National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Handbook on SDG indicators metadata of the Kyrgyz Republic

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Introduction

Handbook objectives

This Handbook provides metadata of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic disseminated through the National Reporting Platform (hereinafter NRP).

Metadata is information about other data necessary for its proper and correct understanding. Generally, this describes the main characteristics of the data, which is essential for a correct understanding of data contents and ways this data can be analyzed. The SDG metadata refer to indicator definition, primary data sources, calculation methods, their quality and limitations, etc. (the next section provides more information on metadata structure). The SDG indicators metadata is the key to their correct use in assessing progress towards the SDGs.

Authors of this Handbook aimed to make its content easy to understand to as many readers as possible. In this regard, many complex definitions and computation methods presented here in a user-friendly format. For those users who would like to learn more details of the definitions of statistical concepts, classifications and calculation methods, text includes links to global metadata of the SDG indicators or national sources containing all necessary technical information.

The Handbook provides metadata on both global and national indicators developed by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter NSC) and other producers of official statistics.

NSC and other producers of official statistics constantly work to improve calculation methods for indicators and intend to include them in NRP when developing new indicators. Handbook electronic version will be regularly updated.

This Handbook has been written by the NSC in cooperation with other data producers involved in the process of SDG indicators preparation and technical assistance from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

What metadata included in this Handbook

Metadata are divided into eight groups, each containing several components. The table below presents all metadata groups and components (graph 1) and their descriptions (graph 2). The first group of metadata «Indicator Information» presents metadata by component - goals, targets and indicators (only officially approved titles should be used for global and national goals, targets and indicators). The second metadata group «Information on agency responsible for Indicator» provides information on all agencies responsible for indicators.

Metadata Groups and their Components	Metadata description
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Title of the Sustainable Development Goal monitored by the indicator
Target	Title of the Sustainable Development Target monitored by this indicator
Indicator	Indicator Title
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	Organization responsible Indicator and providing data to NSC for dissemination through NRP
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Name of Contact Person (Coordinator) responsible for indicator
Contact Person e-mail	Email address of the Contact Person (Coordinator) responsible for indicator
Contact Person Tel.No.	Phone number of the Contact Person (Coordinator) responsible for indicator
Organization website (if any)	Website of organization responsible Indicator and providing data to NSC for dissemination through NRP
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Definition of the indicator, including references to statistical standards and classifications, and definition of units of measure (proportion, US dollars, number of persons, etc.).
Key Concepts	Definition of concepts, variables and terms used in the indicator compilation.
Rationale and Interpretation	Explanation of how the given indicator reflects the goal and target it was designed to monitor and the way it should be interpreted.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Description of data sources, including their type (census, sample surveys or administrative data) and titles of data sources used for indicator calculation.
Collection Methodology	Description of data collection methods. For instance, description of how sample surveys are organized or administrative data collected, how often data are being collected and provided for indicator calculation purposes.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Explanation of how exactly indicator is calculated, including descriptive information on calculations made on initial data for indicator.
Comments and Limitations	Comments on feasibility, applicability, relevance and limitations of the indicator.
Quality Assurance	Information on measures taken to ensure the quality of indicator, including information on how quality of initial data is ensured (e.g., from administrative sources or sample surveys), how indicator is calculated when necessary initial data are not available in full.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Gaps:	Description of the time period for which data is available (and/or not available)
Disaggregation	Explanation of features/criteria by which the indicator is disaggregated (e.g., income, gender, age group, geographical location, disability status, etc.).
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Discussion of national and international data comparability for the indicator, explanation of discrepancy in data and how available data can be used for a more comprehensive characterization
8. References and Documentation	
	Any references and Documentation that can help understand data for this indicator

Metadata of the Global SDG Indicators

1.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day
Indicator	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The indicator Proportion of population below the international poverty line is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The 'international poverty line' is currently set at $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.
Key Concepts	Monitoring poverty is important on the global development agenda as well as on the national development agenda of many countries. The World Bank produced its first global poverty estimates for developing countries for World Development Report 1990: Poverty (World Bank 1990) using household survey data for 22 countries (Ravallion, Datt, and van de Walle 1991). Since then there has been considerable expansion in the number of countries that field household income and expenditure surveys. The World Bank's Development Research Group maintains a database that is updated annually as new survey data become available (and thus may contain more recent data or revisions) and conducts a major reassessment of progress against poverty every year. PovcalNet is an interactive computational tool that allows users to replicate these internationally comparable $1.90 and $3.10 a day global, regional and country-level poverty estimates and to compute poverty measures for custom country groupings and for different poverty lines.
Rationale and Interpretation	In assessing poverty in a given country, and how best to reduce poverty, one naturally focuses on a poverty line that is considered appropriate for that country. But how do we talk meaningfully about "global poverty?" Poverty lines across countries vary in terms of their purchasing power, and they have a strong economic gradient, such that richer countries tend to adopt higher standards of living in defining poverty. But to consistently measure global absolute poverty in terms of consumption we need to treat two people with the same purchasing power over commodities the same way—both are either poor or not poor—even if they live in different countries. Since World Development Report 1990, the World

Bank has aimed to apply a common standard in measuring extreme poverty, anchored to what poverty means in the world's poorest countries. The welfare of people living in different countries can be measured on a common scale by adjusting for differences in the purchasing power of currencies. The commonly used $1 a day standard, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using PPPs, was chosen for World Development Report 1990 because it was typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries at the time. As differences in the cost of living across the world evolve, the international poverty line has to be periodically updated using new PPP price data to reflect these changes. The last change was in October 2015, when the World Bank adopted $1.90 as the international poverty line using the 2011 PPP. Prior to that, the 2008 update set the international poverty line at $1.25 using the 2005 PPP. Poverty measures based on international poverty lines attempt to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, as is done when making comparisons over time. Early editions of the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) used PPPs from the Penn World Tables to convert values in local currency to equivalent purchasing power measured in U.S dollars. Later editions used 1993, 2005, and 2011 consumption PPP estimates produced by the World Bank's International Comparison Program (ICP).

4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology

Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey (hereinafter IHBLFSS).
Collection Methodology	Data are obtained through the IHBLFSS questionnaires using a cluster sample built on the latest available Census and up-to-date housing lists. The IHBLFS surveys rely on personal interviews collected using tablet computers (ComputerAssisted Personal Interview, CAPI). Data are collected on a quarterly basis and an indicator is calculated using data for the past year.

5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework

Computation Method	To measure poverty across countries consistently, the World Bank's international measures apply a common standard, anchored to what "poverty" means in the world's poorest countries. The original "$1- a-day" line was based on a compilation of national lines for only 22 developing countries, mostly from academic studies in the 1980s (Ravallion, et al., 1991). Within the World Bank, the Global Poverty Working Group (GPWG) is in charge of the collection, validation and estimation of poverty estimates. GPWG archives the datasets obtained from NSOs and then harmonizes them, applying common methodologies. The objective of the GPWG is to ensure that poverty and inequality data generated, curated, and disseminated by the World Bank are up to date, meet high-quality standards, and are well documented and consistent across dissemination channels. Members of GPWG generate and update the estimates for the proportion of population below the international poverty line using raw data typically provided by country governments. The raw data can be unit-record survey data, or grouped data, depending on the agreements with the country governments. The current extreme poverty line is set at $1.90 a day in 2011 PPP terms, which represents the mean of the national poverty lines found in the same poorest 15 countries ranked by per capita consumption. The new poverty line maintains the same standard for extreme poverty - the poverty line typical of the poorest countries in the world - but updates it using the latest information on the cost of living in developing countries. When measuring international poverty of a

	country, the international poverty line at PPP is converted to local currencies in 2011 price and is then converted to the prices prevailing at the time of the relevant household survey using the best available Consumer Price Index (CPI). (Equivalently, the survey data on household consumption or income for the survey year are expressed in the prices of the ICP base year, and then converted to PPP $'s.) Then the poverty rate is calculated from that survey. All inter-temporal comparisons are real, as assessed using the country-specific CPI. Interpolation/extrapolation methods are used to line up the survey-based estimates with these reference years.
Comments and Limitations	National poverty is a different concept than global poverty. National poverty rate is defined at country-specific poverty lines in local currencies, which are different in real terms across countries and different from the $1.90-a-day international poverty line. Thus, national poverty rates cannot be compared across countries or with the $1.90-a-day poverty rate.
Quality Assurance	Poverty economists from the World Bank typically engage with NSOs broadly on poverty measurement and analysis as part of technical assistance activities. The raw data are obtained by poverty economists through their contacts in the NSOs, and checked for quality before being submitted for further analysis.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data Availability (measured in terms of number of countries that have at least 1 data point by region) Data on Kyrgyzstan are published annually.
Disaggregation:	National and subnational levels
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Within the World Bank's international database, data are harmonized and comparable with other countries. NSC calculates this indicator based on the KR welfare indicator using the $1.9 PPP poverty line.
8. References and Documentation	
	www.worldbank.org For more information and methodology: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx . Additionally: http://Documentation.worldbank.org/curated/en/2015/10/25114899/global-count-extremepoor-2012-data-issues-methodology-initial-results Summary: http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/global-poverty-line-faq Links to background and working papers, articles, etc.: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/publications.aspx A Measured Approach to Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity: Concepts, Data, and the Twin Goals http://www.worldbank.org/en/research/publication/a-measured-approach-to-ending-povertyand-boosting-shared-prosperity Published in the «Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic» Statistical Compendium KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

1.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Indicator	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line. Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty.
Key Concepts	To calculate the proportion of country's population living below the national poverty line, the following measures are required - welfare indicator (consumption) and poverty line, expressed in monetary terms. Poverty line is the estimated minimum level of income per person needed to secure the necessities of life. Household consumption expenditure - monetary expenditure on purchases of consumer non-food goods and services, as well as estimation of food consumption value.
Rationale and Interpretation	National poverty line is used in the Kyrgyz Republic to assess population's standard of living and justify targeted State support for low-income citizens in difficult circumstances, implementation of a single State social policy to ensure access to material and spiritual goods and services. Welfare indicator is calculated annually based on regular data on population expenditures and consumption of the Kyrgyz Republic. The poverty line is redefined along the revised social standards, collection methods or information processing procedures changes, and when the average annual inflation rate exceeds 10 per cent. In subsequent years, the poverty line is annually indexed to consumer price index (period to period): food basket value is indexed to the average annual consumer price index for food products, non-food goods and services value by the average annual index for non-food goods and services.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey (hereinafter IHBLFSS).
Collection	Data are obtained through the IHBLFSS questionnaires using a cluster sample

Methodology	built on the latest available Census and up-to-date housing lists. The IHBLFS surveys rely on personal interviews collected using tablet computers (ComputerAssisted Personal Interview, CAPI). Data are collected on a quarterly basis and an indicator is calculated using data for the past year.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	A household and all inhabitants are classified as poor if the average per capita consumption of the household does not exceed the poverty line. The indicator is calculated as a percentage to population.
Comments and Limitations	The concept of poverty assessment using national poverty line differs from the international poverty estimates. National poverty is a different concept than global poverty. National poverty rate is defined at country-specific poverty lines in local currencies. These poverty lines vary considerably in value across countries depending on their economic development. Thus, national poverty rates cannot be compared across countries or with the $1.90-a-day poverty rate. Poverty estimates in the Kyrgyz Republic are based on data from household sample surveys, which presents certain limitation for detailed poverty indicators.
Quality Assurance	Poverty economists from the World Bank typically engage with NSOs broadly on poverty measurement and analysis as part of technical assistance activities. The raw data are obtained by poverty economists through their contacts in the NSOs, and checked for quality before being submitted for further analysis.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Comparable statistical series based on a common methodology have been available since 2000.
Disaggregation	National and subnational level, by area, sex and age group.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	National poverty line indicators are not comparable with other countries, even though the NSC applies the internationally recognized and approved consumption-based poverty method as one of the standard computation methods for poverty.
8. References and Documentation	
	Poverty line definition methodology: http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/92513

1.2.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Indicator	1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions (multidimensional poverty) is when an individual is unable to meet his basic needs in accordance with social norms and generally accepted standards.
Key Concepts	Poverty assessment can be done not only by consumption or income estimates, but also applying deprivation approach. Under this approach, individuals are considered poor when their consumption does not meet social standards and do not have access to a certain range of goods and services. The multidimensional approach to poverty assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic focuses on five dimensions (monetary poverty, health, housing conditions, food security and education) and 11 indicators, thus, making it possible to get detailed picture of real poverty and its dimensions.
Rationale and Interpretation	Dimensions and indicators were selected in accordance with several guiding principles: well established multidimensional welfare indices, applicability to the Kyrgyz Republic context, relevance in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and data availability. There are theoretical and practical justifications for each dimension, emphasizing their importance as major welfare determinants. The NSDS of the Kyrgyz Republic sets targets for achieving by 2040 for each aspect of multidimensional poverty.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey (hereinafter IHBLFSS).
Collection Methodology	Data are obtained through the IHBLFSS questionnaires using a cluster sample built on the latest available Census and up-to-date housing lists. The IHBLFS surveys rely on personal interviews collected using tablet computers (ComputerAssisted Personal Interview, CAPI). Data are collected on a quarterly basis and an indicator is calculated using data for the past year.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	

Computation Method:	The National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NMPI) has been developed by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme. NMIP is calculated using the internationally recognized methodology of Sabina Alkire and James Foster. It is characterized by three main multidimensional poverty indicators. These are multidimensional poverty incidence (H), the average intensity of deprivation among the poor (A) and the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (M). Under these poor are considered those deprived of at least one third of the weighted indicators.
Comments and Limitations	The National Multidimensional Poverty Index and its components allow assessing changes in the population's quality of life over time and dynamics for different groups. When implemented at the inter-country level, such studies make it possible to compare States policies outcomes and, at the national level, meet the needs of comparative analysis of situation in country's regions.
Quality Assurance	The raw data are checked for quality before being submitted for further analysis.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Data has been available since 2016.
Disaggregation:	National and subnational level, by area, sex and age group.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Standard methodology is used, and the set of indicators included in the measurements is relevant for the Kyrgyz Republic
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

1.3.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. The number of social benefits recipients is the number of persons at the end (beginning) of the reporting year that have been assigned monthly amount under law of the Kyrgyz Republic on «State benefits in the Kyrgyz Republic». Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of personal accounts of recipients registered with the social protection agencies.
Key Concepts	Beneficiary of pension payments (benefits) is individual receiving pension (benefit). Pension is an insurance payment made in cases of insured events to entitled persons in an amount and under conditions established by the State social protection legislation. There are several pension types: a) old-age pensions; b) disability benefits; b) loss of breadwinner pension. Number of pension recipients is the number of persons at the end (beginning) of the reporting year entitled to a monthly payment under pension legislation. The total number of pension recipients is separately calculated by the number of pensioners' personal accounts registered with the Social Fund, other ministries and departments and the Pension Fund. State social benefits are financial support guaranteed by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic to low-income families and disabled persons that have no pension entitlements. The following State benefits have been established: 1) monthly benefits to citizens (families) with three or more children between the ages of 3 and 16 "uy-bulogo komok" 2) monthly benefits to persons not entitled to pension "social benefits". Social standards system includes social standards set in the following areas of social protection:

	Healthcare; social protection; education; employment; environmental security; legal order guarantees, citizen security and free legal assistance; culture; physical culture. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems indicates how well population living conditions are protected.
Rationale and Interpretation	The social protection floor in the Kyrgyz Republic is a nationally defined set of basic social security guarantees which should ensure that those in need have access to basic healthcare and income, which together ensure guaranteed access to country-specific basic goods and services.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data for indicator computation are obtained from the annual State statistical records: form 94 of the Social Protection System «Report on the number of old-age pensioners and monthly pensions they are entitled to», form 94 of the State Social Protection System (military service) «Report on the number of old-age pensioners registered with the security forces and their monthly pensions», form 2-State Benefits «Consolidated report on payment and amount of monthly and social benefits», Annex 1 to form 2- State Benefits «Consolidated report on recipients of monthly allowances and monthly benefits» and Annex 2 to form 2-State Benefits «Consolidated report on recipients of social and monthly benefits».
Collection Methodology	Observation method - Total observation technique: State statistical reporting. The focus of statistical observation is the number and composition of pensioners and persons receiving various types of benefits, as well as total payment of pensions and benefits (by category) and the average pension and benefit amounts. Observation units are statistical units implementing pensions and compulsory social security.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Indicator is defined as the ratio of persons receiving pensions and benefits to the total resident population and is calculated by: $y = n/N*100$, where n = total number of pensions and benefits recipients, N = total population.
Comments and Limitations	There is a risk of double counting of beneficiaries of social protection systems and even of persons covered by them due to «supplementary» pension schemes. Even when main sources of double counting are excluded, double counting may occur if, for example, recipients move between different pension schemes over their lifetime and benefit from several schemes.
Quality Assurance	National Statistical Committee controls over the completeness and validity of administrative data to ensure quality.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Data available since 2007 onwards.
Disaggregation:	Republic, by region
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

	The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on «Guaranteed State Minimum Social Standards»: http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/202576?cl=ru-ru URL: www.ilo.org/ilostat Links: ILO statistics: www.ilo.org/ilostat ILO social protection statistics and indicators: http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/ShowTheme.action?th.themeId=10 ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation (n°202), 2012: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID, P12100_LANG_CODE:3065524,en

1.4.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz republic (Household Statistics Division) under the UNICEF MICS global programme
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg;
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services to total population.
Key Concepts	Access to basic services implies that people are provided with sufficient, affordable and quality services that meet basic human needs: safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.
Rationale and Interpretation	Data on proportion of population of the Kyrgyz Republic living in households with access to basic services is fundamental to assessing progress in improving country's standard of living. This indicator measures levels of access to basic services and ensures informed efforts of Governments to provide equitable basic services for all.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	«On the situation of children and women» Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the rounds of MICS international household survey.
Collection Methodology	Household Sample Survey
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems = Number of persons covered by social protection floors/systems / Total population * 100
Comments and Limitations	Basic services also include energy, mobility, waste collection, health services, education and information technology, which are not considered in the indicator calculation.
Quality Assurance	Data quality control ensured at all survey stages: toolset design, sampling, training, interview techniques, data control with weekly production of data quality tables, calculation of weights, calculation of indicators, report preparation. The audit was conducted by experts from UNICEF country, regional and headquarters offices.

