants of health, child nutrition, ecology and environmental safety, occupational health, road safety, injuries and violence, antibiotic resistance, migrant health. However, for the most part, they are practically not interconnected with each other, and also contain overlapping norms. There are no normative acts regulating the procedures for analyzing the impact on health when making decisions in other sectors, including in the activities of local governments.
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	3	4	3	4	3		3,4	The Goal is integrated in the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040, in the

							<p>section “Health care that meets human needs”.</p> <p>The Government's program for the protection of public health and the development of the healthcare system for 2019-2030 contains a detailed and sufficient analysis of the situation in the healthcare sector.</p> <p>During the implementation social, economic and environmental aspects are not taken into account.</p> <p>The action plan of the Program for 2019-2023 amounted to 5.1 billion soms, there are available 2.9 billion soms. The financial gap is 45.1%.</p>
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	3	1	3	1	2	2	<p>Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic and Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>In addition to the Ministry of Health, there is a sanitary and epidemiological service, other specialized vertical service providers..</p> <p>The sector management system is characterized by fragmentation and lack of coordination of efforts. The activities of the Coordinating Council for Public</p>

							Health under the Government needs to be strengthened.
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	3	2	3	2	2	2,4	<p>At present, the accessibility of the population to immunization has been ensured, while maintaining the level of vaccination coverage of more than 95% of children. As a result, the share of infant mortality from infectious and parasitic diseases was only about 2%.</p> <p>Insufficient level of intersectoral approach in addressing issues of protection and promotion of public health.</p> <p>The maternal mortality rate remains one of the key development challenges.</p> <p>Despite the fact that the country manages to keep the spread of HIV infection at a fairly low level, there are a number of problems that can negatively affect the situation.</p>
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	3	3	N A	2	0	2	<p>Lack of mechanisms to take into account local problems in the NSDS, there is no inclusive and institutionalized platform for aggregating and accumulating local problems for reflection in strategic documents. There is a weak</p>

							<p>interaction between local governments and healthcare organizations on public health issues, organization and provision of healthcare services in the field.</p> <p>There is a problem of providing remote regions of the country with medical personnel, especially family doctors.</p> <p>The staffing of family doctors has been declining over the past 10 years and amounted to 53% of the need.</p>
6. Public awareness and capacity development	-1	2	2	2	1	1,2	<p>You can find research on Goal 3 on the Internet, but research is extremely rare. All "dissemination" of the SDGs is limited to the simple placement of available information in their own Internet pages.</p>
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	1	3	2	3	0	1,8	<p>Ministry of Health conducts monitoring, but the results of monitoring are not known to the public. Whether there are rules and procedures for conducting monitoring is not known to the civil society. The monitoring process is a closed process, there is a formal participation of representatives of the CSOs. Formal consultations are held</p>

								with civil society, mainly in large cities.
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	1	3	3	3	0		2	The policy-making and decision-making process is not transparent. Currently, a criminal case has been initiated against the Minister of Health for embezzlement on an especially large scale. The epidemic and post-epidemic have revealed big problems with corruption in the healthcare sector. A regular reporting of those responsible for the implementation is not practiced.
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	0	2	2	2	0		1,2	<p>There is no sustainable cooperation and mutual accountability between different stakeholders in the process of realizing the goal.</p> <p>There are no examples of how representatives of the government, NGOs, the private sector, LSG bodies jointly develop, update, conduct joint monitoring and meetings to verify data / verify national strategies and plans, and programs.</p> <p>The participation of CSOs in planning, updating policies and programs, in the implementation of national and local strategies and plans, and programs is episodic, mainly those</p>

								organizations that are involved by the authorities themselves or donors according to their own foresight.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	1	3	2	3	0		1,8	Basically, the Public Council under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic is involved in planning, updating policies and programs, in the implementation of national and local strategies and plans, and programs.
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50							

**Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

Areas for Assessments	Score	Total	Comments				
1. Governance or policy framework	0	0					0 Laws exist but do not change in realities
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	0	0					0 there are strategies, programs and plans in the government, as well as the annual state budget for the state body
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	2	1					1,5 There are institutions dedicated to the SDGs
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	0	1					0,5 the leadership of the state body changes frequently, it is not possible to track progress in implementation
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	0	-2					-1 they don't know and don't know how much local needs are taken into account, since most of the documents are sent down to them from above for implementation
6. Public awareness and capacity development	2	0					1 Information is available for experts and interested parties,

								but not on SDG issues, in specialized documents like achievements of school students, etc..
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	1	-2					-0,5	Monitoring exists, there is reporting, but not on SDG targets.
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	1	-1					0	There is no information specifically on the criteria of the SDG.
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	3	0					1,5	Meetings of the governmental body with donors, with the involvement of NGOs and even the country's parliament are organized. Round tables and consultation meetings on various issues and problems of education are not systemic and not regular, and also not in the framework of the SDGs.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	3	-1					1	NGOs participate in the implementation of projects in the field of education. But they do not know who specifically deals with the issues of monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. They participate in program development or decision-making process, but NGO opinions are not well considered.

Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)

00 / 50

For two questions there is a slight deterioration in the situation, for three questions there is no progress and no changes, for one question two answers gave little progress.

### Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Areas for Assessments	Score						Total	Comments
1. Governance or policy framework	1	-1	1	0			0,25	Very dependent on projects. The Kyrgyz Republic

								adopted the NAP and the strategy on gender equality
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	0	-4	0	-2			-1,5	lack of government funding
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	0	0	2	-1			0,25	Frequent change of leadership. institutions have low capacity and qualification
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	0	0	1	-2			-0,25	So far no progress is visible. They are trying to implement it, but the low level of quality, accountability and transparency does not make it possible to move on.
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	0	0	2	1			0,75	Progress is not visible. The case of a raped minor with a disability in the Tyup district and the city of Karakol confirms the low implementation of the policy at the local level, the lack of coordination between the structures.



6. Public awareness and capacity development	2	1	1	0			1	Low level of awareness
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	1	1	0	-3			-0,25	Continues to at a low level, Periodic monitoring is needed with coverage in the media, and evaluations of the results obtained and solutions to problems
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	1	0	0	-3			-0,5	5 (very much worsened) - 71.4%  -4 (greatly worsened) - 28.6%. Conditions for participation of CSOs in discussions not created
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	2	2	0	-1			0,75	the created interdepartmental commissions do not work at the proper level, there is a mechanism, but the work is not visible there are no new partnership mechanisms for the SDGs, inefficient old forms of

							partnership are working
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	2	3	1	3		2,25	We try to work and involve youth organizations  civil society promotes and solves this goal, but at an insufficient level
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50						

**Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

Areas for Assessments	Score					Total	Comments
1. Governance or policy framework	3	1				2	On the state program for the development of drinking water supply and sewage disposal in the settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2024" Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of September 24, 2014 No. 548 "On approving the program for the development of sewage disposal systems" Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 12, 2020 No. 330
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	3	1				2	. Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on June 12, 2020 No. 330 "On approval of the program for the development of drinking water supply and sewage disposal systems for the settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026"

							<p>The quality infrastructure part does not include the water resources and problem analysis part.</p> <p>There is a program on water resources.</p> <p>Now aware of the budget allocation.</p> <p>Indicators are developed and monitored.</p>
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	3	1				2	<p>State Agency of Water Resources under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Water Resources Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Department of Development of Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal under the State Agency of Water Resources under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Territorial state and municipal organizations of water supply and waste water disposal.</p>
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	2	1				1,5	<p>Objectives of the SDGs understood only at the highest ministerial and departmental levels. Local state and municipal organizations working on SDG goals at the local level do not understand what SDG is.</p>
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	3	1				2	<p>Even though it is not specified as a SDG, The goal area issues are considered as a functional task at the local level and is included in the work plans. Although some issues have been considered in the work plans, the issue of budget financing has not been</p>