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Availability of country assessments in accordance with the UNICEF MICS international rounds.
Disaggregation	National and subnational level, location, wealth quintile.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Data are collected and produced in accordance with international standards and are comparable across countries.
8. References and Documentation	
	data.unicef.org, http://data.unicef.org/ecd/development-status.html World Bank, 2015 The International Poverty Line, http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp/brief/poverty-line WHO and UNICEF, 2017 Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Launch version July 12 2017, https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_96611.html UNDP 2016 Technical Notes Calculating the Human Development Indices, http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi The World Bank Group, ESMAP, 2015 Beyond Connections Energy Access Redefined, http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/energy/publication/energy-access-redefined KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

1.5.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Indicator	1.5.1: Number of deaths attributed to disasters
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	NSC: Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	NSC: Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	NSC: (0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg;
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Number of deaths attributed to disasters.
Key Concepts	Dead: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event
Rationale and Interpretation	Large-scale catastrophic events characterize data on disaster losses. Reporting of emergencies allows for additional analysis to identify trends and patterns in which such catastrophic events can be prevented, thus contributing to sustainable development and enhancing economic resilience, social, health and environmental issues. Economic, environmental and social perspectives include poverty eradication, urban resilience and climate change adaptation.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	MESs provides annual summaries submitting the 1-ES Statistical Reporting Form.
Collection Methodology	Businesses and organizations, local government bodies and cities of regional significance submit data to the local State administration and district offices of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, then to regional offices and the city of Bishkek, then finally to the Ministry of Emergency Situations.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Counting deaths attributed to emergencies.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Each death attributed to disasters is confirmed by a special committee certificate.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data for Kyrgyzstan available since 2007 onwards
Disaggregation	National and subnational level by gender.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Data for Kyrgyzstan are comparable with other countries as they are compiled in accordance with international methodology.
8. References and Documentation	

| | KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io |

1.5.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Indicator	1.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	NSC: Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	NSC: Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	NSC: (0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg;
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Direct economic loss: the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage.
Key Concepts	The disaster loss data is significantly influenced by large-scale catastrophic events, which represent important outliers. UNISDR recommends Countries to report the data by event, so complementary analysis can be done by both including and excluding such catastrophic events that can represent important outliers.
Rationale and Interpretation	The Kyrgyz Republic disaster loss databases usually register physical damage value (housing unit loss, infrastructure loss etc.), which needs conversion to monetary value according to the UNISDR methodology. The converted value is divided by global GDP (inflation adjusted, constant USD).
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	National Disaster Database provided by UNISDR is used as data source in Kyrgyzstan. Data collection process: Official partners at the country level establish/adjust the national disaster losses database in accordance with recommendations and guidelines, developed by the Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology (OEIWG).
Collection Methodology	Administrative data. (Businesses and organizations, local government bodies and cities of regional significance submit data to the local State administration and district offices of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, then to regional offices and the city of Bishkek, then finally to the Ministry of Emergency Situations).
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Note: United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) relies on guidelines of the Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology that provide a complete detailed methodology for each indicator.
Comments Limitations	

Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data for Kyrgyzstan available since 2007 onwards
Disaggregation	National and subnational level by gender.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Data for Kyrgyzstan are comparable with other countries as they are compiled in accordance with international methodology.
8. Reference and Documentation	
	URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/Documentation/oiewg/ Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf; Links: The Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (OEIWG) was given the responsibility by the UNGA for the development of a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, against the seven global targets. The work of the OEIWG shall be completed by December 2016 and its report submitted to the General Assembly for consideration. The IAEG-SDGs and the UN Statistical Commission formally recognizes the role of the OEIWG, and has deferred the responsibility for the further refinement and development of the methodology for disaster-related SDGs indicators to this working group. http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/ The latest version of Documentation are located at: http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/sessional-intersessionalDocumentation KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

1.5.3	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Indicator	1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kadyrova D.
Contact Person e-mail	k-gulshat-b@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	
Organization website (if any)	http://ru.mes.kg/
3. Definitions and Concepts and Concepts	
Definitions	An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.
Key Concepts	Over the next 15 years DDR strategy aims to achieve a significant disaster risk reduction and disaster losses in terms of deaths, livelihoods and health losses, and adverse effects on economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of people, enterprises, communities and countries.
Rationale and Interpretation	The indicator will build bridge between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for DRR. Increasing number of national governments that adopt and implement national and local DRR strategies, which the Sendai Framework calls for, will contribute to sustainable development from economic, environmental and social perspectives. It is not recommended to simply count the number of countries; instead indicators to measure progress over time should be promoted. Further to the deliberations of the OEIWG as well as the IAEG, UNISDR has proposed computation methodologies that allow the monitoring of improvement in national and local DRR strategies over time. These methodologies range from a simple quantitative assessment of the number of these strategies to a qualitative measure of alignment with the Sendai Framework, as well as population coverage for local strategies.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR.
Collection Methodology	Official national partners submit National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf Note: Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which

	provides a full detailed methodology for each indicator. The latest version of these methodologies can be obtained at: http://www.preventionweb.net/Documentation/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf
Comments and Limitations	The HFA Monitor started in 2007 and over time, the number of countries reporting to UNISDR increased from 60 in 2007 to 140 countries now undertaking voluntary self-assessment of progress in implementing the HFA. During the four reporting cycles to 2015 the HFA Monitor has generated the world's largest repository of information on national DRR policy inter alia. Its successor, provisionally named the Sendai Monitor, is under development and will be informed by the recommendations of the OEIWG.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Missing Values	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	2013 and 2015 time series: Hyogo Framework (HFA) Monitor
Disaggregation:	National level.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Data for Kyrgyzstan are comparable with other countries as they are compiled in accordance with international methodology.
8. References and Documentation	
	URL: http://www.preventionweb.net/Documentation/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf; Links: The Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (OEIWG) was given the responsibility by the UNGA for the development of a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, against the seven global targets. The work of the OEIWG shall be completed by December 2016 and its report submitted to the General Assembly for consideration. The IAEG-SDGs and the UN Statistical Commission formally recognizes the role of the OEIWG, and has deferred the responsibility for the further refinement and development of the methodology for disaster-related SDGs indicators to this working group. http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/ The latest version of Documentation are located at: http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/sessional-intersessionalDocumentation KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

1.a.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
Indicator	1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) in total public spending
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic (Department of Budget Policy), National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Finance Statistics Division).
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic: Omurova T.A.; National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic: Abdukadirova M.A.
Contact Person e-mail	Omurova T.A.: t.omurova@minfin.kg; Abdukadirova M.A.: m.abdukadirova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	MoF KR: +996-0312-62-53-13 (add. 1110, 1112) NSC KR: +996-0312-62-55-91, 66-42-09
Organization website (if any)	MoF KR: www.minfin.kg; NSC KR: www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) in total public spending; Proportion of total government spending on education in total public spending; Proportion of total government spending on health in total public spending; Proportion of total government spending on social protection in total public spending.
Key Concepts	State budget expenditures include all non-recoverable payments, whether they are reimbursable (i.e. paid in exchange for something) or not, and for what purpose - operational activities or acquisition of non-financial assets. Expenditures are directed in the following dimensions: financing of State services related to economic activities (industry, agriculture, construction, communications, etc.); financing of social and cultural sphere (education, recreation, culture and religion, health, social protection, housing and communal services); public services, defence, public order and safety, environmental protection; acquisition of non-financial assets.
Rationale and Interpretation	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) in total public spending reveal degree of social orientation of public spending policy.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Government expenditure data - administrative data of the Central Treasury of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic (CT MoF KR) from reports on national, republican and local budget implementation.
Collection Methodology	CT MoF KR submits reports on national, republican and local budget implementation on monthly and annual basis.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	

Computation Method:	It is calculated as proportion of public spending on education (health, social protection) by functional classification of budget expenditure by type to total public spending (percentage).
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Indicator data have been annually available since 2007. The data are available on the NSC website under "Open Data" and "Statistics" / "Sustainable Development Goals". Data are also available on the MoF KR website.
Disaggregation	Indicator data are provided for the Kyrgyz Republic and three types of services.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Public spending in general and by type - according to the IMF Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001, including acquisition of non-financial assets.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

2.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target	2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Indicator	2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.
Key Concepts	Undernourishment is defined as the condition by which a person has access, on a regular basis, to amounts of food that are insufficient to provide the energy required for conducting a normal, healthy and active life, given his or her own dietary energy requirements. Though strictly related, "undernourishment" as defined here is different from the physical conditions of "malnutrition" and "undernutrition" as it refers to the condition of insufficient intake of food, rather than to the outcome in terms of nutritional status. The prevalence of undernourishment is thus an estimate of the percentage of individuals in a group that are in that condition, but it does not allow for the identification of which individuals in the group are, in fact, undernourished.
Rationale and Interpretation	The indicator allows monitoring trends in the extent of dietary energy inadequacy in a population over time, generated as a result of the combination of changes in the overall availability of food, in the households' ability to access it, and in the socio-demographic characteristics of the population, as well as differences across countries and regions in any given moment in time.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey (hereinafter IHBLFSS) contains a module on household food consumption and spending on food consumed outside the home as well as household gender and age composition.
Collection Methodology	Data are obtained through the IHBLFSS questionnaires using a cluster sample built on the latest available Census and up-to-date housing lists. The IHBLFS surveys rely on personal interviews collected using tablet computers (ComputerAssisted Personal Interview, CAPI).

	Data are collected on a quarterly basis and an indicator is calculated using data for the past year.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The indicator is computed at the population level. There are two common computation methods for this indicator. 1. Population is represented by an "average" individual for whom a probability distribution of the habitual daily dietary energy intake levels is modeled through a parametric probability density function. A custom function (R) is available to compute the prevalence of malnutrition given the four parameters of the calorie intake estimation (DEC), coefficient of variation (CV), asymmetry (Skew) and the minimum caloric intake (MDER); 2. 2100Kcal taken as the world average minimum calorie diet value. The average per capita calorie intake of a household is calculated given sex composition of the household. In Kyrgyzstan, the indicator is calculated using second method and describes proportion of population consuming less than 2,100 Kcal.
Comments and Limitations	Over the years, the parametric approach informing the computation of the PoU has been criticized, based on the presumptions that undernourishment should be assessed necessarily starting at the individual level, by comparing individual energy requirements with individual energy intakes. According to such view, the prevalence of undernourishment could be simply computed by counting the number of individuals in a representative sample of the population that is classified as undernourished, based on a comparison of individual habitual food consumption and requirements. Unfortunately, such approach is not feasible for two reasons: first, due to the cost of individual dietary intake surveys, individual food consumption is measured only in a few countries, every several years, on relatively small samples; moreover, individual energy requirements are practically unobservable with standard data collection methods.
Quality Assurance	The raw data are checked for quality before being submitted for further analysis.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	A compatible time series calculated using common methodology has been available since 2000.
Disaggregation	National and subnational level, by area.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	DEC can be obtained either from survey data or from Food Balance Sheets. Both sources have limitations. Comparisons of national DEC based on FBS and surveys often reveal discrepancies. In order to limit the impact of such errors, FAO has traditionally presented estimates of country malnutrition level as three-year averages, assuming that errors caused by inaccurate indices recording in each individual year, may be reduced if the average is considered for three consecutive years. The national indicator computation methodology significantly differs from that of FAO. The most common approach used in preparing national reports has been to calculate the percentage of households for which the average per capita daily dietary energy consumption is found to be below thresholds based on daily Recommended Dietary Intake, usually set at 2,100.00 kcal, based on household survey data.
8. References and Documentation	
	http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/en/

	http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/w0931e/w0931e16.pdf http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/Y4249E/y4249e06.htm#bm06 http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4060e.pdf http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4046e.pdf KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

2.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Indicator	2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz republic (Household Statistics Division) under the UNICEF MICS global programme
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg;
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.
Key Concepts	For a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under 5. The reference population used in this report is based on WHO Child Growth Standards 89. The malnutrition of population can be measured by comparing children with this reference population. Each of three indicators - weight for age, height for age and weight for growth - can be expressed in units of standard deviation (z-score) based on the reference population median.
Rationale and Interpretation	Child growth is an internationally accepted outcome reflecting child nutritional status. Child stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition. Stunting is a contributing risk factor to child mortality and is also a marker of inequalities in human development. Stunted children fail to reach their physical and cognitive potential. Child stunting is one of the World Health Assembly nutrition target indicators.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	«On the situation of children and women» Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the rounds of MICS international household survey.
Collection Methodology	Sample Household Survey «On the situation of children and women», includes "Anthropometric measurements of children under 5" module.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Household survey collects anthropometric measurements at the individual level. Survey estimates are obtained using a standardized methodology applying WHO Child Growth Standards, as described in another source (WHO Anthro/Anthro software manual). Global and regional estimates are based on the methodology

	outlined in "Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates-Levels and Trends (UNICEF/WHO / WB-2012)".
Comments and Limitations	Only data that have passed data quality control is used for estimates. Any technical errors, such as measurement errors, recording errors are excluded from calculations at all levels: country, regional and global.
Quality Assurance	Data quality control ensured at all survey stages: toolset design, sampling, training, interview techniques, data control with weekly production of data quality tables, calculation of weights, calculation of indicators, report preparation. The audit was conducted by experts from UNICEF country, regional and headquarters offices. When calculating the indicator no imputation of missing values is applied.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Availability of country assessments in accordance with the UNICEF MICS international rounds.
Disaggregation	Estimates refer to the age group of children under 5 years, sexes combined and disaggregated at national and sub national level by area, sex, age groups, wealth quintile, mothers' education.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Data are collected and calculated in accordance with international standards and are comparable across countries.
8. References and Documentation	
	data.unicef.org/nutrition/malnutrition.html; http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/estimates2014/en/; http://datatopics.worldbank.org/child-malnutrition; United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, The World Bank (2012). UNICEFWHO-World KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

2.2.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Indicator	2.2.2. Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz republic (Household Statistics Division) under the UNICEF MICS global programme
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg;
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 or <-2 SD standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.
Key Concepts	For a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under 5. The reference population used in this report is based on WHO Child Growth Standards 89. The malnutrition of population can be measured by comparing children with this reference population. Each of three indicators - weight for age, height for age and weight for growth - can be expressed in units of standard deviation (z-score) based on the reference population median.
Rationale and Interpretation	Weight for height can be used to estimate wasting or overweight. If weight for height of a child is below median of the reference population by more than two standard deviations, s/he classified as moderately or severely wasted child, by more than three standard deviations, as severely wasted. Malnutrition is usually the result of low nutrient intake or diseases. The prevalence of wasting can vary from season to season due to changes in food availability and/or spread of diseases. If weight for height of a child is above median of the reference population by more than two standard deviations, s/he classified as moderately or severely overweight child.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	«On the situation of children and women» Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the rounds of MICS international household survey.
Collection Methodology	Sample Household Survey «On the situation of children and women», includes "Anthropometric measurements of children under 5" module.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	

Computation Method	Household survey collects anthropometric measurements at the individual level. Survey estimates are obtained using a standardized methodology applying WHO Child Growth Standards, as described in another source (WHO Anthro/Anthro software manual). Global and regional estimates are based on the methodology outlined in "Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates-Levels and Trends (UNICEF/WHO / WB-2012)".
Comments and Limitations	Only data that have passed data quality control is used for estimates. Any technical errors, such as measurement errors, recording errors are excluded from calculations at all levels: country, regional and global.
Quality Assurance	Data quality control ensured at all survey stages: toolset design, sampling, training, interview techniques, data control with weekly production of data quality tables, calculation of weights, calculation of indicators, report preparation. The audit was conducted by experts from UNICEF country, regional and headquarters offices. When calculating the indicator no imputation of missing values is applied.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Availability of country assessments in accordance with the UNICEF MICS international rounds.
Disaggregation:	Estimates refer to the age group of children under 5 years, sexes combined and disaggregated at national and sub national level by area, sex, age groups, wealth quintile, mothers' education.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Data are collected and calculated in accordance with international standards and are comparable across countries.
8. References and Documentation	
	data.unicef.org/nutrition/malnutrition.html; http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/estimates2014/en/; http://datatopics.worldbank.org/child-malnutrition; United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, The World Bank (2012). UNICEFWHO-World KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

2.a.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target	2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.
Indicator	2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Finance Statistics Division).
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Jukova E.N.
Contact Person e-mail	e.jukova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) -66-42-09
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures, divided by the Agriculture Share of GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector. T
Key Concepts	State budget expenditures include all non-recoverable payments, whether they are reimbursable (i.e. paid in exchange for something) or not, and for what purpose - operational activities or acquisition of non-financial assets. Government expenditure on agriculture includes: sectoral policies and programmes, soil improvement and control of soil degradation, irrigation and water supply for agricultural use, animal health control, livestock research and training, marine or freshwater biological research, afforestation and other forestry projects, etc. Agriculture share in GDP is measured by the ratio of agricultural value added to GDP.
Rationale and Interpretation	An Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) greater than 1 reflects a higher orientation towards the agriculture sector, which receives a higher share of government spending relative to its contribution to economic value-added. An AOI less than 1 reflects a lower orientation to agriculture, while an AOI equal to 1 reflects neutrality in a government's orientation to the agriculture sector.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Government expenditure data - administrative data of the Central Treasury of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic (CT MoF KR) from reports on national, republican and local budget implementation. Data on gross value added of agriculture and GDP (or GDP agriculture share) - Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
Collection	CT MoF KR submits reports on national, republican and local budget

Methodology	implementation on monthly and annual basis.
	GDP data are compiled by Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with Statistical Work Programme.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Computation Method:
	AOI = (Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures) / (Agriculture Share of GDP), where
	1) Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures = (Central Government Expenditures on Agriculture) /
	(Total Central Government Outlays); and
	2) Agriculture Share of GDP = (Agriculture Value-Added) / GDP
Comments and Limitations	Since the numerator of this data is based on administrative sources, there is no confidence interval or standard error associated with government expenditure data. For the denominator, national accounts data typically do not provide any standard error or confidence interval information.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Indicator data have been annually available since 2007. The data are available on the NSC website under "Open Data" and "Statistics" / "Sustainable Development Goals". Data are also available on the MoF KR website.
Disaggregation	Indicator data are provided for the Kyrgyz Republic as a whole.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Indicator 2.a.1 coordinated by FAO
8. References and Documentation	
	Metadata available on the UN website: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/
	Indicator Methodology available on NSC website: www.stat.kg
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

2.a.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target	2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.
Indicator	2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector.
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Finance Statistics Division).
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Jukova E.N., lead expert
Contact Person e-mail	e.jukova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) -66-42-09
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to agricultural sector are defined as gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors to the agriculture sector.
Key Concepts	Official development assistance (ODA): The DAC defines ODA as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent). (See http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm) Other official flows (OOF): Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional. (See http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DCDDAC(2016)3FINAL.pdf, Para 24).
Rationale and Interpretation	Total Official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF) to developing countries quantify the public effort (excluding export credits) that donors provide to developing countries for agriculture.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic

Collection Methodology	MoF Administrative Data
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The sum of ODA and OOF flows from all donors to developing countries in the agriculture sector.
Comments and Limitations	Defined as gross disbursements of total official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows from all donors to the agriculture sector.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	Indicator data are provided for the Kyrgyz Republic as a whole.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	DAC statistics are standardized on a calendar year basis for all donors and may differ from fiscal year data available in budget Documentation for some countries.
8. References and Documentation	
	OECD: www.oecd.org/dac/stats Links: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.1: 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
Indicator	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Demographic Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Maatkulova J.B.
Contact Person e-mail	Jmaatkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 36
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	WHO defines maternal mortality as death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management (from direct or indirect obstetric death), but not from accidental or incidental causes.
Key Concepts	Mortality is the process of generation extinction, one of the two main sub-processes of population reproduction. Among causes are diseases, pathological conditions or injuries that lead to or contribute to death, as well as accidents or acts of violence that cause fatal injuries. Cause of death has been coded since 2000. Based on the World Health Organization 10 Revision of International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death (ICD-10).
Rationale and Interpretation	The indicator analysis allows assessing State policy effectiveness of in the area of maternal and child protection in the country, since the level of medical care for pregnant women and mothers determines health of future generations. Maternal mortality rates in Kyrgyzstan, although decreasing slightly over the years, remain high. The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy is considered to be a maternal death. Thus, if the deceased was pregnant (irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy) or died within 42 days after giving birth, the medical death certificate must include an indication of the pregnancy period or post-natal period, even if pregnancy was not related to the main cause of death.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Cause of death information is obtained from medical death certificates drawn up by medics or paramedics on disease, accident, homicide, suicide and other external influences resulting in death. These documents, along with civil registration of deaths drawn up by civil registry offices (which are subordinate to the State Registration Service), are sent to statistical agencies for calculation. Of causes listed, one is selected for statistical purposes - the primary, i.e. the disease or injury that caused events directly leading to death.