							resolved. Unresolved issues are considered only as a search for investment.  In the local programs and plans, budget funds are distributed and there are no full-fledged financings. Some issues are solved with help of coming investments. .
6. Public awareness and capacity development	2	3				2,5	Information is on UN Kyrgyzstan site, on the government's site. Some academic research is uploaded.
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	1	0				0,5	Now aware. Data on SDG is available mainly National Statistical committee's website. No information about monitoring, data desegregation.  No cases of how the representatives of the government, NGOs, private sector, and NGOs jointly develop, update, conduct monitoring and meetings for verification of data/verification of national strategies and plans, and programs for the purpose of the SDG No.  There are no sustainable cooperation and mutual accountability between different stakeholders in the process of implementation of this goal.
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	0	0				0	Not transparent.  General public doesn't understand SDG language and SDG processes. Only experts understand.
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	0	0				0	There is joint work of many development stakeholders. But information about joint planning, monitoring, data

								verification meetings is not available.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	3	2					2,5	Citizens participate in implementation, research, monitoring on water issues.
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50							

#### Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Areas for Assessments	Score							Total	Comments
1. Governance or policy framework	-3							-3	Now attention is being paid to alternative sources of energy.
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	-3							-3	Not well aware.
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	-3							-3	Several state agencies work in this direction.
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	-3							-3	Don't see progress.
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	-3							-3	Don't see progress.
6. Public awareness and capacity development	-3							-3	General information can be found on internet sites.
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	-3							-3	Not well aware.
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	-3							-3	Information about the SDGs is mainly posted on the stands of local self-government bodies, websites of ministries and departments.
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	-3							-3	Not well aware.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	-3							-3	Not well aware.

Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50							
Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
Areas for Assessments	Score						Total	Comments
1. Governance or policy framework	3	4	-3	-3	-3		-0,4	<p>The Labor Code, the Law on Trade Unions, as well as a wide list of legal acts, which regulate the work procedures of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration. The results of the focus group discussion showed that small and medium-sized businesses are concerned about the lack of law enforcement mechanisms, which contain sufficient mechanisms to protect the labor rights of citizens.</p> <p>NSDS does not contain an analysis of existing problems.</p>
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	0	0	-3	3	3		0,6	<p>Goal 8 is included in section 2 of the NSDS: Individual-family-society and in section 3 - Economic well-being and the quality of the environment for development. Social, economic and environmental aspects not taken into account when implementing the national strategy. There is no national plan/program to achieve this SDG target.</p> <p>Information on the allocated budget is very difficult to find, since Goal 8 affects both economic growth and decent</p>

							<p>work, then both the NPA and the budget are scattered in a wide range of documents</p> <p>The analysis of the NSSD and the VNR led to the conclusion that the government does not have a clear vision of the problem, an approach and methodology for achieving Goal 8, that is, the structure of the problem is not defined - what exactly does economic growth and decent work mean in the context of Kyrgyzstan? And how will the country achieve this goal? Therefore, it is very difficult for interested people to search and systematize information.</p>
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	0	3	0	3	3	1,8	<p>The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic, there is no committee or commission on the 8th goal in the Parliament.</p> <p>There is no parliamentary control. Political corruption and lobbying are also noted, leading to laws in favor of big business and clans.</p>
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	-3	1	-2	3	3	0,4	<p>In 2018, the overall unemployment rate decreased by 2.1 percentage points compared to 2013 (from 8.3% to 6.2%). There is no newer information on this subject. It is especially difficult to find a</p>

								<p>job for persons with disabilities, youth and women. The government of Kyrgyzstan is not implementing reforms that could diversify the economy, which could diversify the labor market with decent and stable pay. The labor rights of citizens are very difficult to protect due to the large volume of informal employment, where the norms of the Labor Code are not observed. The authorities prefer to solve the problem of unemployment by sending cheap labor to Russia and Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Corruption and raiding flourish. It was also noted that the state gives a small guarantee of employment for citizens with disabilities, obliging employers to involve a small percentage of people with disabilities, but this right can only be used by the deaf and dumb. There are specialized secondary schools that could allow employment in the service sector, but these schools are not technically equipped.</p>
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	-4	3	-3	4	4		0,8	Capital city interaction with the regions on sustainable development issues is practically reduced to a minimum. The SDG has not been included in local and regional development plans.
6. Public awareness and capacity development	1	3	-3	3	3		1,4	General information about the SDGs is posted on the stands



								<p>of LSGs, on the website of ministries and departments.</p> <p>Research on the SDGs is extremely rare.</p> <p>State bodies, NGOs, donors in the dissemination of information about the SDGs do not do on a systematic basis - post general information about the SDGs on their websites. However, the public is not aware of SDG activities (if any).</p>
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	-3	0	0	3	3		0,6	<p>There is no mechanism and methodology for monitoring the implementation of 8 goal.</p> <p>Civil society is invited to rural public meetings formally, and only those are invited who are loyal. Minutes are not kept during rural meetings or hearings; after the event, it is impossible to track the fulfillment of obligations.</p>
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	-3	0	0	4	4		1	<p>It is difficult to find regular and updated information on achieving this goal. There is no practice of regular reports of those responsible for the implementation of the goal to the population</p>
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	-2	2	-2	4	3		1	<p>There is no sustainable cooperation and mutual accountability between different stakeholders.</p> <p>No examples of joint (representatives of the government, NGOs, private sector, LSG bodies) developing, updating, conducting monitoring and meetings for data</p>

								verification/verification for the considered SDG goal.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	-3	4	-2	4	3		1,2	<p>NGOs/CSOs occasionally conduct research or participate in law drafting processes. Professional associations of entrepreneurs promote the rights of business and entrepreneurs; human rights organizations work in the field of protection of labor rights of citizens.</p> <p>Neither in the analysis of documents and websites of state bodies and LSGs, nor in the survey of NGOs, information on the participation of NGOs in the processes of planning, updating and implementing strategies and programs for this purpose was found.</p>
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50							

**Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

Areas for Assessments	Score					Total	Comments
1. Governance or policy framework	1	-4				-1,5	The goal is included into the national sustainable development strategy.
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	1	-4				-1,5	<p>Legislation has deteriorated.</p> <p>There is a National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026. There are no specific indicators for achieving this goal</p> <p>There is no information about the amount of allocated budget for the implementation of this Goal.</p>

								There are no specific indicators for achieving this goal.
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	2	-4					-1	Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Digital Development of the Kyrgyz Republic  There is no separation of policy-making and control functions.
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	1	0					0,5	No progress
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	1	-1					0	There is a very slight deterioration  Local needs are taken into account at a sufficient level. For example, there is digitalization, electronic services.
6. Public awareness and capacity development	2	-2					0	Low level of transparency and accountability.  SDG data is available on sites. Some academic research is uploaded. All disseminate information.
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	1	1					1	No progress There is a regular report of those responsible for the implementation of the considered goal to the population
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	1	-4					-1,5	There is very little progress
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	1	-5					-2	Low level of dialogue. There are no mechanisms of

								multistakeholders partnership.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	2	-3					-0,5	NGOs participate in the monitoring of the Goal under consideration
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50							

**Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries**

Areas for Assessments	Score							Total	Comments
1. Governance or policy framework available	0	0						0	Laws exist, but do not change.
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	0	1						0,5	There are strategies, programs and plans in the government, as well as the annual state budget for the state body.
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	0	0						0	are not specifically considered within the framework of the goals and targets for the SDGs.
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	0	0						0	They are not specifically considered within the framework of goals and objectives, the leadership of the state body often changes, and there is no certain stability and continuity. Unable to track progress on SDGs
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	0	1						0,5	Local needs are not well taken into account
6. Public awareness and capacity development	0	0						0	Quite low level.
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	0	0						0	There are reports SDG targets

8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	0	0					0	No reporting and low level of accountability
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	0	1					0,5	Meetings are held, but they are not systemic and not regular, and not SDGs.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	2	2					2	NGOs participate in the implementation of projects. In the decision-making process, the opinions of NGO are not adequately reflected.
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50) незначительный прогресс	00 / 50							From little deterioration to little progress

#### Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Areas for Assessments	Score		Total		Comments			
1. Governance or policy framework available	4	3				3,5	Laws and a state body carrying out activities exist	
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	0	2				1	SDG issues are included in the strategies, the issues are identified, but the budget is not sufficiently provided.	
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	3	2				2,5	But often the commitments made are not fulfilled. The Parliament works and there are committees in the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, but they are often involved when acute infrastructure and other problems arise in cities.	
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	2	1				1,5	No progress, there are small improvements in security. But in the majority, employees of government agencies do not know the laws of urban planning, the corrupt interests of politicians, weak personnel are barriers.	

5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	1	1					1	LSG is far from fulfilling its commitments in development plans, especially for the SDGs. Local development plans do not reflect the SDGs as desired. And so there is not much progress.
6. Public awareness and capacity development	0	0					0	Information exists on the websites of the state agency and the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. The information is mainly from the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. Donors and NGOs are mainly involved in the dissemination of information about the SDGs, while government agencies devote very little or no participation in informing the public.
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	0	0					0	It is possible that monitoring is carried out by a government agency, but this is not known.
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	-1	0					-0,5	It is not easy to find information on SDG results. The process of making a decision is developed by state bodies independently, and CSOs are informed about the fact when it is officially posted on the websites of the government of the Kyrgyz Republic. We are not aware of the regular report on SDG commitments. If there are reports, they write them in the language of experts, but not in a simple form for understanding by the people.
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	0	1					0,5	Needed multistakeholders partnership does not exist. There is no mutual accountability, cooperation is getting better, but somehow, spontaneously, not systematically. CSO, state and donors work separately not in cooperation, do not always favor the NGO sector in state and donors' cooperation.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	0	1					0,5	NGOs are involved in the promotion of SDG issues, mainly

									in the initial period in the discussion of SDG issues.
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50								
Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns									
Areas for Assessments	Score	Total		Comments					
1. Governance or policy framework	2	-1					0,5	Laws exist and executive state bodies and the local self-government body of the city of Bishkek are defined. But the key factors are not sufficiently spelled out and adapted in the regulatory legal documents.	
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	0	0					0	The goals, included in the National Strategy, are declarative in nature. In the risk analysis not everything is provided for the fulfillment of the obligation by the government. For all the years it has not solved the existing problems of hazardous areas. Needs and requirements are not clearly stated in the budget, there is no transparency and step-by-step progress and indicators are not developed.	
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	0	0					0	There is no systemic country policy and partnership. Cooperation between government agencies is chaotic and inefficient, parliamentary oversight is weak	
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	-2	0					-1	There are certain barriers to achieving the goals, such as bureaucracy and corruption, a large gap between the authorities and the regions, and the narrowing of the CSOs' political space for cooperation.	
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	0	0					0	Local needs are little taken into account, in local plans, if they are, but they are not designated exactly as SDGs. The weak level of local government institutions, and city officials do not understand the issue.	

								office work dominates in cities, and therefore there is no progress
6. Public awareness and capacity development	-5	0					- 2,5	Information is absent. In cities, people can also find reports on the SDGs among academic and research organizations (National UPR Report), but in the regions there is no information. NGOs are involved in the preparation of national reports and alternative reports.
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	0	0					0	There is no permanent monitoring, it formally exists somewhere on paper, but they are not effective
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	0	0					0	Reports can be found, but no about the progress of implementation and the implementation of the recommendation. The policy development process is not transparent and invites "on duty" persons from organizations. There is no regular report and there is no responsible person in the state body. Most of the reports are not available to citizens in the Kyrgyz language.
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	0	0					0	There is no equal partnership and broad public participation in the decision-making process, there are no mechanisms and tools for partnership. there is no culture of partnership between the authorities and CSOs. There is no practice of cooperation, we are not invited and we are forced to establish contacts on our own - "we climb to them ourselves."
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	0	0					0	Since NGOs are invited to interact chaotically and not systematically at its different stages in the development and implementation of strategies and plans, programs. "We don't participate and we don't know."
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50							



### Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Areas for Assessments	Score	Total	Comments					
1. Governance or policy framework	2	-2	2				0,67	Laws exist.
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	0	1	2				1	Climate Strategy is included in the National, but not sustainable consumption and production. The content is well written, environmental aspects are taken into account in the implementation. The budget is financed on a residual basis, climate indicators exist, but the concept contains general.
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	-1	0	3				0,67	The Ministry of Ecology and Nature Protection, there are interdepartmental commissions and a parliamentary commission in the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic. Ministry of Natural Resource’s functions are written in the regulations of the government and departments. But in one ministry there are two opposite functions, one reveals violations of environmental protection, and the other, on the contrary, destroys the environment..
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	0	-1	2				0,33	There is no particular progress.
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	1	-2	2				0,33	Local needs at the province level are somehow taken into account and control at the province level exists, but further on the ground there is none and the budget is not properly allocated for implementation.
6. Public awareness and capacity development	2	-2	1				0,33	No publicly available information. NGOs in the sector, that work on the SDGs,

								participate in the dissemination of information.
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	-1	-4	1				- 1,33	State bodies do not conduct monitoring, if they do, it is very weak and is of a formal nature for reporting. On paper, everything is fine, but we do not know how it is carried out. NGOs are invited very rarely, mainly when environmental projects are launched, but are not invited to the implementation evaluation process. Parliamentary oversight is weak.
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	0	-3	1				- 0,67	We have not seen reports, maybe they are somewhere, but they need to be looked for. The process is not transparent, there is no discussion on reports in the regions and no one is invited. At the beginning of the project, they invite, we give recommendations, everything exists formally. "UNDP doesn't care," there are no implementation and responsible persons, there is no consistency. There is no information in Kyrgyz, not even booklets.
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	1	-3	3				0,33	There is cooperation at the national level, but not on the ground. There was once a partnership for discussion between partners, but that was over 10 years ago. Collaboration is carried out one-time. Even development partners do not involve experts from CSOs.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	3	3	4				3,33	NGOs participate in the development of plans, but progress is not tracked and not known to the general environmental community. NGOs participate if there is

								proper funding. We do not know how the goals are realized, there is no wide practice of budget hearings, and if they are held locally, then on the initiative of a project or on the initiative of CSOs. We raise many issues ourselves, such as the Law on Glaciers and other environmental issues, we monitor the process ourselves and recommend it to the state agency. State bodies do not satisfy our requests and often do replies, we waste time.
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50							

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Areas for Assessments	Score	Total	Comments					
1. Governance or policy framework	3	2					2,5	“There are a lot of laws, they are chic in the Kyrgyz Republic” about the environment, especially international conventions.
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	2	0					1	The goal is included in the National Strategy. But many plans are local and have no country significance. For example, committees of pastures or in some village achieve success, but they are very local. The budget is not sufficient, mainly supported by grants or funding from international partners.
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	0	1					0,5	Government and the Ministry of Nature Protection. The functions of the executive body are written in the Regulations of the Ministry and LSG.. There is incompetence of the employees of the state body, a low level of environmental education. Laws

								are violated, and its enforcement is often sabotaged locally.
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	-3	0					-1,5	no results on SDG implementation
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	0	2					1	Local needs are not enough taken into account. Convention is signed without the involvement of local residents. If the information would be conveyed to the peoples, it would be useful. Local regional development plans are not implemented or poorly implemented. The progress is very local.
6. Public awareness and capacity development	1	1					1	The information exists somewhere on government websites, but "99% of the population has not seen it", "I have seen a limited version of the dissemination of information, but not a wide one". I distribute information, but the minimum and then for a "tick".
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	0	0					0	Information is not available about the existing monitoring of the fulfillment of obligations under the SDGs. Even if there is a progress report, this data is not realistic, as there is incompetence of the employees. Civil society is not invited to meetings.
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	-2	0					-1	There is no information, especially updated. The process of policy development is non-transparent, the state agency is not interested in transparency, because "there is corruption", "projects are decided behind closed doors". There is no detailed and understandable information for the population in the reports, but environmental problems are well known, in particular, on garbage.