Collection Methodology	Data are obtained from Death Certificates and attached to them Medical Death Certificates submitted by the Civil Registry Office (SRS under the GKR) on a regular basis (monthly). Primary processing and data consolidation are carried out at the level of local government statistical agencies. The national data set is processed by the National Statistical Committee. The period between data collection and submission is 38 days.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Maternal mortality ratio (MMR): Number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated by dividing recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths by total recorded (or estimated) live births in the same period and multiplying by 100 000. Measurement requires information on pregnancy status, timing of death (during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy), and cause of death.
Comments and Limitations	This indicator reflects maternal mortality risks in relation to the number of children born alive and essentially records the risk of death from pregnancy or live birth. According to experts, coverage of civil registration system is considered satisfactory though needs to be improved due to being paper-based. Since December 2014 an automated electronic system AIS "Registration Office" has been in operation as a component of SRS information systems. However, upon receipt by statistical authorities paper-based data then entered into special software by statistical agencies employees, which sometimes leads to errors and omissions. Soon (until the end of 2020th) a database on natural and migratory population movements being derived from the SRS data will become one of population statistics sources.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out. Data control in data records is carried out by logical control procedure embedded in the data input and processing software. The causes of death codes are checked along diagnoses recorded in death report, according to ICD-10, and results tables are analyzed for causes of death.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data are distributed via the National Statistical Committee publications: «Social economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic» monthly report, statistical collections: «Demographic yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Health of population and healthcare in the Kyrgyz Republic», «Young people in KR» available on the official website of NSC KR: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/ Time series have been available since 1990.
Disaggregation	Indicator is calculated nationally and by regions (Republic, regions, city of Bishkek, city of Osh).
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	International definition of the indicator is used for national statistics. Data coding and compilation on deaths by cause of death is done by state statistics authorities in accordance with the WHO International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death (ICD-10), since 2000 report. By agreement with the National Statistical Committee, database on mortality is submitted to the Centre for Electronic Health of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic: Form 2 «Information on the number of births, marriages, divorces and deaths by cause of death» is submitted monthly, with a delay of 1.5 months from the reporting month

	and form C52 «Population mortality by cause of death» submitted annually, in June following the reporting year.
8. References and Documentation	
	References to RLA and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata; http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/. National Statistical Committee publications: «Social economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic» monthly report, statistical collections: «Demographic yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Health of population and healthcare in the Kyrgyz Republic», «Young people in KR» available on the official website of NSC KR: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/ KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.1.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
Indicator	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh. Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for newborns.
Key Concepts	WHO defines childbirth is a normal physiological process that can occur without complications for most women and children born. Skilled health personnel are only those trained and have equipment and medicines at their disposal. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Skilled childbirth assistance is provided by doctors, nurses or midwifes.
Rationale and Interpretation	Analyzing this indicator along with other indicators, makes it possible to assess effectiveness of preventive measures, work of local health authorities to protect mothers and children and to develop a number of specific measures to improve health of women during pregnancies and children. Having a skilled attendant at the time of delivery is an important lifesaving intervention for both mothers and babies. Not having access to this key assistance is detrimental to women's health and gender empowerment because it could cause the death of the mother or long lasting disability, especially in marginalized (distanced) settings.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data for this indicator are obtained from administrative data of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. A State reporting form, # 3, "On medical assistance to pregnant women, women in labour in health facilities", is produced on an annual basis.
Collection Methodology	Regional health centers collect statistical reports in accordance with the form 3-ZDRAV "On medical assistance to pregnant women, women in labour in health-care institutions." Observation method used is continuous observation. Observation units – each delivery.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The indicator is calculated as the number of deliveries (including deliveries in 22-27 weeks) minus the number of deliveries of women who gave birth outside health

	facilities to the total number of deliveries in health facilities, multiplied by 100%.
Comments and Limitations	Direct measurement requires high-quality surveillance systems in which underreporting is negligible and strong health systems so that under-diagnosis is also negligible; otherwise indirect estimates are based on notification data and estimates of levels of underreporting and under-diagnosis.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data has been available since 2007 onwards.
Disaggregation	Indicator is calculated nationally and by regions (Republic, regions, city of Bishkek, city of Osh).
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	www.uis.unesco.org , KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
Indicator	3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Demographic Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Maatkulova J.B.
Contact Person e-mail	Jmaatkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 36
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definition and Concepts	
Definition	Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years.
Key Concepts	Mortality is the process of generation extinction, one of the two main sub-processes of population reproduction. Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births. WHO defines a live birth as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or any definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached - every result of such conception shall be regarded as live-born.
Rationale and Interpretation	Analysis of indicator allows assessing maternal and child protection State policy effectiveness in the country. Mortality rates among young children are a key output indicator for child health and well-being, and, more broadly, for social and economic development. The indicator assesses the state of public health, because it reflects the access of children and communities to basic health interventions such as vaccination, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data source for under-five mortality are medical death certificates drawn up by doctors or medical officers concerning illness, accident, homicide, suicide and other external causes of death. These documents, together with the civil registration of deaths drawn up by civil registration offices (which are subordinate to the State Registration Service), are sent to the local statistical offices for processing.
Collection	Data are obtained from Death Certificates and attached to them Medical Death

Methodology	and Perinatal Death Certificates submitted by the Civil Registry Office (SRS under the GKR) on a regular basis (monthly). Primary processing and data consolidation are carried out at the level of local government statistical agencies. The national data set is processed by the National Statistical Committee. The period between data collection and submission is 38 days.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Under-five mortality - indicator determining mortality rate of children under five years of age (0-4 years). Calculated as the ratio of deaths under five years of age to live births, multiplied by 1,000. The coefficient is expressed in per mille.
Comments and Limitations	This indicator reflects maternal mortality risks in relation to the number of children born alive and essentially records the risk of death from pregnancy or live birth. According to experts, coverage of civil registration system is considered satisfactory though needs to be improved due to being paper-based. Since December 2014 an automated electronic system AIS "Registration Office"(ZAGS) has been in operation as a component of SRS information systems. However, upon receipt by statistical authorities paper-based data then entered into special software by statistical agencies employees, which sometimes leads to errors and omissions. Soon (until the end of 2020th) a database on natural and migratory population movements being derived from the SRS data will become one of population statistics sources.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out. Data control in data records is carried out by logical control procedure embedded in the data input and processing software.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data are distributed via the National Statistical Committee publications: «Demographic yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Health of population and healthcare in the Kyrgyz Republic», available on the official website of NSC KR: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/ Time series have been available since 1990.
Disaggregation	Indicator is calculated nationally and by regions (Republic, regions, city of Bishkek, city of Osh).
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	International definition of the indicator is used for national statistics. Since 2004, the Kyrgyz Republic has adopted the international criteria recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) for live births and infant and child mortality.
8. References and Documentation	
	References to RLA and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata; http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/. National Statistical Committee publications: «Social economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic» monthly report, statistical collections: «Demographic yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Women and men», «Standard of living of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Health of population and health care in the Kyrgyz Republic», available on the official website of NSC KR: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/ KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.2.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
Indicator	3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Demographic Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Maatkulova J.B.
Contact Person e-mail	Jmaatkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 36
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.
Key Concepts	Mortality is the process of generation extinction, one of the two main sub-processes of population reproduction. Neonatal period (*neos* (Greek) - new and *natalis* (Latin) - related to birth) begins from birth to 28th day of life. Neonatal deaths may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life. WHO defines a live birth as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or any definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached - every result of such conception shall be regarded as live-born.
Rationale and Interpretation	Analysis of indicator allows assessing maternal and child protection State policy effectiveness in the country. Mortality rates among young children are a key output indicator for child health and well-being, and, more broadly, for social and economic development. The indicator assesses the state of public health, because it reflects the access of children and communities to basic health interventions such as vaccination, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data source for neonatal mortality is civil registration system, which records births and deaths on regular basis. Civil registration data are the preferred source for estimating under-five mortality, infant mortality and neonatal mortality. These

	documents, along with the death registration drawn up by the civil registration offices (which are subordinate to the State Registration Service), are sent to the local statistical offices for processing and production.
Collection Methodology	Data obtained from medical death certificates and perinatal death registered with the civil registration office. Primary data processing and compilation on deceased children are carried out at the level of regional state statistical agencies. Country data set is being processed and produced by the NSC.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Number of children who died during the first month of life (0-27 full days) x 1000/ number of live births.
Comments and Limitations	This indicator reflects maternal mortality risks in relation to the number of children born alive and essentially records the risk of death from pregnancy or live birth. According to experts, coverage of civil registration system is considered satisfactory though needs to be improved due to being paper-based. Since December 2014 an automated electronic system AIS "Registration Office"(ZAGS) has been in operation as a component of SRS information systems. However, upon receipt by statistical authorities paper-based data then entered into special software by statistical agencies employees, which sometimes leads to errors and omissions. Soon (until the end of 2020th) a database on natural and migratory population movements being derived from the SRS data will become one of population statistics sources.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out. Data control in data records is carried out by logical control procedure embedded in the data input and processing software.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data are distributed via the National Statistical Committee publications: statistical compendium "Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic" available on the official website of NSC KR: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/ Time series have been available since 1990.
Disaggregation	Indicator is calculated nationally and by regions (Republic, regions, city of Bishkek, city of Osh).
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	International definition of the indicator is used for national statistics. Since 2004, the Kyrgyz Republic has adopted the international criteria recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) for live births and infant and child mortality.
8. References and Documentation	
	References to RLA and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata; http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/. National Statistical Committee publications: «Social economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic» monthly report, statistical collections: «Demographic yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Women and men», «Standard of living of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Health of population and health care in the Kyrgyz Republic», available on the official website of NSC KR: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/ KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.3.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected key populations defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population. The number of cases diagnosed for the first time is cases recorded in the reporting year.
Key Concepts	HIV infection - a disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus; PLWHA - persons living with HIV/AIDS - persons infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, both without disease manifestations and in the stage of severe virus-induced immunodeficiency.
Rationale and Interpretation	The incidence rate provides a measure of progress toward preventing onward transmission of HIV.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic provides a consolidated report, with data broken down by region, in the State statistical reporting form 4A "On HIV – Communicable diseases and AIDS patients".
Collection Methodology	Data are collected annually by regional and national "AIDS" centers.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	HIV incidence among newly diagnosed population in reporting year is calculated by formula: $y = \frac{n}{N} * 1000$, where n- number of all new HIV cases N – Annual average country's population minus the number of HIV-infected persons.
Comments and Limitations	Longitudinal data on individuals are the best source of data but are rarely available for large populations. Special diagnostic tests in surveys or from health facilities can be used to obtain data on HIV incidence. HIV incidence is thus modeled using the Spectrum software.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data have been available since 2007 onwards.
Disaggregation	General population, Key populations (men who have sex with men, sex

	workers, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners), Age groups (0-14, 15-24, 15-49, 50+ years), for key populations (< 25, 25+ years), mode of transmission (including mother-to-child transmission), place of residence, sex
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death allows studying diseases according to common principles and obtaining comparable results.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.3.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.
Key Concepts	Tuberculosis is a communicable disease caused by tuberculosis mycobacteria. The number of cases diagnosed for the first time is the number of newly recorded cases in the given year. The average annual population of general population is used to calculate tuberculosis relative incidence.
Rational and Interpretation	Analyzing tuberculosis incidence allows assessing epidemiological situation in the country as a whole and by region, as well as effectiveness of treatment and preventive measures taken to combat tuberculosis. This indicator is also used to assess public health, social well-being and quality of treatment and preventive measures.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data for calculating the indicator are obtained from the annual State statistical reporting form #8 «Tuberculosis Report», as well as demographic statistics.
Collection Methodologies	Data are collected by the Family Medicine Centers, City and Regional Tuberculosis Control Centers, National Phthisiology Center
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Methods	The indicator is calculated as the ratio of newly diagnosed tuberculosis patients to the annual average population multiplied by 100,000. Tuberculosis incidence (TI) is calculated by the formula: $$TI = \frac{N * 100\,000}{P1}$$ where N – number of newly diagnosed cases recorded in given year; P1 – annual average population.

Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data have been available since 2007 onwards
Disaggregation	Data are disaggregated by region, sex and age.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death allows studying diseases according to common principles and obtaining comparable results.
8. References and Documentation	
	Details on data sources and methodology available in the following publicly available document: https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1603/1603.00278.pdf KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.3.3	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator	3.3.3. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.
Key Concepts	Case of malaria is defined as the occurrence of malaria infection in a person whom the presence of malaria parasites in the blood has been confirmed by a diagnostic test. The population considered is the population at risk of the disease.
Rationale and Interpretation	To measure trends in malaria morbidity and to identify locations where the risk of disease is highest. With this information, programmes can respond to unusual trends, such as epidemics, and direct resources to the populations most in need. This data also serves to inform global resource allocation for malaria such as when defining eligibility criteria for Global Fund finance.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic submits a consolidated report with data broken down by region in the State statistical reporting form "Report on communicable, parasitic and non-communicable diseases", as well as demographic statistics.
Collection Methodology	Data are collected by district, city and regional SSESD centers and Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance Department.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The indicator is calculated as the ratio of newly diagnosed malaria cases to the annual average population multiplied by 100,000. Malaria incidence (MI) is calculated by the formula: $$MI = \frac{N * 100\,000}{P1}$$ where N – number of newly diagnosed cases recorded in given year; P1 – annual average population.

Comments and Limitations	The estimated incidence can differ from the incidence reported by a Ministry of Health which can be affected by: • the completeness of reporting: the number of reported cases can be lower than the estimated cases if the percentage of health facilities reporting in a month is less than 100% • the extent of malaria diagnostic testing (the number of slides examined or RDTs performed) • the use of private health facilities which are usually not included in reporting systems. • the indicator is estimated only where malaria transmission occurs
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data have been available since 2007 onwards
Disaggregation	Data are disaggregated by region, sex and age.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death allows studying diseases according to common principles and obtaining comparable results.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.3.4	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator	3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new Hepatitis B cases arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.
Key Concepts	Hepatitis B (HCV) is an infectious liver disease caused by hepatitis virus type B. The virus is more likely transmitted from mother to child and by contact with blood or other bodily fluids. The number of cases diagnosed for the first time is the number of newly recorded cases in the given year. The average annual population of general population is used to calculate Hepatitis B relative incidence.
Rationale and Interpretation	Analyzing tuberculosis incidence allows assessing epidemiological situation in the country as a whole and by region, as well as effectiveness of treatment and preventive measures taken to combat tuberculosis. This indicator is also used to assess public health, social well-being and quality of treatment and preventive measures. Hepatitis B is preventable with safe, affordable and effective vaccines.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data obtained from the State statistical reporting form "Report on communicable, parasitic and non-communicable diseases", as well as demographic statistics.
Collection Methodology	Data are collected from the emergency reports on newly diagnosed infectious diseases, which are received by the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance Department.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The indicator is calculated as the ratio of newly diagnosed Hepatitis B cases to the annual average population multiplied by 100,000. Hepatitis B incidence (HI) is calculated by the formula: $$HI = \frac{N * 100\ 000}{P1}$$ where N – number of newly diagnosed cases recorded in given year; P1 – annual average population.

Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data have been available since 2007 onwards
Disaggregation	Data are disaggregated by region, sex and age.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death allows studying diseases according to common principles and obtaining comparable results.
8. References and Documentation	
	Details on data sources and methodology available in the following publicly available document: https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1603/1603.00278.pdf KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.4.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
Indicator	3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Demographic Statistics Division), SRS under the GKR, Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Taipova T.S.
Contact Person e-mail	tamarataipova@mail.ru, t.taipova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 36
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease per 1,000 population.
Key Concepts	Mortality is the process of generation extinction, one of the two main sub-processes of population reproduction. Among causes are diseases, pathological conditions or injuries that lead to or contribute to death, as well as accidents or acts of violence that cause fatal injuries. Cause of death has been coded since 2000. Based on the World Health Organization 10 Revision of International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death (ICD-10).
Rationale and Interpretation	Disease burden from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among adults is rapidly increasing in developing countries due to ageing. Cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases are the four main causes of NCD burden. Measuring the risk of dying from these four major causes is important to assess the extent of burden from premature mortality due NCDs in a population.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Cause of death information is obtained from medical death certificates drawn up by doctors or mid-level medical personnel on disease, accident, homicide, suicide and other external influences resulting in death. These documents, along with civil registration of deaths are sent to statistical agencies for calculation.
Collection Methodology	Mortality data are obtained from the annual statistical compilation of official records of deaths drawn up by the civil registration offices (The Civil Registration Office of the State Registration Service under GKR). Aggregated data are collected and processed by the regional statistical offices and the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Mortality rates by causes of death are the ratio of deaths from these causes to the annual average population as currently estimated. Calculated per 100,000 population.
Comments and Limitations	Get acquainted with coding rules for the primary cause of death and definitions set out in the revised International Statistical Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). In case of difficulties with diagnosis, contact staff of the E-Health Center of the Ministry of Health to consult for the final diagnosis.

Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out. Data control in data records is carried out by logical control procedure embedded in the data input and processing software. The causes of death codes are checked along diagnoses recorded in death report, according to ICD-10, and results tables are analyzed for causes of death.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data on deaths from cardiovascular diseases and neoplasms (cancer) are published in the statistical compendium "Demographic Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic", and on the National Statistical Committee's website. Time series have been available since 1990.
Disaggregation	Territorial data aggregation: country, region, district. Data aggregation by sex: total, men, women.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	International definition of the indicator is used for national statistics. Data coding and compilation on deaths by cause of death is done by state statistics authorities in accordance with the WHO International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death (ICD-10), since 2000 report. By agreement with the National Statistical Committee, database on mortality is submitted to the Centre for Electronic Health of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic: Form 2 «Information on the number of births, marriages, divorces and deaths by cause of death» is submitted monthly, with a delay of 1.5 months from the reporting month and form C52 «Population mortality by cause of death» submitted annually, in June following the reporting year.
8. References and Documentation	
	References to RLA and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata; http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/. National Statistical Committee publications: «Social economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic» monthly report, statistical collections: «Statistical Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic", «Demographic yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Health of population and healthcare in the Kyrgyz Republic» available on the official website of NSC KR: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/ KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.4.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
Indicator	3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Demographic Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Taipova T.S.
Contact Person e-mail	tamarataipova@mail.ru, t.taipova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 36
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Number of deaths attributed to suicide (intentional self-harm) per 100 000 population.
Key Concepts	Mortality is the process of generation extinction, one of the two main sub-processes of population reproduction. Among causes are diseases, pathological conditions or injuries that lead to or contribute to death, as well as accidents or acts of violence that cause fatal injuries. Cause of death has been coded since 2000. Based on the World Health Organization 10 Revision of International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death (ICD-10).
Rationale and Interpretation	Analyzing this indicator allows assessing effectiveness of preventive measures against suicides. Suicide rate is also used to assess public health and quality of treatment and preventive measures.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Cause of death information is obtained from medical death certificates drawn up by doctors or mid-level medical personnel regarding disease, accident, homicide, suicide and other external influences resulting in death. These documents, along with civil registration of deaths drawn up by civil registry offices (which are subordinate to the State Registration Service), are sent to statistical agencies for calculation. Of causes listed, one is selected for statistical purposes - the primary, i.e. the disease or injury that caused events directly leading to death. Aggregated data are collected and processed by the regional statistical offices and the NSC.
Collection Methodology	Mortality data are obtained from the annual statistical compilation of official records of deaths drawn up by the civil registration offices. Aggregated data are collected and processed by the regional statistical offices and the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Suicide rates to average annual population according to current estimate calculated per 100,000 population.
Comments and Limitations	The complete recording of suicide deaths in death-registration systems requires good linkages with police systems, but can be seriously impeded by stigma, social and legal considerations, and delays in determining cause of death.

Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out. Data control in data records is carried out by logical control procedure embedded in the data input and processing software. The causes of death codes are checked along diagnoses recorded in death report, according to ICD-10, and results tables are analyzed for causes of death.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data on mortality from suicide are published in statistical collections «Women and men in the Kyrgyz Republic», «Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Statistical yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Kyrgyzstan in figures», posted on the NSC website.
Disaggregation	Territorial data aggregation: country, region, district. Data aggregation by sex: total, men, women.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	International definition of the indicator is used for national statistics. Data coding and compilation on deaths by cause of death is done by state statistics authorities in accordance with the WHO International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death (ICD-10), since 2000 report. By agreement with the National Statistical Committee, database on mortality is submitted to the Centre for Electronic Health of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic: Form 2 «Information on the number of births, marriages, divorces and deaths by cause of death» is submitted monthly, with a delay of 1.5 months from the reporting month and form C52 «Population mortality by cause of death» submitted annually, in June following the reporting year.
8. References and Documentation	
	References to RLA and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata; http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/. National Statistical Committee publications: «Social economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic» monthly report, statistical collections: «Statistical trends in the Kyrgyz Republic", «Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Health of population and healthcare in the Kyrgyz Republic» available on the official website of NSC KR: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/ KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.6.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
Indicator	3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Demographic Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Taipova T.S.
Contact Person e-mail	tamarataipova@mail.ru, t.taipova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 36
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.
Key Concepts	Mortality is the process of generation extinction, one of the two main sub-processes of population reproduction. Among causes are diseases, pathological conditions or injuries that lead to or contribute to death, as well as accidents or acts of violence that cause fatal injuries. Cause of death has been coded since 2000. Based on the World Health Organization 10 Revision of International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death (ICD-10).
Rationale and Interpretation	Analyzing this indicator allows assessing effectiveness of preventive measures for road and traffic accidents. This is also used to assess public health and quality of treatment and preventive measures.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Cause of death information is obtained from medical death certificates drawn up by doctors or mid-level medical personnel regarding disease, accident, homicide, suicide and other external influences resulting in death. These documents, along with civil registration of deaths are sent to statistical agencies for calculation.
Collection Methodology	Mortality data are obtained from the annual statistical compilation of official records of deaths drawn up by the civil registration offices. Aggregated data are collected and processed by the regional statistical offices and the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Road traffic fatalities to average annual population currently estimated is calculated for 100,000 people.
Comments and Limitations	Get acquainted with coding rules for the primary cause of death and definitions set out in the revised International Statistical Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). In case of difficulties with diagnosis, contact staff of the E-Health Center of the Ministry of Health to consult for the final diagnosis.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out. Data control in data records is carried out by logical control procedure embedded in the data input and processing software. The causes of death codes are checked along diagnoses recorded in death report, according to ICD-10, and results tables are

	analyzed for causes of death.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data on mortality from suicide are published in statistical collections «Women and men in the Kyrgyz Republic», «Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Statistical yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Kyrgyzstan in figures», posted on the NSC website.
Disaggregation	Territorial data aggregation: country, region, district. Data aggregation by sex: total, men, women.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	International definition of the indicator is used for national statistics. Data coding and compilation on deaths by cause of death is done by state statistics authorities in accordance with the WHO International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death (ICD-10), since 2000 report. By agreement with the National Statistical Committee, database on mortality is submitted to the Centre for Electronic Health of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic: Form 2 «Information on the number of births, marriages, divorces and deaths by cause of death» is submitted monthly, with a delay of 1.5 months from the reporting month and form C52 «Population mortality by cause of death» submitted annually, in June following the reporting year.
8. References and Documentation	
	References to RLA and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata; http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/. National Statistical Committee publications: «Social economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic» monthly report, statistical collections: «Statistical trends in the Kyrgyz Republic", «Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Health of population and healthcare in the Kyrgyz Republic» available on the official website of NSC KR: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/

3.7.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.7. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Indicator	3.7.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz republic (Household Statistics Division) under the UNICEF MICS global programme
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg;
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.
Key Concepts	The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods is also referred to as the proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods. The components of the indicator are contraceptive prevalence (any method and modern methods) and unmet need for family planning. Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used. Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, who want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the implant, injectables, oral contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, vaginal barrier methods (including the diaphragm, cervical cap and spermicidal foam, jelly, cream and sponge), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception and other modern methods not reported separately (e.g., the contraceptive patch or vaginal ring).
Rationale and Interpretation	The proportion of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is useful in assessing overall levels of coverage for family planning programmes and services. Access to and use of an effective means to prevent pregnancy helps enable women and their partners to exercise their rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. Meeting demand for family planning with modern methods also contributes to maternal and child health by preventing unintended pregnancies and closely spaced pregnancies, which are at higher risk for poor obstetrical outcomes. Levels of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods of 75 per cent or more are

	generally considered high, and values of 50 per cent or less are generally considered as very low.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	«On the situation of children and women» Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the rounds of MICS international household survey.
Collection Methodology	A sample household survey «On the situation of children and women», included a questionnaire for women aged 15-49 that was completed for all women of the target age group in the household.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The contraception satisfaction rate for limiting the number of children includes the number of women who are using (or whose sexual partner is using) at least one method of contraception and who no longer want to have children, women using male or female sterilization and women who say they are infertile. The met need for contraception for child-spacing includes the number of women who are using (or whose sexual partner is using) at least one method of contraception who either want other children or not decided. Sum of needs met for family planning including births timing and limiting the number of children constitutes the total contraception needs met.
Comments and Limitations	Only data that have passed data quality control is used for estimates. Any technical errors, such as measurement errors, recording errors are excluded from calculations at all levels: country, regional and global.
Quality Assurance	Data quality control ensured at all survey stages: toolset design, sampling, training, interview techniques, data control with weekly production of data quality tables, calculation of weights, calculation of indicators, report preparation. The audit was conducted by experts from UNICEF country, regional and headquarters offices.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Availability of country assessments in accordance with the UNICEF MICS international rounds.
Disaggregation	Data disaggregated at national and sub national level by area, sex, age groups, education level, wealth quintile.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Data are collected and produced in accordance with international standards and are comparable across countries.
8. References and Documentation	
	http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/ www.Unfpa.org/data https://www.unicef.org KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.7.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Indicator	3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Demographic Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Maatkulova J.B.
Contact Person e-mail	Jmaatkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 36
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Annual number of births to females aged 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.
Key Concepts	Childbearing is a process determined by the frequency and characteristics of births (age of the mother, order of birth, etc.) in a given population. The adolescent birth rate represents the risk of childbearing among females in the particular age group. The adolescent birth rate among women aged 15-19 years is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19.
Rationale and Interpretation	The indicator analysis allows assessing State policy effectiveness of in the area of maternal and child protection in the country, since the level of medical care for pregnant women and mothers determines health of future generations. Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. There is substantial agreement in the literature that women who become pregnant and give birth very early in their reproductive lives are subject to higher risks of complications or even death during pregnancy and birth and their children are also more vulnerable. Therefore, preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality. Furthermore, women having children at an early age experience a curtailment of their opportunities for socioeconomic improvement, particularly because young mothers are unlikely to keep on studying and, if they need to work, may find it especially difficult to combine family and work responsibilities. The adolescent birth rate also provides indirect evidence on access to pertinent health services since young people, and in particular unmarried adolescent women, often experience difficulties in access to sexual and reproductive health services.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data is obtained from the civil registration system, which regularly records births and deaths in population. These documents, along with civil registration papers drawn up by civil registration offices (which are subordinate to the State

	Registration Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic), are sent to statistical agencies for calculation.
Collection Methodology	Data are collected from the submitted birth records submitted to the SRS under the GKR on a regular basis. Data on births by age of mother are obtained from civil registration systems covering 90 per cent or more of all live births and are eventually supplemented by census or survey estimates for periods when registration data have not been available. Primary processing and data consolidation on newly born children are carried out at the level of local government statistical agencies. The national data set is processed by the National Statistical Committee.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The adolescent birth rate is computed as a ratio of live births to women aged 15-19 years to average annual number of women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.
Comments and Limitations	According to experts, coverage of civil registration system is considered satisfactory though needs to be improved due to being paper-based. Since December 2014 an automated electronic system AIS "Registration Office"(ZAGS) has been in operation as a component of SRS information systems. However, upon receipt by statistical authorities paper-based data then entered into special software by statistical agencies employees, which sometimes leads to errors and omissions. Soon (until the end of 2020) a database on natural and migratory population movements being derived from the SRS data will become one of population statistics sources.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out. Data control in data records is carried out by logical control procedure embedded in the data input and processing software.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data are distributed in NSC statistical publications: statistical collections «Statistical Yearbook of KR», «Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic», thematic collections «Demographic Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic», « Women and men in the Kyrgyz Republic», « Health of the population and Health Care in the Kyrgyz Republic», «Youth in KR». Data is also published on the official NSC website: http:///wwwww.stat.kg/ru/publications/
Disaggregation	Indicator is calculated annually at the country level and by regions (Republic, regions, city of Bishkek, city of Osh). Birth rate data are provided annually by the National Statistical Committee after 15 March.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	International definition of the indicator is used for national statistics. Since 2004 WHO criteria have been introduced in Kyrgyzstan, following which newborns with body weight of 500g and above and pregnancy of 22 weeks or more are subject to registration. Children are registered based on medical birth certificate (Form 103/Ministry of Health) and a birth declaration made in writing by parents or one of them (in cases when parents are unable to declare the birth in person, this declaration may be made by relatives or administration of the medical organization where birth occurred). A medical certificate of birth is issued by a maternity hospital or hospital which has established the fact and time of birth.
8. References and Documentation	
	References to RLA and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata;

	http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/. National Statistical Committee publications: «Social economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic» monthly report, statistical collections: «Demographic yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic», «The standard of living of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic», «Health of population and healthcare in the Kyrgyz Republic available on the official website of NSC KR: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/

3.9.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
Indicator	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Demographic Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Taipova T.S.
Contact Person e-mail	tamarataipova@mail.ru, t.taipova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 36
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) expressed per 100,000 population.
Key Concepts	Deaths attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene focusing on inadequate WASH services. The included diseases are the WASH attributable fractions of diarrhea (ICD-10 code A00, A01, A03, A04, A06-A09), intestinal nematode infections (ICD-10 code B76- B77, B79) and protein-energy malnutrition (ICD-10 code E40-E46).
Rationale and Interpretation	The indicator expresses the number of deaths from inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (with focus on WASH services) which could be prevented by improving those services and practices. It is based on both the WASH service provision in the country, as well as the related health outcomes, and therefore provides important information on the actual diseases.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Cause of death information is obtained from medical death certificates drawn up by doctors or mid-level medical personnel on disease, accident, homicide, suicide and other external influences resulting in death. These documents, along with civil registration of deaths drawn up by civil registry offices are sent to statistical agencies for calculation.
Collection Methodology	Mortality data are obtained from the annual statistical compilation of official records of deaths drawn up by the civil registration offices (The Civil Registration Office of the State Registration Service under GKR). Aggregated data are collected and processed by the regional statistical offices and the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services) in a year, current estimate. Calculated for 100,000 population.
Comments and Limitations	Get acquainted with coding rules for the primary cause of death and definitions set out in the revised International Statistical Classification of Diseases (ICD-

	10). In case of difficulties with diagnosis, contact staff of the E-Health Center of the Ministry of Health to consult for the final diagnosis. These data are key for improving health and reducing preventable mortality in the country.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out. Data control in data records is carried out by logical control procedure embedded in the data input and processing software. The causes of death codes are checked along diagnoses recorded in death report, according to ICD-10, and results tables are analyzed for causes of death.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Available upon request.
Disaggregation	Territorial data aggregation: country, region, district. Data aggregation by sex: total, men, women.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	International definition of the indicator is used for national statistics. Data coding and compilation on deaths by cause of death is done by state statistics authorities in accordance with the WHO International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death (ICD-10), since 2000 report. By agreement with the National Statistical Committee, database on mortality is submitted to the Centre for Electronic Health of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic: form C52 «Population mortality by cause of death» submitted annually, in June following the reporting year.
8. References and Documentation	
	References to RLA and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata; http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/.

DRAFT

3.9.3	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
Indicator	3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Demographic Statistics Division), SRS under the GKR, Ministry of Health KR
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Abdullaeva G.T.
Contact Person e-mail	gulhumara@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 36
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Number of deaths attributed to unintentional poisoning as defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings per 100 000 population.
Key Concepts	Mortality is the process of generation extinction, one of the two main sub-processes of population reproduction. Among causes are diseases, pathological conditions or injuries that lead to or contribute to death, as well as accidents or acts of violence that cause fatal injuries. Cause of death has been coded since 2000. Based on the World Health Organization 10 Revision of International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death (ICD-10). The ICD-10 codes corresponding to the indicator includes X40, X43-X44, X46-X49.
Rationale and Interpretation	Measuring how the mortality rate from unintentional poisonings provides an indication of the extent of inadequate management of hazardous chemicals and pollution, and of the effectiveness of a country's health system.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Cause of death information is obtained from medical death certificates drawn up by doctors or mid-level medical personnel on disease, accident, homicide, suicide and other external influences resulting in death. These documents, along with civil registration of deaths drawn up by civil registry offices are sent to statistical agencies for calculation.
Collection Methodology	Mortality data are obtained from the annual statistical compilation of official records of deaths drawn up by the civil registration offices (The Civil Registration Office of the State Registration Service under GKR). Aggregated data are collected and processed by the regional statistical offices and the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Ratio of unintentional deaths to average population in a year, current estimate. Calculated for 100,000 population.
Comments and	Analyzing such data allows assessing effectiveness of measures to prevent

Limitations	deaths from accidental poisonings and exposure to poisonous substances.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out. Data control in data records is carried out by logical control procedure embedded in the data input and processing software. The causes of death codes are checked along diagnoses recorded in death report, according to ICD-10, and results tables are analyzed for causes of death.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Available upon request.
Disaggregation	Territorial data aggregation: country, region, district. Data aggregation by sex: total, men, women.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	International definition of the indicator is used for national statistics. Data coding and compilation on deaths by cause of death is done by state statistics authorities in accordance with the WHO International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death (ICD-10), since 2000 report. By agreement with the National Statistical Committee, database on mortality is submitted to the Centre for Electronic Health of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic: form C52 «Population mortality by cause of death» submitted annually, in June following the reporting year.
8. References and Documentation	
	References to RLA and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata; http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/.

3.b.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non‑communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
Indicator	3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division), SRS under GKR, MoH KR
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3rd dose): Percentage of surviving infants who received the 3 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine in a given year Coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose): Percentage of children who received two dose of measles containing vaccine according to nationally recommended schedule through routine immunization services. Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of surviving infants who received the recommended doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.
Key Concepts	Immunization in the Kyrgyz Republic follows the National Calendar of Preventive Vaccinations, covering for almost all WHO recommended vaccines: BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours from birth), three doses of a five-component vaccine with antigens of DPT, hepatitis B and hemophilus influenza type b (HIB), three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, one dose of MMR vaccine with measles, rubella and mumps antigens. All vaccines must be given during the first year of life, except for PCC doses administered at 12 and 18 months of age.
Rationale and Interpretation	Immunization is a proven tool for control and elimination of life-threatening communicable diseases and is one of the most cost-effective investments in health sector, which can be applied to even remote and most vulnerable populations.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
Collection	MoH administrative reporting

Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Methodology estimates time series for national immunization coverage of target population with WHO recommended vaccines and those included in National Vaccines Calendar. Data have been produced and published annually since 2001. The methodology uses data reported by national health systems. Also administrative sources make it possible to calculate the coverage for each vaccine separately.
Comments and Limitations	Countries often relay on administrative coverage data, while WHO and UNICEF review and assess data from different sources including administrative systems and surveys. Differences between country produced and international estimates are mainly due to differences between coverage estimates from administrative system and survey results. In case the vaccine is not included in national immunization schedule the coverage from private sector will not be reflected.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Coverage data for different vaccines are collected annually and reviewed by WHO and UNICEF inter agency expert group and estimates made for each country and each year. Data are published both on WHO and UNICEF web sites. http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/routine/coverage/en/index4.html http://www.data.unicef.org/child-health/immunization
Disaggregation	National and subnational estimates.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The Kyrgyz Republic uses vaccines compliant with national requirements and WHO recommendations, as well as with international GMP standards, and have undergone WHO pre-qualification procedures.
8. References and Documentation	
	http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/routine/coverage/en/index4.html, https://www.unicef.org/immunization/

3.b.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non‑communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
Indicator	3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division), SRS under GKR, MoH KR
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3rd dose): Percentage of surviving infants who received the 3 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine in a given year Coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose): Percentage of children who received two dose of measles containing vaccine according to nationally recommended schedule through routine immunization services. Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of surviving infants who received the recommended doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.
Key Concepts	Immunization is a proven tool for control and elimination of life-threatening communicable diseases and is one of the most cost-effective investments in health sector, which can be applied to even remote and most vulnerable populations.

	Immunization in the Kyrgyz Republic follows the National Calendar of Preventive Vaccinations, covering for almost all WHO recommended vaccines: BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours from birth), three doses of a five-component vaccine with antigens of DPT, hepatitis B and hemophilus influenza type b (HIB), three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, one dose of MMR vaccine with measles, rubella and mumps antigens. All vaccines must be given during the first year of life, except for PCC doses administered at 12 and 18 months of age.
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	WHO and UNICEF jointly developed a methodology to estimate national immunization coverage form selected vaccines in 2000. The methodology has been refined and reviewed by expert committees over time. The methodology was published and reference is available under the reference section. Estimates time series for WHO recommended vaccines produced and published annually since 2001. The methodology uses data reported by national authorities from countries administrative systems as well as data from immunization or multi indicator household surveys (MICS). Also administrative sources allow calculating coverage for each vaccine separately, and a MICS survey immunization module makes it possible to calculate the indicator according to its definition.
Comments and Limitations	Countries often relay on administrative coverage data, while WHO and UNICEF review and assess data from different sources including administrative systems and surveys. Differences between country produced and international estimates are mainly due to differences between coverage estimates from administrative system and survey results. In case the vaccine is not included in national immunization schedule the coverage from private sector will not be reflected.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Coverage data for different vaccines are collected annually and reviewed by WHO and UNICEF inter agency expert group and estimates made for each country and each year. Data are published both on WHO and UNICEF web sites. http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/routine/coverage/en/index4.html http://www.data.unicef.org/child-health/immunization
Disaggregation	National and subnational estimates.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Differences between country produced and international estimates are mainly due to differences between coverage estimates from administrative system and survey results. In case the vaccine is not included in national immunization schedule the coverage from private sector will not be reflected.
8. References and Documentation	
	http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/routine/coverage/en/inde

x4.html, https://www.unicef.org/immunization/

3.b.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
Indicator, global	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kenjebaeva Chinara Sharshenovna – Acting Head of the International Cooperation Department, MoF KR
Contact Person e-mail	ch.kenjebaeva@minfin.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	MoF: +996-0312-66-20-04
Organization website (if any)	www.minfin.kg

3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Total official development assistance (hereinafter ODA) to the medical research and basic health sectors is currently measured as gross disbursements of total ODA from all donors to medical research and minimum health support.
Key Concepts	The DAC defines ODA as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective;
Rationale and Interpretation	Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort that donors provide to developing countries for medical research and basic health.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Administrative
Collection Methodology	Reporting on public investment projects (monthly) spending, progress reporting on public investment projects (quarterly)
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The sum of ODA flows from all donors to developing countries for medical research and basic health.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	DAC statistics are standardized on a calendar year basis for all donors and may differ from fiscal year data available in budget documents for some countries.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	On a donor basis, for all DAC countries and for many non-DAC suppliers (bilateral and multilateral) that report to DAC at the sectoral level. On a recipient basis for all developing countries eligible for ODA. Data are reported on an annual basis.
Disaggregation	This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, health subsector, etc.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io http://www/amp.gov.kg www.oecd.org/dac/stats http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm

3.c.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.c. Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
Indicator, global	3.c.1. Health worker density and distribution 1) Number of doctors and mid-level medical personnel per 1,000 population; 2) Number of nurses per 1,000 population
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Number of doctors and mid-level medical personnel per 1,000 population (or doctors and mid-level medical personnel density) is defined as follows: Density of physicians: The density of physicians is defined as the number of physicians, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. Density of nursing and midwifery personnel: The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. Density of dentistry personnel: The density of dentistry personnel is defined as the number of dentists, dental technician/assistants and related occupation personnel per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. Density of pharmaceutical personnel: The density of pharmaceutical personnel is defined as the number of pharmacists, pharmaceutical, technicians/assistants and related occupation personnel per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area.
Key Concepts	The number of doctors includes all physicians with higher medical education employed at the end of the year in medical and health-care institutions, social welfare institutions, medical research institutes and training organizations, in health services and other ministries and departments. Doctors include individuals, not the number of positions. The number of dentistry personnel includes dentists, orthopedists, orthodontists and oral surgeons, as well as dental technicians and dentists with secondary medical education; The number of nursing and midwifery personnel includes all persons with secondary medical education at the end of the reporting period in health-care organizations, other ministries and departments, pre-school institutions, schools and child care centers.

Rationale and Interpretation	The indicator estimates availability of health-care personnel in a region. It allows planning the reallocation of new medical personnel (graduates of higher education/professional institutions), doctor deposit, advanced training, medical personnel specialization.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	State statistical reporting form #17 «On medical personnel», demographic statistics.
Collection Methodology	Data obtained from the State statistical reporting form #17, provided by health-care organizations. District-by-district summary reports are provided to regional medical information centers, which in turn send date to the Ministry of Health in accordance with set deadlines. Other ministries and departments that have health-care facilities and the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic submit consolidated reports by regions and districts to the National Statistical Committee no later than March 1 each year. Data are collected on annual basis.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The density of physicians is defined as the number of all physicians, excluding dentists per 1000 population The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 1000 population. The density of dentistry personnel is defined as the number of dentists, dental technician/assistants and related occupation personnel per 1000 population. Indicators of public health development are calculated according to the following formula: $$D = \frac{MP * 1000}{N}$$ where D – density of medical personnel; MP – medical personnel; N - population.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	Data at national and regional level
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

http://www.who.int/hrh/statistics/hwfstats/en/	

4.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Indicator, global	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex)
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	1)National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department) 2) Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic (National Center for Educational and Information Technology Quality Evaluation)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	1) Kerimalieva Nazira Kerimalievna 2) Shamshidinova Baktygul Sabyrzhanovna
Contact Person e-mail	1) Sdg_nsc@stat.kg 2) bakula68@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	1) +996312 32 46 91 2) +996312622962
Organization website (if any)	1) www.stat.kg 2) http://ntc.kg/; http://testing.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	1) Percentage of children and young people at the end of primary education and the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. 2) Percentage of children and young people in Grade 2 or 3 of primary education, at the end of primary education and the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b)

	mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development. As of August 2018 there is no globally accepted definition of the minimum proficiency level. As an interim reporting strategy, data reported according to the minimum proficiency level for each assessment
Key Concepts	1) Minimum proficiency level is the benchmark of basic knowledge in a domain (mathematics or reading) measured through learning assessments. For example, the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) reading test has six proficiency levels, of which Level 2 is described as the minimum proficiency level. In Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) and Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS), there are four proficiency levels: Low, Intermediate, High and Advanced. Students reaching the Intermediate benchmark are able to apply basic knowledge in a variety of situations, similar to the idea of minimum proficiency. Currently, there are no common standards validated by the international community or countries. The indicator shows data published by each of the agencies and organizations specialized in cross-national learning assessments. 2) The National Assessment of Student Educational Achievements (NASEA) in the Kyrgyz Republic has been conducted four times. The aim of NASEA is to obtain objective, scientifically based data of what students know and able to do in accordance with the national education standard and to identify factors impacting educational outcomes. The study was conducted in grades 4 and 8 in Mathematics, Reading and Understanding and Sciences (in the 4th grade as part of the Native Studies subject).
Rationale and Interpretation	1) The indicator is a direct measure of the learning outcomes achieved in the two subject areas at the end of the relevant stages of education. The three measurement points will have their own established minimum standard. There is only one threshold that divides students into above and below minimum: (a) Below minimum is the proportion or percentage of students who do not achieve a minimum standard as set up by countries according to the globally-defined minimum competencies. (b) Above minimum is the proportion or percentage of students who have achieved the minimum standards. Due to heterogeneity of performance levels set by national and cross-national assessments, these performance levels will have to be mapped to the globally-defined minimum performance levels. Once the performance levels are mapped, the global education community will be able to identify for each country the proportion or percentage of children who achieved minimum standards. NASEA study was conducted based on stratified sample across the Kyrgyz Republic. The following strata were selected: categories of schools (Bishkek, regional centers and small towns, rural schools), languages of instruction (Kyrgyz, Russian, Uzbek) administrative regions of Kyrgyzstan. Tests and questionnaires for students, school administrators and teachers are the NASEA tools. NASEA assessment matches results to students' achievement levels.

	The study uses four levels of educational achievement: below the basic (level 1), basic (level 2), above the basic (level 3), and high achievement (level 4). The minimum acceptable level is basic (2). The levels of students' achievements were identified both in general terms and for each subject area, describing students results at a given level in accordance with national standards and programmes. Grades 4 and 8 have been chosen for the study for the following reasons: - Grade 4 completes primary school and serves as the basis for further education. Knowledge and skills acquired by students during primary school can be evaluated upon completion of this stage. It is particularly important to know what students have actually learned at the end of primary school, as further successful learning depends on it. - Grade 8 for assessment was chosen by the Ministry of Education and Science. This grade precedes the final year of compulsory education, and assessment at this stage makes it possible to make the necessary adjustments in grade 9.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	1) Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018 (MICS) 2) Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic. The National Assessment of Student Educational Achievements (NASEA). Study Report. Bishkek (2008, 2010, 2014, 2018)
Collection Methodology	1) ComputerAssisted Personal Interview (CAPI) have been used for surveys. The application for data collection, including a special CAPI data management platform, is based on CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) version 6.3. Procedures and standard software developed under the global CAPI programme were adapted to the final version of the 2018 CAPI questionnaire for Kyrgyzstan and used in the survey. 2) Stratified sample across the Kyrgyz Republic. Categories of schools (Bishkek, regional centers and small towns, rural schools), languages of instruction (Kyrgyz, Russian, Uzbek) administrative regions of Kyrgyzstan. Tests and questionnaires (students, school administrators and teachers)
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	1) The indicator is calculated as the percentage of children and/or young people at the relevant stage of education achieving or exceeding a pre-defined proficiency level in a given subject. Percentage of children between 7-14 years of age who successfully completed three basic reading and mathematics assignments. 2) 1,000 points on a scale describing students' achievements at each level.
Comments and Limitations	1) While data from many national assessments are available now, every country sets its own standards so the performance levels might not be comparable. 2) NASEA measures students' achievements against achievement levels rather than school grades.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability	1) Data available on the NSC website

and Missing Values	2) NASEA data available at: http://testing.kg
Disaggregation	1) By age or age-group of students, sex, location, socio-economic status, migrant status and ethnicity. 2) By sex, schools location and language of instruction.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	1) Currently every country sets its own standards so the performance levels might not be comparable. 2) NASEA results are not comparable with other international data because the tool was developed based on national educational standards and programmes of the Kyrgyz Republic.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io Metadata of global and thematic indicators for SDG4 monitoring and review and «Education 2030»programme. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. UNESCO Institute for statistics 2018. The National Assessment of Student Educational Achievements (NASEA). Study Report. Bishkek (2008, 2010, 2014, 2018)Website: http://testing.kg

4.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
Indicator, global	4.2.1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person e-mail	Kerimalieva N.K
Contact Person Tel.No.	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Organization website (if any)	(0312) 32 46 91
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being is currently being measured by the percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on-track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, socio-emotional and learning.
Key Concepts	Early childhood development (ECD) sets the stage for life-long thriving. Investing in ECD is one of the most critical and cost-effective investments a country can make to improve adult health, education and productivity in order to build human capital and promote sustainable development. ECD is equity from the start and provides a good indication of national development. Efforts to improve ECD can bring about human, social and economic improvements for both individuals and societies.
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Collection Methodology	ComputerAssisted Personal Interview (CAPI) have been used for surveys. The application for data collection, including a special CAPI data management platform, is based on CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) version 6.3. Procedures and standard software developed under the global CAPI programme were adapted to the final version of the 2018 CAPI questionnaire for Kyrgyzstan and used in the survey.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	

Computation Method	The number of children under the age of five who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	The number of children under the age of five who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100.
Disaggregation	Age, sex, place of residence, wealth, geographic location, caregiver education and other background characteristics.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	When data for a country are entirely missing, UNICEF does not publish any country-level estimate. The regional average is applied to those countries within the region with missing values for the purposes of calculating regional aggregates only but are not published as country-level estimates.□
8. References and Documentation	
	data.unicef.org, http://data.unicef.org/ecd/development-status.html KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

4.2.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
Indicator, global	4.2.2. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.
Key Concepts	Pre-schooling is organized at schools with special classes equipped with furniture and teaching aids. This training is provided to children who, for one reason or another, are not enrolled in kindergartens, but need to be "trained" to enter first grade. Children are taken care of by specially trained teachers. Pre-schooling, unlike kindergarten, where children stay all day, lasts three to six hours per day. Learning process is aimed at solving issues of socialization and adaptation of 6-year-olds to new conditions and teaching children basic skills of communication, cooperation, interaction and overcoming psycho-social barriers.
Rationale and Interpretation	The indicator measures children's exposure to organized learning activities in the year prior to the start of primary school. A high value of the indicator shows a high degree of participation in organized learning immediately before the official entrance age to primary education.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data for calculating the indicator are obtained from the annual national statistical reports submitted by education organizations in the GS-1 form «Report of the general education day schools at the beginning of academic year».
Collection Methodology	Statistical observation method - complete observations based on annual statistical reporting Statistical observation focuses on the number of children who participate in an

	organized pre-schooling learning programme.
	Units of observation are general educational organizations (schools), pre-school organizations, organized learning programmes for early childhood development
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The number of pre-schooled children should be divided by population aged 6 and multiplied by 100. The calculation shall follow the formula: $y = \frac{n}{N} * 100$, where n - number of children in pre-schooling programmes N - population aged 6.
Comments and Limitations	Participation in learning programmes in the early years is not full time for many children, meaning that exposure to learning environments outside of the home will vary in intensity. The indicator measures the percentage of children who are exposed to organized learning but not the intensity of the programme, which limits the ability to draw conclusions on the extent to which this target is being achieved. More work is needed to ensure that the definition of learning programmes is consistent across various surveys and defined in a manner that is easily understood by survey respondents, ideally with complementary information collected on the amount of time children spend in learning programmes.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	Indicators are disaggregated by territory, type of area and form of ownership.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	www.uis.unesco.org Law of the Kyrgyz Republic №92 dated 30 April 2003 «On education» KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

4.4.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.4. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
Indicator, global	4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and above) that have undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given time period (e.g. last three months).
Key Concepts	Computer-related activities to measure ICT skills include: - Copying or moving a file or folder - Using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document - Sending e-mails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, and video) - Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet - Connecting and installing new devices (e.g. modem, camera, printer) - Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software -Creating electronic presentations with presentation software (including text, images, sound, video or charts) - Transferring files between a computer and other devices - Writing a computer program using a specialized programming language
Rationale and Interpretation	ICT skills determine the effective use of information and communication technology. The lack of such skills continues to be one of the key barriers keeping people, and in particular women, from fully benefitting from the potential of information and communication technologies.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Collection Methodology	ComputerAssisted Personal Interview (CAPI) have been used for surveys. The application for data collection, including a special CAPI data management platform, is based on CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) version 6.3. Procedures and standard software developed under the global CAPI programme were adapted to the final version of the 2018 CAPI questionnaire for

	Kyrgyzstan and used in the survey.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The indicator is calculated as the percentage of people in the age group with ICT skills to overall population in the age group considered.
Comments and Limitations	This indicator is relatively new but based on an internationally-agreed definition and methodology, which have been developed under the coordination of International Telecommunications Union (ITU), through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. It is also one of the Partnerships on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which was endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in 2014.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data are available for women aged 15-49 with information and communication technology skills, disaggregated by skills. The indicator is based on the responses provided by interviewees- women aged 15-49 regarding certain computer-related activities that they have carried out in a reference period of time. However, it is not a direct assessment of skills nor do we know if those activities were undertaken effectively.
Disaggregation	Age, place of residence, geographical location, education and other background characteristics of respondent.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Although the indicator is based on internationally agreed definitions and methodology, one of the main issues is that measurement) (???) unlike ITU does not include programming.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io data.unicef.org, http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018 http://www.stat.kg/media/files/d0f77c65-07d9-469d-879a-84dc5aae8833.pdf.

4.7.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
Indicator, global	4.7.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Pak Zoya Alexeevna
Contact Person e-mail	zoya.pak.54@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	0550513385, 0312663036
Organization website (if any)	edu.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	State education standard for general school education includes the following concepts: development of key and subject competencies. Active citizenship is development of love for homeland, spiritual values and respect for other cultures. Ensuring safe educational environment is school infrastructure, environmental education, and a tolerant learning environment: ensuring information security, psychological safety in classroom and after school hours.
Key Concepts	State educational standard, subject standards, general education programmes and content aimed at enabling students to apply acquired knowledge and skills in real life. Maintaining children's health and healthy lifestyles in order to improve living conditions for sustainable development. Content of teaching materials is aimed at enabling students to acquire key and subject-specific competencies.
Rationale and Interpretation	Developing State Educational Standard, subject standards which form key and subject-specific competences. The general education programmes, teaching methods and RLAs in the sphere of education are aimed at implementing SDGs in order to improve children standard of life.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	

Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Curriculum implementation in accordance with subject standards and general education programmes.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Ministry of Education and Science website in the section «Basic curriculum. Subject standards» *link to website*
Disaggregation	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io State educational standard for general school education in the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by a Government decree dated 21 July 2014, №403; Government Decree dated 11 April 2016 201 «On Approval of Public Health Acts»; Government Resolution dated June 17, 2019 295 «On amendments to some learning environment».

4.a.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.a. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
Indicator, global	4.a.1. Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Alishev Marlen Toktobaevich
Contact Person e-mail	marlen.alishev@gmail.com
Contact Person Tel.No.	0558995400
Organization website (if any)	https://edu.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facility or service.
Key Concepts	**a**) Electricity: Regularly and readily available sources of power; b) Internet for pedagogical purposes: Internet that is available for enhancing teaching and learning and is accessible by pupils; c) Computers for pedagogical use: Use of computers for teaching and learning needs; d) Adapted infrastructure is defined as any built environment related to education facilities that are accessible to all users, including those with different types of disability. Adapted materials include learning materials and assistive products that enable students and teachers with disabilities to access learning; e) Basic drinking water is defined as a functional drinking water source accessible to all users; f) Basic sanitation facilities are defined as functional sanitation facilities separated for males and females on or near the premises; g) Basic handwashing facilities (according to the WASH Initiative indicator definitions) are defined as functional handwashing facilities, with soap and water
Rationale and Interpretation	

4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Educational organizations or District EO
Collection Methodology	Survey
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	$PS_{n,f} = S_{n,f}/ S_n * 100$ where: $PS_{n,f}$ = percentage of schools at level n of education with access to facility f $S_{n,f}$ = schools at level n of education with access to facility f S_n = total number of schools at level n of education
Comments and Limitations	The indicator measures the existence in schools of the given service or facility but not its quality or operational state.
Quality Assurance	50%
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	by region, district, school
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

4.c.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.c. By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Indicator, global	4.c.1. Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The percentage of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level
Key Concepts	A trained specialist is a qualification given to persons who have completed a full higher education programme in a relevant specialty.
Rationale and Interpretation	Teachers play a key role in ensuring the quality of education provided. Ideally all teachers should receive adequate, appropriate and relevant pedagogical training to teach at the chosen level of education and be academically well-qualified in the subject(s) they are expected to teach. This indicator measures the share of the teaching work force which is pedagogically well-trained.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data for calculating the indicator are obtained from the annual State statistical reports submitted by country's pre-school organizations in the form «Report of pre-school organization», as well as general education organizations in the form ES-1 «Report of general education school at the beginning of the academic year».
Collection Methodology	Statistical observation method - complete observations based on annual statistical reporting Statistical observation focuses on the number of teachers who have completed higher or specialized secondary pedagogical degree. Units of observation are pre-school organizations, general educational organizations (schools)
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	

Computation Method	The number of teachers with higher and specialized secondary degree divided by the total number of teachers in a given academic year and multiplied by 100. Following the formula: $y = \frac{n}{N} * 100$, where y = percentage of certified teachers n = number of teachers with higher and secondary degrees N = total number of teachers in a given academic year.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	Indicators are disaggregated by area, type of location and type of ownership.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io www.uis.unesco.org Law of the Kyrgyz Republic №92 dated 30 April 2003 «On Education»;

5.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator, global	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non‑discrimination on the basis of sex
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	The Ministry of Labour and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Bekmatova Roza Kubataliyevna
Contact Person e-mail	roza@mlsp.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	996 312 624 532
Organization website (if any)	https://mlsp.gov.kg/gendernaya-politika2/
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non‑discrimination on the basis of sex and to monitor the situation. Kyrgyzstan has such legal and regulatory framework in place.
Key Concepts	Legal framework constitutes of: *Constitutional Law* - a regulatory legal act adopted by the Zhogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with procedures established by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic issues defined by it; *Law* is a regulatory legal act adopted by the Zhogorku Kenesh in accordance with the established procedures and regulating most important social relations in relevant area; *Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic* is a regulatory legal act adopted by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic based on and pursuant to regulatory legal acts of a higher legal force.
Rationale and Interpretation	Legal framework ensures compliance with and monitoring of gender equality. The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic guarantees equal rights and freedoms of men and women, equal access to opportunities and prohibits discrimination based on sex (Article 16). This constitutional norm is ensured by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "About the state guarantees of the equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women" (August 4, 2008 No. 184). Article 1 of this law states that: "Gender discrimination (direct, indirect)" means that "any distinction, exception or preference which limits the rights and interests of persons on the basis of sex; it is directed to easing or deprivation of recognition, use or implementation of equality of men and women in political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other areas of public life".
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Regulatory legal acts are available at: https://www.gov.kg/;

	https://mlsp.gov.kg/gendernaya-politika2/; http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/; http://www.toktom.kg; http://stat.kg
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data sources available at any time
Disaggregation	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Kyrgyz Republic has ratified: • UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); • Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; • Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages; • Convention on the Nationality of Married Women; • Convention on the Political Rights of Women; • The international norms have been introduced into national legislation.
8. References and Documentation	
	https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io • Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic; • Constitutional Law «On election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of Zhogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic» (2 July 2011, №68); Family Code (30 August 2003, №201); Labour Code (4 August 2004, №106); • Law of the Kyrgyz Republic of August 4, 2008 No. 184"About the state guarantees of the equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women" • Law of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 April 2017 № 63 «On Protection and Prevention against DomesticViolence»; • «National Strategy for achieving gender equality in the Kyrgyz Republic until 2020» and «National Action Plan for achieving gender equality in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2020», approved by the Government

| | Resolution on 27 June 2012, №443; |
| | • Fifth periodic report of the Kyrgyz Republic on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, for the period from 2013 to 2018, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on 1 March 2019 № 35-p |

5.3.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
Indicator, global	5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
Key Concepts	Both formal (i.e., marriages) and informal unions are covered under this indicator. Informal unions are generally defined as those in which a couple lives together for some time, intends to have a lasting relationship, but for which there has been no formal civil or religious ceremony (i.e., cohabitation).
Rationale and Interpretation	Marriage before the age of 18 is a fundamental violation of human rights. Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement and placing her at increased risk of intimate partner violence. In many cultures, girls reaching puberty are expected to assume gender roles associated with womanhood. These include entering a union and becoming a mother. The practice of early/child marriage is a direct manifestation of gender inequality. The issue of child marriage is addressed in a number of international conventions and agreements. Although marriage is not mentioned directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights – such as the right to freedom of expression, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Collection Methodology	ComputerAssisted Personal Interview (CAPI) have been used for surveys. The application for data collection, including a special CAPI data management platform, is based on CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) version 6.3. Procedures and standard software developed under the global CAPI programme were adapted to the final version of the 2018 CAPI questionnaire for

	Kyrgyzstan and used in the survey.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union before age 15 (or before age 18) divided by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population multiplied by 100
Comments and Limitations	UNICEF Country Offices are invited to submit, through an online system, any updated data for a number of key indicators on the well-being of women and children. Updates sent by the country offices are then reviewed by sector specialists at UNICEF headquarters to check for consistency and overall data quality of the submitted estimates. This review is based on a set of objective criteria to ensure that only the most recent and reliable information is included in the databases. Once reviewed, feedback is made available on whether or not specific data points are accepted, and if not, the reasons why.
Quality Assurance	There are existing tools and mechanisms for data collection that countries have implemented to monitor the situation with regards to this indicator. The modules used to collect information on marital status among women and men of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the DHS and MICS have been fully harmonized.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Comparable data on this indicator are currently available for 124 low- and middle-income countries
Disaggregation	Age, place of residence, geographic location, education and other background characteristics of women
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Global aggregates are weighted averages of all the sub-regions that make up the world. Regional aggregates are weighted averages of all the countries within the region. Comparable data on this indicator are currently available for 124 low- and middle-income countries
8. References and Documentation	
	https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io http://www.stat.kg/media/files/d0f77c65-07d9-469d-879a-84dc5aae8833.pdf Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018 Data.unicef.org