9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	0	0					0	Partnership probably exists somewhere, but it is not known. Parliament is considering the Glaciers Act and the committee, but they are all temporary. there is no sustainable cooperation, since most of the environmentalists are subsidized, there is no partnership. Environmental NGOs exist as competitors. Eco NGOs are not united and act separately.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	3	0					1,5	NGOs participate and implement many projects. For example ecomap.kg..
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50							

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Areas for Assessments	Score		Total		Comments			
1. Governance or policy framework	3	2	-4	0			0,25	Laws exist on constitutional laws on elections, on the CEC, on elections of local authorities, the Law on the Protection of the Family and from Violence, etc. The role of those responsible for the implementation of laws and their functions are also clearly described in these norms of the law and in the Decrees and Regulations of governments and state bodies.
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	3	2	-4	1			0,5	There are not action plans, programs and budgets.
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate	3	2	-3	1			0,75	There are no state bodies in charge of this Goal.
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	3	2	-4	2			0,75	For 4 years there is no progress, there are no results. There is progress in the participation of women in elections. There is a quota improved by 30%, in aiyl keneshes up to 30%. Barriers exist in the form of frequently

							changing power, there is no institutional memory.
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	2	2	-4	1		0,25	there is no needs assessment, and the process of including needs in local plans is difficult.
6. Public awareness and capacity development	3	2	-3	2		1	But there is no broad and systematic information
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	3	0	-5	1		- 0,25	There is no ongoing monitoring. And there is no institutional structure for it, there is no report on progress. There are reports in some areas, and anyone who is interested can request reports from the state agency. There is progress, they are indicated in the reports of public observers.
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	3	- 1	-3	2		0,25	It is difficult to find information, the process of policy development and decision-making is not transparent. There are no reports of those responsible for them, and the information does not reach the population.  On the websites Central electoral Committee, information can be found in the public domain, and the policy development process is quite transparent. Reports are made annually to the country's parliament. The information in the reports is quite clear/
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	4	2	-3	2		1,25	There is no sustainable cooperation. Sustainable communication and work exists only within the electoral process.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	4	3	0			2,3	The NGO sector is involved, especially those interested in and specialized in the area. But sometimes it is difficult for NGOs to interact with government when government

							talks about the exclusion of “noisy NGOs” from the work with power. NGOs participate in monitoring very little, mostly individually at the expert level, and not NGOs as a whole..
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50					..	

**Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

Areas for Assessments	Score						Total	Comments
1. Governance or policy framework	-3	-1	-3				-1,3	It is not part of the national SDG strategies. There is no legislation on this goal.
2. National action plan, strategy & budget	-3	-4	0				-2	NSDS doesn't include analysis of this goal. It is not clear if social, economic and environmental aspects are integrated in this Goal implementation process. We don't have a national Plan of Action for this goal. The budget for it doesn't exist. No indicators for this goal.
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational	0	-2	2				-0,3	Basically, UN structures are engaged in goal 17 , which occasionally create platforms that bring together development participants. However, these steps are short-term and not systemic. No one knows about the results of these temporary platforms.
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies at national level	0	0	1				-2,3	There is no state body that would deal with SDG 17 , and NGO platforms work sporadically. The capabilities of these platforms are limited due to lack of funding. There is no Parliamentary control over this Goal. There are no results in achieving this SDG in the last four years