5.5.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.1. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Indicator, global	5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Labour and Employment Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Jailobaeva G.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	jailobaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 626076
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The proportion of seats held by women in the Zhogorku Kenesh s currently measured as the number of seats held by women deputies to the total number of deputies in the Zhogorku Kenesh
Key Concepts	Zhogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic is a single chamber parliament of 120 deputies of the Kyrgyz Republic, country's legislative body.
Rationale and Interpretation	In determining the list of candidates, a political party must consider representation of not more than 70% of the same-sex candidates, also difference in the lists of candidates of women and men nominated by political parties should not exceeding three positions
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	State statistical reporting form 1-GOS-brief (STATE)«Report on the number of employees in public administration bodies»
Collection Methodology	State administrative bodies provide paper-based statistics to local statistical bodies, or statistics in electronic format to the NSC of the Kyrgyz Republic on 28 January upon completion of the reporting year
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Number of female deputies, divided by total number of deputies and multiplied by 100 based on Zhogorku Kenesh provided data in the 1-GOS form
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data are published in the statistical compendium «Kyrgyzstan in figures», «Women and men of the Kyrgyz Republic».
Disaggregation	Data on country level

7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-kyrgyzstan-v-cifrah/ http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-zhenshiny-i-muzhchiny-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki/

5.5.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Indicator, global	5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Labour and Employment Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Jailobaeva G.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	jailobaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 626076
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. Expressed in percentage. Heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations (and their structural subdivisions) are: ministers, governors, heads of administrations, presidents, directors (directors-general), rectors, chiefs, managers, heads, chairmen, commanders, managers, masters, chief accountants, chief engineers, chief physicians, chief editors, etc. and their deputies.
Key Concepts	The proportion of women in decision-making positions shows the proportion of women who are employed in decision-making at all levels
Rationale and Interpretation	This indicator aims to show the achievement of gender parity among managers by activity and location
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey (Form №4 "Employment and unemployment")
Collection Methodology	The survey is conducted by interviewers visiting households and recording data in tablets based on questionnaires approved by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. During household visits, responses can be obtained both from respondents and other household members if the respondent is absent at the time of interview. 5,016 households have been selected for the survey on a quarterly basis. The annual sample rotation is 25 per cent.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The proportion of women in decision-making positions is calculated based on the OPC by dividing the number of women managers by the total number of managers
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Data quality is ensured by strictly following the sample survey methodology

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data are published in the statistical compendium «Employment and unemployment» and «Women and men in the Kyrgyz Republic» and on the NSC website
Disaggregation	Disaggregation of data at the national and regional levels, cities of Bishkek and Osh
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	ILO standards
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform:_https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/zanyatost-i-bezrabotica-itogi-integrirovannogo-vyborochnogo-obsledovaniya-byudzhetov-domashnih-hozyajstv-i-rabochej-sily-v-2013g/ http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-zhenshiny-i-muzhchiny-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki/

5.b.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
Indicator, global	5.b.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'.
Key Concepts	An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device including that not registered under his/her name with at least one active SIM card for personal use. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) are included. A mobile (cellular) telephone refers to a portable telephone subscribing to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology
Rationale and Interpretation	Mobile phone networks have spread rapidly over the last decade and the number of mobile-cellular subscriptions is quasi equal to the number of the people living on earth. However, not every person uses, or owns a mobile-cellular telephone. Mobile phone ownership, in particular, is important to track gender equality since the mobile phone is a personal device that, if owned and not just shared, provides women with a degree of independence and autonomy, including for professional purposes.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey
Collection Methodology	Data collected through quarterly questionnaire №1 «Household control card» and annual questionnaire №2 «Socio-demographic characteristics of household residents», section 4 «Knowledge and skills of household members» using a cluster sample built on the latest available Census data and up-to-date housing lists. The IHBLFSS polls use computer assisted personal interviews (ComputerAssisted Personal Interview, CAPI).
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The proportion of population who own a mobile telephone is defined as the proportion of individuals aged 15 and older who own a personal mobile telephone, calculated by the formula:

	$$y = \frac{n}{N} * 100, where$$ n = number of individuals who own a personal mobile telephone N = total number of people aged 15 and older
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	The indicator is broken down by regions, urban/rural locations, age group and educational level
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	No data discrepancies. ITU uses the data provided by countries, including the in-scope population that is used to calculate the percentages. Data are usually not adjusted, but discrepancies in the definition, age scope of individuals, reference period or the break in comparability between years are noted in a data note. For this reason, data are not always strictly comparable.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

6.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Indicator, global	6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises and available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' source defined the same as used for MDG monitoring i.e. piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater.
Key Concepts	Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater. Packaged drinking water is considered improved if households use an improved water source for other domestic purposes. A water source is considered to be 'located on premises' if the point of collection is within the dwelling, yard, or plot. 'Available when needed': households are able to access sufficient quantities of water when needed. 'Free from faecal and priority chemical contamination': water complies with relevant national or local standards. In the absence of such standards, reference is made to the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality (http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/guidelines/en/).
Rationale and Interpretation	MDG target 7C called for 'sustainable access' to 'safe drinking water'. At the start of the MDG period, there was a complete lack of nationally representative data about drinking water safety in developing countries, and such data were not collected through household surveys or censuses. The JMP developed the concept of 'improved' water sources, which was used as a proxy for 'safe water', as such sources are likely to be protected against faecal contamination, and this metric has been used since 2000 to track progress towards the MDG target. International consultations since 2011 have established consensus on the need to build on and address the shortcomings of this indicator; specifically, to address

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	normative criteria of the human right to water including accessibility, availability and quality.
	The above consultation concluded that JMP should go beyond the basic level of access and address safe management of drinking water services, including dimensions of accessibility, availability and quality. The proposed indicator of 'safely managed drinking water services' is designed to address this.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey
Collection Methodology	Data collected through quarterly questionnaire №1 «Household control card» and annual questionnaire №2 «Socio-demographic characteristics of household residents», section 4 «Knowledge and skills of household members» using a cluster sample built on the latest available Census data and up-to-date housing lists. The IHBLFSS polls use computer assisted personal interviews (ComputerAssisted Personal Interview, CAPI).
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of persons living in households with improved basic drinking water sources by the total population. All calculations are done using weighted factors.
Comments and Limitations	Data on availability and safety of drinking water is increasingly available through a combination of household surveys and administrative sources including regulators, but definitions have yet to be standardized. Data on faecal and chemical contamination, drawn from household surveys and regulatory databases, will not cover all countries immediately. However, sufficient data exist to make global and regional estimates of safely managed drinking water services.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	Indicator is disaggregated by region (geographical and urban / rural location).
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	National household surveys measure the indicator directly, which creates discrepancies with the international methodology. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) estimates access to basic services for each country, separately in urban and rural areas, by fitting a regression line to a series of data points from household surveys and censuses. This approach was used to report on use of 'improved water' sources for MDG monitoring. The JMP is evaluating the use of alternative statistical estimation methods as more data become available. The accompanying Methodological Note describes in more detail how data on availability and quality from different sources, can be combined with data on use of different types of supplies, as recorded in the current JMP database to compute the proposed indicator. http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/Methodological-note-on-monitoring-SDG-targets-for-WASH-and-wastewater_WHO-

	UNICEF_8October2015_Final.pdf.
	WHO is required by World Health Assembly resolution to consult on all WHO statistics, and seek feedback from countries on data about countries and territories. Before publishing, all JMP estimates undergo rigorous country consultations facilitated by WHO and UNICEF country offices. Often these consultations give rise to in-country visits, and meetings about data reconciliations. JMP has been engaged with more than fifty countries over the last 10 years in explaining JMP estimates, and reasons for discrepancies if any. JMP has also developed an online tool to facilitate future data validation and expanded its online capabilities so that these reconciliations could be done in much more interactive and real time manner, reducing cost of reconciliations missions.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

6.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Indicator, global	6.2.1. Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' source defined the same as used for MDG monitoring i.e. flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets. Handwashing facility: a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household.
Key Concepts	Improved sanitation facilities include the following: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets. Safely disposed in situ; when pit latrines and septic tanks are not emptied, the excreta may still remain isolated from human contact and can be considered safely managed. For example, with the new SDG indicator, households that use twin pit latrines or safely abandon full pit latrines and dig new facilities, a common practice in rural areas, would be counted as using safely managed sanitation services. A handwashing facility with soap and water: a handwashing facility is a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing. This indicator is a proxy of actual handwashing practice, which has been found to be more accurate than other proxies such as self-reports of handwashing practices.
Rationale and Interpretation	MDG target 7C called for 'sustainable access' to 'basic sanitation'. The JMP developed the metric of use of 'improved' sanitation facilities, which are likely to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact, and has used this indicator to track progress towards the MDG target since 2000. International

	consultations since 2011 have established consensus on the need to build on and address the shortcomings of this indicator; specifically, to address normative criteria of the human right to water including accessibility, acceptability, and safety. Furthermore, the safe management of faecal wastes should be considered, as discharges of untreated wastewater into the environment create public health hazards. The above consultation concluded that post-2015 targets, which apply to all countries, should go beyond the basic level of access and address indicators of safe management of sanitation services, including dimensions of accessibility, acceptability and safety.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018
Collection Methodology	ComputerAssisted Personal Interview (CAPI) have been used for surveys. The application for data collection, including a special CAPI data management platform, is based on CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) version 6.3. Procedures and standard software developed under the global CAPI programme were adapted to the final version of the 2018 CAPI questionnaire for Kyrgyzstan and used in the survey.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services is calculated by combining data on the proportion of the population using different types of basic sanitation facilities with estimates of the proportion of faecal waste which is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. The Methodological Note describes in more detail how estimates of the proportion of household wastewater that is safely disposed of in situ or treated off-site will be combined with data on use of different types of sanitation facilities, as recorded in the current JMP database. http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/Methodological-note-on-monitoring-SDG-targets-for-WASH-and-wastewater_WHO-UNICEF_8October2015_Final.pdf
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Estimates of excreta management will be collected from countries and used to adjust the data on use of basic sanitation facilities as needed. Administrative, population and environmental data can also be combined to estimate safe disposal or transport of excreta, when no country data are available. Data on disposal or treatment of excreta are limited but estimates for safe management of faecal wastes can be calculated based on faecal waste flows associated with the use of different types of basic sanitation facility.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Time series data are available for the basic sanitation level of service over the period 1990-2015. These serve as the foundation for the safely managed sanitation service indicator. Some elements of safe management (e.g. wastewater treatment) were not collected during the MDG period and trend analysis will only be possible several years into the SDGs. (From 1990 to 2015)
Disaggregation	Disaggregated by region (geographical and urban/rural area).

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7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	National household surveys measure the indicator directly, which creates discrepancies with the international methodology. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) estimates access to basic services for each country, separately in urban and rural areas, by fitting a regression line to a series of data points from household surveys and censuses. This approach was used to report on use of 'improved water' sources for MDG monitoring. The JMP is evaluating the use of alternative statistical estimation methods as more data become available. The accompanying Methodological Note describes in more detail how data on availability and quality from different sources, can be combined with data on use of different types of supplies, as recorded in the current JMP database to compute the proposed indicator. http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/Methodological-note-on-monitoring-SDG-targets-for-WASH-and-wastewater_WHO-UNICEF_8October2015_Final.pdf. WHO is required by World Health Assembly resolution to consult on all WHO statistics, and seek feedback from countries on data about countries and territories. Before publishing, all JMP estimates undergo rigorous country consultations facilitated by WHO and UNICEF country offices. Often these consultations give rise to in-country visits, and meetings about data reconciliations. JMP has been engaged with more than fifty countries over the last 10 years in explaining JMP estimates, and reasons for discrepancies if any. JMP has also developed an online tool to facilitate future data validation and expanded its online capabilities so that these reconciliations could be done in much more interactive and real time manner, reducing cost of reconciliations missions.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io http://www.stat.kg/media/files/d0f77c65-07d9-469d-879a-84dc5aae8833.pdf

6.3.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
Indicator, global	6.3.1. Proportion of wastewater safely treated
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Division
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of wastewater generated by households and by economic activities which is safely treated based on treatment ladders as defined by the SEEA water resources statistics and IRWS;
Key Concepts	System of Environmental and Economic Accounting for Water, adopted by Statistical Commission in 2014. This accounting structure means that these activities cover the whole economy and are considered for each industry, which are defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), and covering 1) abstraction and distribution of water, 2) discharge, reuse and treatment of wastewater, and 3) consumption and returns of water back to the environment, in this accounting structure, disaggregated by industry in a standardized way. Economic activities by ISIC broadly covers agriculture, hazardous industries and other economic activities
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	State Statistical Reporting Form 2-TP VODHOZ (Water management) «Report on General Water Use Indicators»
Collection Methodology	MAFILR KR Water Management Department submits a summary report broken down by regions and districts, to the National Statistical Committee
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	The main issue regarding safely managed drinking water services will be comparability of data on the definition of what is considered safe treatment. Although there are international guidelines and standards, their compliance by countries is not internationally binding. Countries can set their own standards

	which can vary from international norms and standards. For this reason, country data may not follow the international standard that JMP likes to follow for its global monitoring purposes. Having said the above, using MDG experiences of data reconciliation, and working collabouratively with JMP on this will help reconciling definitional discrepancies and hence variations in estimates. This vast experience in dealing with such issues will be very useful in dealing with the above issues for the SDG period.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Since this indicator is disaggregated for households and non-households (industrial and commercial establishments, as per the classification of ISIC Rev4); more can be found on the methods note: http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/Methodological-note-on-monitoring-SDG-targets-for-WASH-and-wastewater_WHO-UNICEF_8October2015_Final.pdf.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

7.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Target	7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Indicator, global	7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	A household with access to electricity is defined under the following conditions: connection to electrical networks and stable electricity supply (never disconnected, disconnected several times a year).
Key Concepts	"The Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access" captures broader dimensions of service quality and makes it possible to go beyond a simple yes/no measure of energy access to a more refined approach that recognizes different levels of energy access, and also takes into account the affordability and reliability of energy access.
Rationale and Interpretation	Cooking, lighting and heating represent a large share of household energy use across the low- and middle-income countries. For cooking and heating, households typically rely on solid fuels (such as wood, charcoal, biomass) or kerosene paired with inefficient technologies (e.g. open fires, stoves, space heaters or lamps). It is well known that reliance on such inefficient energy for cooking, heating and lighting is associated with high levels of household (indoor) air pollution. The use of inefficient fuels for cooking alone is estimated to cause over 4 million deaths annually, mainly among women and children. This is more than TB, HIV and malaria combined. These adverse health impacts can be avoided by adopting clean fuels and technologies for all main household energy end-or in some circumstances by adopting advanced combustion cook stoves (i.e. those which achieve the emission rates targets provided by the WHO guidelines) and adopting strict protocols for their safe use. Given the importance of clean and safe household energy use as a human development issue, universal access to energy among the technical practitioner community is currently taken to mean access to both electricity and clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting. For this reason, clean cooking forms part of the universal access objective under the UN Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative. Access to electricity addresses major critical issues in all the dimensions of sustainable development.

	The target has a wide range of social and economic impacts, including facilitating development of household-based income generating activities and lightening the burden of household tasks.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey
Collection Methodology	Data collected through quarterly questionnaire №1 «Household control card» and annual questionnaire №7 «Household assets and housing conditions», section 1 «Housing Conditions» of the Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of individuals living in households with access to electricity, calculated by formula: $y = \frac{n}{N} * 100$, where n = number of people living in households with access to electricity, N = total population
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	The indicator is disaggregated by region (geographical and urban/rural location), sex, age group, educational level.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

7.1.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Target	7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Indicator, global	7.1.2. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage.
Key Concepts	"Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.
Rationale and Interpretation	Cooking, lighting and heating represent a large share of household energy use across the low- and middle-income countries. For cooking and heating, households typically rely on solid fuels (such as wood, charcoal, biomass) or kerosene paired with inefficient technologies (e.g. open fires, stoves, space heaters or lamps). It is well known that reliance on such inefficient energy for cooking, heating and lighting is associated with high levels of household (indoor) air pollution. The use of inefficient fuels for cooking alone is estimated to cause over 4 million deaths annually, mainly among women and children. This is more than TB, HIV and malaria combined. These adverse health impacts can be avoided by adopting clean fuels and technologies for all main household energy end-or in some circumstances by adopting advanced combustion cook stoves (i.e. those which achieve the emission rates targets provided by the WHO guidelines) and adopting strict protocols for their safe use. Given the importance of clean and safe household energy use as a human development issue, universal access to energy among the technical practitioner community is currently taken to mean access to both electricity and clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting. For this reason, clean cooking forms part of the universal access objective under the UN Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative.

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4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018 (MICS)
Collection Methodology	ComputerAssisted Personal Interview (CAPI) have been used for surveys. The application for data collection, including a special CAPI data management platform, is based on CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) version 6.3. Procedures and standard software developed under the global CAPI programme were adapted to the final version of the 2018 CAPI questionnaire for Kyrgyzstan and used in the survey.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Proportion of population living in households with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, heating and lighting to total population, expressed as percentage. The indicator is calculated for each category separately and for the three categories in total. In calculating the total, the numerator includes population living in households using clean fuels and technologies simultaneously in all three categories.
Comments and Limitations	The indicator is based on the main type of fuel and technology used for cooking as cooking occupies the largest share of overall household energy needs. However, many households use more than one type of fuel and stove for cooking and, depending on climatic and geographical conditions, heating with polluting fuels can also be a contributor to household (indoor) air pollution levels. In addition, lighting with kerosene, a very polluting and hazardous fuel is also often used, and in some countries is the main fuel used for cooking.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data are available for 2018, for country overall, by regions and cities of Bishkek and Osh, by sex, area, household heads educational level and nationality, wealth quintile
Disaggregation	By region (geographical and urban / rural location).
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	KR data are consistent with international methodology
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

8.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
Indicator, global	8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Economic Statistics and National Accounts Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Isenkulova E. K.
Contact Person e-mail	eisenkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 95
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	GDP per capita is the nominal value of goods and services produced over a period of time per person of gross domestic product.
Key Concepts	*Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* is the key indicator of national accounts, describing economic development and trends in economic growth of the Kyrgyz Republic over a certain period. It measures the monetary value of final goods and services produced in the country for final consumption, accumulation and export. *Actual population* is population residing in the country at the time of registration, regardless of the place of residence.
Rationale and Interpretation	GDP per capita measures the standard of living of country's population and determines contributions to international organizations. GDP per capita production in monetary equivalent is calculated in KG soms and US dollars (at the official NBKR rate).
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee collects, processes and calculates data by using statistical reporting forms and sample surveys
Collection Methodology	Indicator calculated using sectoral statistics. Frequency: quarterly, annual.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	GDP per capita is the ratio of the total gross domestic product produced over a period of time to the number of people. GDPPC=GDP/P where, GDPPC – GDP per capita;

	GDP – nominal GDP; P – actual population. The annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as follows: a. Convert annual real GDP in domestic currency at 2010 prices for a country or area to US dollars at 2010 prices using the 2010 exchange rates. b. Divide the result by the population of the country or area to obtain annual real GDP per capita in constant US dollars at 2010 prices. c. Calculate the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in year t+ 1 using the following formula: $$\frac{G(t+1) - G(t)}{G(t)} * 100$$ where G(t+1) is real GDP per capita in 2010 US dollars in year t+1 and G(t) is real GDP per capita in 2010 US dollars in year t
Comments and Limitations	Per capita GDP is one of the key factors determining country's economic development, since it allows estimating growth rates of countries by population size. A positive change in this indicator can be interpreted as an increase in the average standard of living of the residents in a country. Value-added production growth is the basic determinant of functioning of the economy. By distributing total output per unit of population, it is possible to measure development impact of output growth rates per person. The indicator can, in fact, be considered as an aggregate indicator of socio-economic development.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Time series have been available since 1993. Data are published in various NSC publications and its website.
Disaggregation	By economic activity types and regions of the Kyrgyz Republic
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Currently calculated using the 1993 SNA methodology, which makes the indicator not fully comparable with data from countries using 2008 SNA.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

8.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
Indicator, global	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Economic Statistics and National Accounts Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Isenkulova E. K.
Contact Person e-mail	eisenkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 95
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person in the previous year, expressed as a percentage..
Key Concepts	Gross *Domestic Product (GDP)*: It is the main measure of national output, describing economic development and trends in economic growth of the Kyrgyz Republic representing the total value of all final goods and services produced in a particular economy for final consumption, accumulation and export. *Employed population* is economically active population, which includes those who, during the period under review, were employed (at least 1 hour per week) in exchange for monetary benefits or in kind on a full-time or part-time basis, as well as being self-employed for profit or family income, regardless of the period of remuneration or income for the activity;
Rationale and Interpretation	Important economic indicator because it measures efficiency of the functioning economy.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee collects, processes and calculates data
Collection Methodology	Estimated using sectoral statistics. Frequency: annual.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Production efficiency is measured by the ratio of production results to production costs. Gross value added is used as an output indicator. Production costs include labour and capital costs. Labour productivity index calculated as follows:

	PL=VA/L where, PL – labour productivity; VA – Gross Value Added (GVA), L – labour input. Gross Value Added shows real GDP (GVA) growth as a percentage of the previous year and baseline year. Labour input is calculated based «Employment and unemployment» module data of the integrated household and labour force sample survey and represents the growth rate of employed population. Calculations are also made by economic activity.
Comments and Limitations	*Productivity* is the key indicator of production efficiency, depending on the level of labour force development in a society and the extent to which its productive, scientific, labour and natural potential is used, industrial relations compliance with labour forces.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Time series have been available since 1993. Data are published in various NSC publications and its website.
Disaggregation	Data are calculated at the country level.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Productivity is the ratio of output to inputs. There are a variety of productivity measures. Choice depends on purpose of measuring and analyzing productivity and, in many cases, data availability.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

8.5.2.	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator, global	8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Labour and Employment Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Jailobaeva G.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	jailobaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 626076
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed, expressed in percentage.
Key Concepts	Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age (usually persons aged 15 and above) who simultaneously fit in the following three categories^ • not in employment, • carried out activities to seek employment via public or commercial employment service, used or advertised in the media, directly contacted management of enterprise (employer), used personal contacts, etc., or took steps to organize their own business during a specified recent period and • were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity Students, pensioners and disabled persons are counted as unemployed if were not employed, have been seeking a job and were ready to start it. Unemployed are also persons who during the period under review: • were not employed, but agreed on a start date (within 2 weeks after the reference period) and did not continue searching;

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	- were not employed, but ready to start work, however not looking for job, as they were expecting the start of the season; - were not employed, but ready to start, however not looking for job, as they expected a response from management or employer to the previous application. For persons setting up a business, the period of seeking employment is considered to be the activity prior to enterprise's registration. Activity after registration is considered to be employment in own enterprise. In cases where a commercial activity is organized without formal registration, the moment of transition from job search to job itself is the willingness to receive and complete the first order, or when financial resources become available, or preparedness of working space. Unemployed persons should not necessarily be registered with the employment service.
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey (Form №4 "Employment and unemployment")
Collection Methodology	The survey is conducted by interviewers visiting households and recording data in tablets based on questionnaires approved by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. During household visits, responses can be obtained both from respondents and other household members if the respondent is absent at the time of interview. 5,016 households have been selected for the survey on a quarterly basis. The annual sample rotation is 25 per cent.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	*Unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed in the total labour force. To calculate this indicator (according to the ILO unemployment criteria), data required on the total unemployed and labour force (economically active population), which includes employed and unemployed persons.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data are published in the «Employment and unemployment» and «Women and men in the Kyrgyz Republic» statistical compendium
Disaggregation	Data calculated at the country level, regions and cities of Bishkek and Osh
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	ILO standards
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-zhenshiny-i-muzhchiny-kyrgyzskoj-

	respubliki/ http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/zanyatost-i-bezrabotica-itogi-integrirovannogo-vyborochnogo-obsledovaniya-byudzhetov-domashnih-hozyajstv-i-rabochej-sily-v-2013g/

8.6.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.6. By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
Indicator, global	8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Labour and Employment Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Jailobaeva G.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	jailobaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 626076
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	This indicator conveys the proportion of youth aged 15-24 years not in education, employment or training in that age group.
Key Concepts	Youth not in education, employment or training is youth outside the education system, training or employment, also known as NEET. Unemployed young people aged 15-24 those unemployed (without occupation) and seeking jobs and ready to start work within a certain period of time. Youth outside training and employment also includes those young people who want to work, who seek jobs but are not ready to start work, who want to work but not looking for work and those who do not want to work.
Rationale and Interpretation	The share of youth not in employment, education or training (youth NEET rate) provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment. It includes discouraged worker youth as well as those who are outside the labour force due to disability and engagement in household chores, among other reasons. NEET is also a better measure of the current universe of potential youth labour market entrants as compared with the youth inactivity rate, as the latter includes those youth who are outside the labour force and are in education, and thus currently cannot be considered available for work. This shows how many young people need social support and employment.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey (Form №4 "Employment and unemployment")

Collection Methodology	The survey is conducted by interviewers visiting households and recording data in tablets based on questionnaires approved by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. During household visits, responses can be obtained both from respondents and other household members if the respondent is absent at the time of interview. 5,016 households have been selected for the survey on a quarterly basis. The annual sample rotation is 25 per cent.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	This indicator (according to the ILO unemployment criteria) requires data total youth aged 15-24 and of this age group number of those not in employment, education or training. These data are collected at the national level via the Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey.
Comments and Limitations	Data quality is ensured through Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey in accordance with international recommendations
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	Data calculated for the Kyrgyz Republic, by sex
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	National data are internationally comparable as household budget and labour force sample surveys are conducted in accordance with international recommendations
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

8.7.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
Indicator, global	8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The number of children engaged in child labour corresponds to the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey).
Key Concepts	The term *child labour* refers to the subset of children's activities that is injurious, negative or undesirable to children and that should be targeted for elimination. Child labour is a legal concept rather than a statistical one, and the international legal standards that define it are therefore the necessary frame of reference for child labour statistics. The three principal international conventions on child labour – ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) (C138), ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms) (C182), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), together set the legal boundaries for child labour, and provide the legal basis for national and international actions against it. In December 2008, the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) adopted the Resolution concerning statistics of child labour. This Resolution helps in translating the legal standards governing child labour into statistical terms. In particular, the Resolution is designed to set standards for the collection, compilation and analysis of national child labour statistics, and to guide countries in updating their existing statistical system in this field. In accordance with the Resolution, and on the basis of the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), child labour is defined for measurement purposes to include all persons aged 5 to 17 years who are engaged in one or more of the following activities during a specified time period:

	• hazardous work (18th ICLS, paragraphs 21 to 32); • worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work (18th ICLS, paragraphs 33 to 34); and • employment below the minimum working age, excluding, where applicable, "light work", performed by children aged not less than 12 or 13 years (18th ICLS, paragraphs 35 to 37).
Rationale and Interpretation	Far too many children in the world remain trapped in child labour, compromising their individual future. According to the latest ILO global estimates, about 168 million children worldwide are child labourers, accounting for almost 11 percent of the child population.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Collection Methodology	ComputerAssisted Personal Interview (CAPI) have been used for surveys. The application for data collection, including a special CAPI data management platform, is based on CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) version 6.3. Procedures and standard software developed under the global CAPI programme were adapted to the final version of the 2018 CAPI questionnaire for Kyrgyzstan and used in the survey.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The measurement methodology used by the ILO in its global estimates on child labour, building on the ICLS statistical definition, classifies child labour on the basis of the following criteria: • Ages 5 to 11: at least 1 hour of economic activity per week; • Ages 12 to 14: at least 14 hour of economic activity per week in all forms of economic activity except permissible "light" work, where light work is operationally defined as economic activity that (i) does not exceed 14 hours per week and that (ii) is not hazardous in nature; and • Ages 15 to 17: work in designated hazardous industries, or in designated hazardous occupations, or for long hours. Long hours are defined as 43 or more hours during the reference week. The proportion of children in child labour is calculated as the number of children in child labour divided by the total number of children in the population. For the purposes of this indicator, children include all persons aged 5 to 17. Children aged 5-17: Number of children aged 5-17 reported in child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 5-17 in the population, multiplied by 100. Children aged 5-14: Number of children aged 5-14 reported in child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 5-14 in the population, multiplied by 100. Children aged 15-17: Number of children aged 15-17 reported child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 15-17 in the population, multiplied by 100.

Comments and Limitations	Child labour estimates based on the statistical standards set out in the ICLS resolution represent useful benchmarks for international comparative purposes but are not necessarily consistent with estimates based on national child labour legislation.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Nationally representative and comparable data are currently available for 102 countries, including Kyrgyz Republic.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by sex and age group (age groups 5-14 and 15-17).
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	ILO Convention №138 contains a number of flexibility clauses left to the discretion of the competent national authority in consultation (where relevant) with workers' and employers' organizations (e.g., minimum ages, scope of application). This means that there is no single legal definition of child labour across countries, and thus, no single statistical measure of child labour consistent with national legislation across countries.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

8.8.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
Indicator, global	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries provide information on the number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury per hours worked by the concerned population during the reference period. It is a measure of the risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury based on the duration of exposure to adverse work-related factors. Case of fatal occupational injury: the case of a worker fatally injured as a result of one occupational accident, and where death occurred within one year of the day of the accident.
Key Concepts	Occupational accident: an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death. Occupational accidents are to be considered travel, transport or road traffic accidents in which workers are injured and which arise out of or in the course of work; that is, while engaged in an economic activity, or at work, or carrying out the business of the employer. Case of fatal occupational injury: the case of a worker fatally injured as a result of one occupational accident, and where death occurred within one year of the day of the accident.
Rationale and Interpretation	This indicator provides valuable information that could be used to formulate policies and programmes for the prevention of occupational injuries, diseases and deaths. It could also be used to monitor the implementation of these programmes and to signal particular areas of increasing risk such as a particular occupation, industry or location. Although the principal objective of this indicator is to provide information for prevention purposes, it may be used for a number of other purposes, such as to identify the occupations and economic activities whit the highest risk of occupational injuries; to detect changes in the pattern and

	occurrence of occupational injuries, so as to monitor improvements in safety and reveal any new areas of risk; to inform employers, employers' organizations, workers and workers' organizations of the risks associated with their work and workplaces, so that they can take an active part in their own safety; to evaluate the effectiveness of preventive measures; to estimate the consequences of occupational injuries, particularly in terms of days lost or costs; and to provide a basis for policymaking aimed at encouraging employers, employers' organizations, workers and workers' organizations to introduce accident prevention measures.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data for calculation of this indicator are obtained from the annual statistical reporting form 7-ТВН «Report on Occupational Injuries, Diseases and Related Material Costs», produced annually both for the country and by regions.
Collection Methodology	Enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of organizational and legal form, ownership or subordination, submit reports. Data on occupational accidents are included in reports.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The following indicators are used to calculate occupational injuries: $$\text{FOI} = \frac{P * 1000}{NE}$$ where FOI – Frequency of occupational injuries; P – Number of occupational accidents with disabilities per day or more, including fatal cases; NE – Average number of employees.
Comments and Limitations	There may be problems of under reporting of occupational injuries, and proper systems should be put in place to ensure the best reporting and data quality. When measured over a period of time, the data can reveal progress or deterioration in occupational safety and health, and thus point to the effectiveness of prevention measures. This indicator is volatile and strong annual fluctuations may occur due to unexpected but significant accidents or national calamities.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	www.ibo.org/ilostat
Disaggregation	Disaggregated by occupational and fatal cases by region and sex.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io www.uis.unesco.org Law of the Kyrgyz Republic of 1 August 2003 №167 «On labour protection»;

	Decree of the GKR « Regulations on Recording and Investigating Occupational Accidents» of 27 February 2001 №64;

8.10.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
Target	8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
Indicator, global	8.10.1: Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	NBKR, NSC KR
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Sulaimanbekova J.S., Head of NBKR Banks Licensing and Supervision Division, Lelevkina E.V., Head of the NBKR Payment Systems Department; Abdullayeva G.T., Head of the NSC KR Demographic Statistics Division.
Contact Person e-mail	NBKR: jsulaimanbekova@nbkr.kg and elelevkina@nbkr.kg; NSC KR: gabdullaeva@stat.k"
Contact Person Tel.No.	Sulaimanbekova J.S.: +996-0312-66-92-56; Lelevkina E.V.: +996-312-61-14-34; Abdullaeva G.T.: +996-312-32-46-36
Organization website (if any)	NBKR: www.nbkr.kg; NSC KR: www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
Key Concepts	A bank branch is a semi-independent bank unit located outside the bank's main location, which is not a legal entity, carrying out all or part of the banking operations on behalf of the bank, pursuant to the Regulation on a branch approved by the bank, and operating within the limits of its powers, provided by the bank. ATM - an automated teller machine for issuing and/or accepting cash, recording cash on a card, receiving information on completed transactions by a cardholder, making non-cash payments and issuing cards/receipt for all types of transactions. ATM is bank equipment and is intended for independent user transactions without participation of authorized employee of commercial bank. Adults – country's average annual population aged 16 and older (people can open a bank account and have a card from the age of 16).
Rationale and Interpretation	Describes access to and use of formal financial services. Services such as savings, insurance, payments, credit and remittances allow people to manage their lives, plan and pay expenses, grow their businesses and improve their overall welfare. As banks remain one of the key institutions for access to formal financial services, having an accessible bank branch is an important initial point of access to financial services and therefore use of them. Bank branches are complemented by other important points of access such as automated teller machines of all formal financial institutions, which can extend financial services to remote locations.

4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data on branches of commercial banks (source - Register of Commercial Banks Branches) and ATMs (source - Commercial Banks' Periodic Regulatory Bank Reports) are submitted to NBKR; Average annual population - data obtained from the NSC KR Demographic Statistics Division.
Collection Methodology	Branches of commercial banks open by decisions of bank authorized management body, in accordance with the charter. The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic issues the consent/registration to structural subdivisions of commercial banks based on applications of commercial banks in accordance with the Regulation on Licensing of Activities of Banks dated June 8, 2017-P-12/23/1-(RLA).
	Records on commercial banks branches are kept in the NBKR Register. Data are used on an annual basis. Data on ATMs are compiled monthly based on information provided by commercial banks at the beginning of the month. Data on the number of ATMs is provided by commercial banks monthly until 20th of each month following the reporting period. ATM data are provided in Section 20 of PRBR, subsection 20 B. Commercial banks report only on operating ATMs.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The number of commercial banks at the end of the year is reported to NBKR.
	The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults = Number of commercial bank branches / adults * 100 000; The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults = Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) / adults * 100 000.
Comments and Limitations	Data have been submitted to NBKR since 2003 within the framework of NBKR Annual Report and quarterly reports since 2014 (by regions and Bishkek). Reports are available on NBKR website.
Quality Assurance	Data provided by commercial banks in accordance with the Regulation on the Periodic Regulatory Bank Report, approved by Decree of the Board of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic on 25 August 2005, № 26/5. Opening/closing of commercial banks branches is regulated by the Regulation on Licensing of Banks dated 8 June № 2017 2017 - П -12/23/1-(RLA)
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Updates on the number of commercial banks are published in the section "Bank Functions/Banking System" of the official NBKR website by regions and city of Bishkek. On a monthly basis - in Table IV.3.1 "Information on Head Offices and Branches of Commercial Banks" "NBKR Bulletin", in "Publications" section of the official NBKR website. Quarterly data on the number of installed ATMs in regions and Bishkek can be found in the section "Bank Functions/Payment System/Overview of Trends in the KR Payment System" of the NBKR official website; annually in the NBKR Annual Report section "Publications/Annual Report" of the NBKR official website.
Disaggregation	Data on the indicator are provided for the Kyrgyz Republic as a whole.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Data collected annually for 189 countries, including Kyrgyz Republic by FAS group (FINANCIAL ACCESS SURVEY) from administrative data sources.

	Data published on the FAS site - http:///data.imf.org/fas. However, this source uses its approach to adult population. NBKR reports annually on the number of branches of commercial banks and ATMs to IMF by completing FAS survey.
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io Metadata on the UN website https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/ Data on the number of branches of commercial banks can be found: 1. https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=69&lang=RUS 2. https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=137&lang=RUS Data on the number of installed ATMs at the end of the reporting period can be found: 1. https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=98&lang=RUS; 2. https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=136&lang=RUS

8.10.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Indicator, global	8.10.2. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.
Key Concepts	Account at a financial institution includes respondents who report having an account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or having a debit card in their own name. In addition, it includes respondents who report receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products into an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; paying utility bills or school fees from an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; or receiving wages or government transfers into a card in the past 12 months. Mobile money account includes respondents who report personally using GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money. In addition, it includes respondents who report receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months.
Rationale and Interpretation	Access to formal financial services such as savings, insurance, payments, credit and remittances is essential to the ability of people regardless of income level, gender, age, education or where they live to manage their lives, build their futures, and grow their businesses. Having access to an account is an important starting point for people to access a range of financial services.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data for calculating the indicator are obtained from the quarterly survey №1 «Household control card» and annual survey №2 «Socio-demographic characteristics of household residents», section V «Access to services and sense of

	security» of Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey.
Collection Methodology	Representative individual level surveys of respondents aged 15 and older.

5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Proportion of population aged 15 and older with an account in a financial institution to the total population in the relevant age group.
Comments and Limitations	*Global Findex* is an individual level survey, measuring individual's ownership of accounts. As financial inclusion is an individual-level concept, this is the appropriate measure. Other surveys that are done at household level may measure the access to finance through another member of the household which may overestimate financial inclusion.
Quality Assurance	

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	The indicators in the 2014 Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) database are drawn from survey data covering almost 150,000 people in more than 140 economies representing more than 97 percent of the world's population. The survey was carried out over the 2014 calendar year by Gallup, Inc. as part of its Gallup World Poll, which since 2005 has continually conducted surveys of approximately 1,000 people in each of more than 160 economies and in over 140 languages, using randomly selected, nationally representative samples. The target population is the entire civilian, non-institutionalized population age 15 and older.
Disaggregation	Disaggregated by sex, age, educational level urban/rural area.