5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	0	-1	-3				-2,3	The Goal has not been included in local and regional development plans. A survey of local NGOs and a focus group discussion also showed a lack of examples (not to mention mechanisms) of accumulating and aggregating local problems for inclusion in the NSDS. There is no progress and never has been.
6. Public awareness and capacity development	0	-1	0				0	SDG reports from academic and research organizations are available to the public. There is no information on what actions the state body is taking to achieve the goals. The National Statistical Committee, with the support of donors, provides statistical indicators on the achievement of the SDGs. But this activity is only episodic.
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms	1	-5	-3				0,33	Regular monitoring is not carried out. Monitoring is not institutionalized.
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms	-3	-1	-3				-1,3	It is not easy to find regular and updated information on achieving this goal. There is no regular report of those responsible for the implementation of the considered goal to the population.
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	-3	-4	0				-0,3	There is no sustainable cooperation and mutual accountability between different stakeholders (government, Parliament, LSG, NGOs, private sector, donors) in the process of achieving the goal.
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	0	-2	2				-2,3	The Civic Movement for Development Effectiveness of Kyrgyzstan, Forum of women's



								<p>NGOs of Kyrgyzstan, UN structures periodically initiate discussions on partnership issues. However, there is no systematic work done.</p> <p>NGO Occasionally participates in planning, updating policies and programs, and in the implementation of national and local strategies and plans and programs for this purpose. The process is not institutionalized, there is no access to information about the work carried out in this area.</p>
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	00 / 50							

### Conclusion

- We rate many of our goals below average in terms of achievement
- Implementation of the set goals: methods, approaches that are currently practiced in the country are not effective
- There is no appropriate strategy to address the problem of the level of coordination of development actors

The CSO itself needs:

- raising awareness about the SDGs,
- higher involvement in the implementation of the SDGs
- participation in the monitoring of national commitments.

### List of recommendations

1. The government should continue the positive practice of introducing international commitments into the policy of the country, since the Governance or Policy Structure received a high score. In other words, we have relatively good progress in the country

with the adoption and approval of various documents at the level of strategy and policy.

2. 2. Address issues with transparency and accountability, as well as strengthening monitoring and reporting activities, as Transparency and Accountability and Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms received the lowest scores.
3. 3. Civil society organizations to increase involvement in SDG processes, as well as to strengthen the capacity of CSOs in the field of SDGs
4. Advocate for integrating human rights based approach to the SDG implementation and monitoring.
5. 4. Develop a plan to solve problems for the implementation of the SDGs in Kyrgyzstan
6. 5. Ensure reporting on the implementation of the "Next Steps" for each goal in the VNR Kyrgyz Republic
7. Ensure institutionalized participation of civil society organizations in the process of further planning, implementation and monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs in our country
8. Strengthen comprehensive coordination processes
9. Introduce multi-stakeholder partnerships as a mandatory approach for all goals.
10. Raise the level of the accountability mechanism
11. Develop capacity building mechanisms for the implementation of the SDGs at all levels and for all goals
12. Develop goals and mechanisms to introduce the necessary means of implementation for each goal, including increasing the level of funding
13. Introduce a mechanism for integrating national goals and objectives into local development strategies and plans.
14. Development of Advocacy plans to improve the quality of the process of SDG implementation.



Участники (11)

Найти участника

Форум ЖНПО Кыргызстана (8)

Зарима Койчуланова (Организатор)

Farida

Алтынай Женишова Тогуз-Торо

Chinara Kartanbaeva

Nurgul Dzhanabaeva

Olga Djanaeva, Women's association Alga

Бубумайрам Сариева, ОО Эпкин

Рафия Алмазбекова

Шахназ Исламова

Almaz tazhybai

Дополнительно >

Пригласить

Выключить мой звук

17°C Sunny 11:12 28.04.2022

Zoom Конференция

Запись...

Вид

Авазкан Ормо...

Алмаз Эсенгел...

Bermet Stakeeva

Динара Осмон...

Сариева Бубум...

Farida Abdylidae...

Жылдыз Кунке...

atabek abd

Elzada Diushem...

Bermet

Cholponay

Назира

Включить звук

Начать видео

Безопасность

Участники

Демонстрация экрана

Реакции

Приложения

Доски сообщений

Дополнительно

Активация Windows

Завершение

Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры".

27°C Sunny 12:16 22.09.2022