7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	World Bank's Global Findex database is based on individual level surveys worldwide, conducted every three years. The first round of the survey was done in 2011, and the second in 2014. The third round will be done in 2017. The database covers about 140 countries. Data comparable across countries. http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Research/GlobalFindex/PDF/Methodology.pdf

8. 8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

9.1.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
Indicator, global	9.1.2. Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Consumer Market, ICT and Tourism Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Mambetalieva V.T.
Contact Person e-mail	vmambetalieva@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	324725, 0555 455010
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Passenger and freight volumes are measured by: Freight transported (volume of goods transported) - quantity of goods transported in tons. Passenger transport - number of passengers carried over a certain period of time is counted by transport and communications.
Key Concepts	The start of freight transport process is indicated by "dispatched goods", the end by "arrival of goods". For individual transport businesses, "transported goods" indicator is used to describe the total volume, which is defined as the sum of goods dispatched and accepted from other transport entities for transporting. Passenger journey is the unit of observation in passenger transport statistics. Departure timing of passengers varies from one mode of transport to another, either from the moment of ticket purchase (road, rail) or at the moment of vehicle departure (water, air), departure and arrival(freight) of vehicle (air and rail transport). Transport of the Kyrgyz Republic includes road, rail, air, inland waterway and urban electric transport registered in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as trunk pipeline transport owned by the Kyrgyz Republic. Transport services include: - activities related to passenger or freight services (rail, road, pipeline, water, air) under and outside the schedule; - support activities such as terminal services, Transport handling, storage and other ancillary activities; Leasing of transport equipment with the driver (or specialized staff);
Rationale and Interpretation	The objective of transport statistics is to monitor facts and processes in transport (infrastructure size, mobile equipment, traffic volumes and other transport related indicators)as well as tasks in ensuring quality, objective and complete information received from enterprises and organizations; estimation of entrepreneurial activity (private persons) and compilation of consolidated

	data by statistical agencies according to unified methodology. Transport statistics do not limit to indicator, but also examine the reasons for deviations and availability of reserves.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data for indicator derived from the State statistical reports and results of sample surveys in road transport (freight and passenger) by private entrepreneurs (private persons)
Collection Methodology	Statistical reporting forms (monthly, quarterly and annual) are submitted by legal entities providing transport services to regional NSC offices. Data on transport services by individual entrepreneurs and individuals are compiled on the basis quarterly sample surveys conducted by specialists of state statistical agencies.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Total (Wtotal) services (freight transportation) of road freight transport include: • total volume of goods transported by trucks, pickups and vans on passenger cars and motor trailers by specialized road transport enterprises (small, medium, large) (Vate); • total volume of goods carried out by trucks of country's enterprises and organizations with freight road transport as a form of auxiliary activity (Vaa); • volume estimates (private persons) - truck owners doing business without legal entity (entrepreneur) (Vpp) or Wtotal.= Vate + Vaa+ Vpp Data on freight transported by specialized road transport enterprises are obtained from the monthly, quarterly and annual state statistical forms (Form №1-AUTO «Report on Urban and Road Transport», Form 6№5-AUTOM «Report on the Road Transport Production», Form №5-AX «Report on Road Transport Income and Expenditure»). Similarly volumes of goods turnover carried out by specialized road transport enterprises is determined (Form №1-AUTO, Form №65-AUTOM, Form №5-AX). Volume of freight transport (cargo turnover) at enterprises, organizations with road transport as a type of ancillary activity is estimated monthly (through quarterly sample survey); and annually according to the data of state statistical reports (Form №1-TP (SCO) «Report on Road Transport»). Additional calculation of volumes of commercial transport by entrepreneurs (private persons) - owners of trucks is based on a quarterly sample survey. Total passenger transportation (Wpass.) by road includes: • Passenger transportation by buses of specialized road transport enterprises (small, medium, large) Vate (buses); • Transportation volumes by buses owned by citizens and buses rented to private persons Vpp (buses) and calculations of passenger car traffic of individual owners who have been allowed by the tax inspection authorities to provide services Vpp (taxi) or Wpass. = Vate (buses) + Vpp (buses) + Vpp (taxi) Similar approach is used to calculate total passenger volumes. Data on passengers transported by buses of specialized road transport

	enterprises are obtained based on monthly, quarterly, annual state statistical reports - (Form №1-AUTO, Form №65-AUTOM, Form №5-AX). Same is used to calculate passengers transported by specialized motor transport enterprises. Volume of passengers transported by buses, taxis and passengers transported by individual entrepreneurs (private persons) is estimated based on quarterly sample survey data.
Comments and Limitations	Transport statistics focus on economic processes and phenomena occuring in transport enterprises and representing results of transport process and its implementation at a specific time and place. A system of indicators allows determining the volume, structure, dynamics and relationships of factors and production outcomes. Thus, statistics make it possible to quantify the relationships and patterns in transport industry.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out. All data are analyzed for consistency.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Time series have been available since 1993. Data published in statistical bulletin «Basic Indicators of Trade and Services», compendium «Consumer Market of the Kyrgyz Republic» and on the NSC website
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by territory: country, region, district, user categories.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

9.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
Indicator, global	9.2.1. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Economic Statistics and National Accounts Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Isenkulova E. K.
Contact Person e-mail	eisenkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 95
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP in the country.
Key Concepts	*Gross value added* is calculated as difference between output of goods and services and intermediate consumption. The term «gross» indicates that indicator includes the value of fixed capital used in the production process. MVA is the key indicator of national accounts, describing the state and development of Kyrgyz industry over a certain period. It reflects the value of goods and services produced in manufacturing for final consumption, accumulation and exports. *De-facto population* is population actually present in the country at the time of registration, regardless of the place of residence *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* is key indicator of national accounts, describing the state and development of the economy and trends in economic growth of the Kyrgyz Republic over a certain period. It reflects the value of goods and services produced in the country for final consumption, accumulation and export. GDP per capita measures the standard of living of population and determines contributions to international organizations. GDP production per capita is calculated in KG soms and US dollars (at the official rate of the National Bank).
Rationale and Interpretation	MVA is a well-recognized and widely used indicator by researchers and policy makers to assess the level of industrialization of a country. The share of MVA in GDP reflects the role of manufacturing in the economy and a country's national development in general. MVA per capita is the basic indicator of a country's level of industrialization adjusted for the size of the economy. One of the statistical uses of MVA per capita is classifying country groups according to the stage of industrial development.

4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	National Statistical Committee collects, processes and calculates the data.
Collection Methodology	Indicator calculated using sectoral statistics. Frequency: quarterly, annual.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	MVA proportion to GDP is calculated by dividing MVA by GDP of the whole country. MVA share c =GVAc/GDP*100 where, MVA share c – Manufacturing value added share in GDP; MVAc – manufacturing value added; GDP – gross domestic product. MVA per capita is the ratio of total gross manufacturing value added over a period of time to the de-facto population. MVAcPC=MVAc/P where, MVAcPC – manufacturing value added per capita; MVAc– manufacturing value added; P – de-facto population.
Comments and Limitations	Data on manufactured goods are collected and compiled according to the State Classification of Economic Activities (SCEA3/NACE2). GVA is calculated in accordance with the 2008 SNA standards.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	The indicator is new, data for calculation have been available since 1993 onwards to be calculated and posted on the NSC website.
Disaggregation	National level
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Globally GDP per capita estimations are based on the resident population
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

9.2.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
Indicator	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Labour and Employment Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Jailobaeva G.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	jailobaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 626076
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, expressed in percentages
Key Concepts	The employment is defined as comprising all persons of working age who, during a specified brief period, were in the following categories:: - working (at least one hour per week) employed, for reward, money or in kind, on full-time or part-time terms, as well as being self-employed for profit or family income, regardless of the period of remuneration or income for performed work; - temporarily absent from work due to illness or injury, nursing, annual leave or off-days, compensatory leave or time off, compensation for overtime work or work on public holidays, work on a special schedule, on reserve, maternity leave, childbirth and childcare, training, retraining outside their workplace, study leave, leave without pay or with pay by decision of the management, strike or other reasons; - helping in an enterprise owned by a member of the household or a relative. For persons engaged in economic activity and having more than one job during the period under review, primary and additional jobs are determined.
Rationale and Interpretation	This indicator represents the contribution of manufacturing in job creation.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey (Form №4 "Employment and unemployment")
Collection Methodology	The survey is conducted by interviewers visiting households and recording data in tablets based on questionnaires approved by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. During household visits, responses can be obtained both from respondents and other household members if the respondent is absent at the time of interview. 5,016 households have been selected for the survey on a quarterly basis. The annual sample rotation is 25 per cent.

5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	To calculate this indicator (according to ILO employment definitions), data on total employment by economic activity are required. These data are collected nationally through the Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Data quality is ensured by the Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey organized in accordance with international recommendations
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	NSC KR collects the data through the Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey.
Disaggregation	by sex, regional and city level (Bishkek and Osh), economic activity
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Data collected are comparable across countries as the Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sample Survey organized in accordance with international recommendations
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io Data published in statistical compendiums "Employment and unemployment", "Women and men in the Kyrgyz Republic" and "Kyrgyzstan in figures"

9.3.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
Indicator	9.3.1. Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Economic Statistics and National Accounts Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Isenkulova E. K.
Contact Person e-mail	eisenkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 95
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of small-scale industries (up to 50 persons employed in production and up to 15 persons employed in services) gross value added to gross value added of industry.
Key Concepts	*A small-scale industry* is an economic entity, regardless of organizational and legal form of business, engaged in entrepreneurial (commercial) activities and employing up to 50 persons in production and up to 15 persons in service sector. *Gross value added* is calculated as difference between output of goods and services and intermediate consumption. The term «gross» indicates that indicator includes the value of fixed capital used in the production process.
Rationale and Interpretation	Small-scale industry statistics examine the quantitative aspects of operations and development of small business entities in relationship to quality. Small-industry statistics collect and process statistical indicators to analyze financial and economic activities of small business entities of all types of activities, including small industrial enterprises, macro-economic analysis and system of national accounts. A small-scale industry is one of the key elements of the market structure. Establishing small enterprises is a prerequisite for competitive environment, job creation and bringing in new goods and services. Small enterprises are better suited than large and medium-sized enterprises to respond quickly to market changes diversify production and innovate. Development of statistical methodology requires a clear identification of economic entities. Small-scale industry entities are private and legal persons registered in accordance with procedures established by law and exercising at their own risk and under their property liability activities not prohibited by law, irrespective of their organizational and legal forms and forms of ownership.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	National Statistical Committee collects, processes and calculates the data.
Collection	Indicator calculated using sectoral statistics. Frequency: quarterly, annual.

Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The proportion of "small-scale industries" in total value added is an indicator calculated as a share of value added for small-scale manufacturing enterprises in total manufacturing value added: GVA share micro ent = GVA micro ent/ GVA manufactory * 100, where GVA share micro ent – proportion of "small-scale industries" GVA; GVA micro ent - "small-scale industries" GVA; GVA manufactory - MVA.
Comments and Limitations	The definition of size class in many countries is tied up with the legal and policy framework of the country. It has implications on registration procedure, taxation and different waivers aimed to promote "small-scale industries". The main limitation of existing national data is varying size classes by country indicating that data are obtained from different target populations. Data of one country are not comparable to another.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	NSC sectoral statistics used
Disaggregation	National
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

9.5.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development (R&D) workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development (R&D) spending
Indicator	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	
Contact Person e-mail	
Contact Person Tel.No.	
Organization website (if any)	
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.
Key Concepts	Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge.(Frascati Manual, 2015) Expenditures on intramural R&D represent the amount of money spent on R&D that is performed within a reporting unit.
Rationale and Interpretation	The indicator is a direct measure of Research and development (R&D) spending.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Research and development (R&D) spending is divided by gross domestic product (GDP), expressed as a percentage
Comments and Limitations	Research and development (R&D) data need to be collected through surveys, which are expensive, and do not always cover all sectors of performance.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	National

7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

9.5.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
Indicator	9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of KR (Social Statistics Division)
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Rakhmanova Zh.Zh.
Contact Person e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants is a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.
Key Concepts	Researchers - professionals who directly involved in creating and managing new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems. These functions require higher education. Researchers can also include administrative and managerial staff directly managing research process (including heads of R&D institutions and units) as well as postgraduate students directly involved in research. Resident population is actual population, including those temporarily absent, at the time of census. During the inter-census period, resident population is regularly assessed based on census data and current registration of demographic events.
Rationale and Interpretation	The indicator is a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data obtained from the State statistical form №1-science «Report of organization(s) on scientific and technical works», population statistics of the Kyrgyz Republic
Collection Methodology	Legal entities and their structural units performing scientific research and development activities annually submit form №1-science to local state statistical agency
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants determined by number of researchers engaged in R&D to the total resident population. Indicator is calculated by: $y = \frac{n}{N} * 1000000$, where n = researchers engaged in R&D,

	N = total resident population.
Comments and Limitations	Research and development (R&D) data need to be collected through surveys, which are expensive, and are not done on a regular basis in many developing countries. Furthermore, (developing) countries do not always cover all sectors of performance. In particular the business sector is not always covered.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of recorded data is carried out.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	Researchers can be broken down by sector of employment, field of science, sex and age.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io www.uis.unesco.org

9.c.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
Indicator	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
2. Information on Organization responsible for Indicator	
Organization	State Committee of Information Technologies and Communications of the Kyrgyz republic
Contact Person (Persons) / Coordinator	Langovaya A.A.
Contact Person e-mail	a.langovaya@nas.gov.kg
Contact Person Tel.No.	(0312) 560109
Organization website (if any)	www.nas.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users.
Key Concepts	While 2G (narrowband) mobile-cellular networks offer limited (and mainly voice-based) services, higher-speed networks (3G and LTE) provide increasingly high-speed, reliable and high-quality access to the Internet and its increasing amount of information, content, services, and applications. Mobile networks are therefore essential to overcoming infrastructure barriers, helping people join the information society and benefit from the potential of ICTs, in particular in least developed countries.
Rationale and Interpretation	The percentage of the population covered by a mobile cellular network can be considered as a minimum indicator for ICT access since it provides people with the possibility to subscribe to and use mobile-cellular services to communicate. Over the last decade, mobile-cellular networks have expanded rapidly and helped overcome very basic infrastructure barriers that existed when fixed-telephone networks often limited to urban and highly populated areas - were the dominant telecommunication infrastructure.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	

Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

10.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.1. By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain the above national average income growth among the poorest 40 per cent of the population
Indicator	10.1.1. Growth rate of household expenditure or per capita income among the poorest 40 per cent of the population and the population in general
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	Y.Kalymbetova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 66 41 64
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.
Key Concepts	Promoting shared prosperity is defined as fostering income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the welfare distribution in every country and is measured by calculating the annualized growth of mean per capita real income or consumption of the bottom 40 percent. The choice of the bottom 40 percent as the target population is one of practical compromise. The bottom 40 percent differs across countries depending on the welfare distribution, and it can change over time within a country. Because boosting shared prosperity is a country-specific goal, there is no numerical target defined globally.
Rationale and Interpretation	Improvements in shared prosperity require both a growing economy and a consideration of equity. Shared prosperity explicitly recognizes that while growth is necessary for improving economic welfare in a society, progress is measured by how those gains are shared with its poorest members. Moreover, in an inclusive society it is not sufficient to raise everyone above an absolute inimum standard of living; it must ensure that economic growth increases prosperity among the poor over time. The decision to measure shared prosperity based on income or consumption was not taken to ignore the many other dimensions of welfare. It is motivated by the need for an indicator that is easy to understand, communicate, and measure—though measurement challenges exist. Indeed, shared prosperity comprises many dimensions of well-being of the less well-off, and when analyzing shared prosperity in the context of a country, it is important to consider a wide range of indicators of welfare.

4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	National representative household surveys, including income or consumption module.
Collection Methodology	National representative household surveys
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Growth rates are calculated as annualized average growth rates over a roughly five-year period.
Comments and Limitations	There are mainly two limitations of shared prosperity indicators: data availability and data quality.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	No disaggregations are required for this indicator
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	To generate measures of shared prosperity that are reasonably comparable across countries, the World Bank Group has a standardized approach for choosing time periods, data sources, and other relevant parameters.
8. References and Documentation	
	SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io Data are published in statistical compendiums "Employment and Unemployment", "Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic", "Kyrgyzstan in Figures"

10.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Indicator	10.2.1. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division) The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	Y.Kalymbetova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 66 41 64
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution.
Key Concepts	The indicator is measured using per capita welfare measure of consumption or income. Per capita income or consumption is estimated using total household income or consumption divided by the total household size.
Rationale and Interpretation	This indicator is an indicator of relative poverty and inequality of the income distribution within a country. This indicator and similar relative measures are commonly used for poverty measurement in rich countries and are increasingly also used as a complementary measure of inequality and poverty in low- and middleincome countries.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	National household surveys on population income and expenditure.
Collection Methodology	An integrated household and labour force budget survey is conducted in all regions of the country on a quarterly basis. The survey program contains a special module "Household income and expenditures"
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Average per capita monetary income is ranked in ascending order. The indicator is calculated by estimating the share (in percent) of the population living on less than 50% of median of the national distribution of income or consumption.
Comments and Limitations	This indicator describes relative poverty and is based on the welfare indicator 40of a particular country.
Quality Assurance	Data quality is ensured through random household budget and labour force surveys in line with international recommendations

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	By area, sex, age groups.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Data are internationally comparable, as random household budget and labour force surveys are conducted in line with international recommendations
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

10.3.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Indicator	10.3.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	Y.Kalymbetova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 66 41 64
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Discrimination means negative or biased treatment of a person, or deprivation of certain rights on any ground.
Key Concepts	The sixth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey identified the following grounds of discrimination: ethnicity /immigration, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion/belief, disability, any other ground. Discrimination occurs when individuals or groups are treated "in a way which is worse than the way people are usually treated," on the basis of their actual or perceived membership in certain groups or social categories. It involves the group's initial reaction or interaction going on to influence the individual's actual behavior towards the group's leader or the group, restricting members of one group from opportunities or privileges that are available to members of another group, leading to the exclusion of the individual or entities based on illogical or irrational decision making].
Rationale and Interpretation	Discrimination can impede individuals from getting a fair and equal access to opportunities and services. These questions are designed to assess cases of discrimination and harassment against respondents that occurred during the 12 months prior to the survey. The questions include specific causes of discrimination and harassment, which may help respondents to remember the events. The current questions are based on the recommended set of questions at the beginning of the sixth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).
Collection Methodology	This Indicator is based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) data. The data are collected for the target group - women aged 15-49 years.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	This indicator means the proportion of persons who responded positively to the number of persons in the target group. The indicator value of the allegedly discriminated group is divided by the indicator value of another group. At the

	same time, the indicator calculates the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have experienced at least one type of discrimination by the total discrimination cases based on each of the seven grounds over the last 12 months.
Comments and Limitations	The questions are based on the recommended set of questions available in the sixth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. The questions may change based on the methodology developments to move the indicator from SDG Level III to SDG Level II.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	2018 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in the Kyrgyz Republic
Disaggregation:	By area, urban/rural area, age, education, functional challenges, welfare.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io https://www.unicef.org

10.4.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
Indicator	10.4.1. Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Office for Economic Statistics and National Accounts)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	E. K. Isenkulova
Contact Person's e-mail	eisenkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 95
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which is paid as compensation to employees as compared with the share paid to capital in the production process for a given reference period.
Key Concepts	Compensation of employees is the total in-cash or in-kind remuneration payable to the employee by the enterprise for the work performed by the employee during the accounting period, irrespective of whether it is paid in advance, simultaneously or after completion of work. Employees' labour remuneration is calculated based on actual payroll amount, including social security contributions, income taxes and other payments payable by employees directly to the social security authorities and tax services.
Rationale and Interpretation	The method of GDP formation by sources of income is one of the three methods used by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic to calculate GDP under SNA-1993 and 2008. However, it is not the main method, because according to the adopted methodology not all income indicators are obtained by direct account, some of them are calculated using the balance method.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee performs data collection, processing and calculation.
Collection Methodology	It is an estimate indicator, using data from industry statistics, Ministry of Finance, Social Fund and the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. Periodicity: annual.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The indicator on labour share of GDP, including compensations and salaries and social security payments is calculated as follows: LF share = Wage/GDP*100, where LF share is Labour force share, Wage - Total compensation of employees, GDP - Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Comments and Limitations	In general, labour share in GDP will underestimate the proportion of GDP accrued to total employment, as it covers only the compensation of employees and does not include the labour income of the selfemployed. Thus the indicator may be less relevant in countries where a large proportion of employment is in self-employment. However, an adjusted labour share may be estimated to take into account the labour income of self-employed workers. GDP may exclude or underreport activities that are difficult to measure, such as transactions in the informal sector or in illegal markets, etc. thus understating the GDP. Moreover, GDP does not account for the social and environmental costs of production, and is therefore is not a good measure of the level of over-all wellbeing.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of the reporting data is conducted.ik5r6
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Dynamic data since 1993 are available at the website of the National Statistical Committee.www.stat.kg
Disaggregation:	The data are estimated at the national level.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The Kyrgyz Republic payroll data are available to be compared upon request from international organizations (questionnaires are completed).
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-7-1/ The UN System of National Accounts – UN SNA-1993 and SNA 2008: Recommendations of the CIS-STAT Committee on the Generation of Income Account. Moscow, 1995: European System of Integrated Economic Accounts 1995.

11.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target	11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
Indicator	11.2.1. Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	Y.Kalymbetova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 66 41 64
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	This indicator will be monitored by the proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport. The access to public transport is considered convenient when an officially recognized stop is accessible within a distance of 0.5 km from a reference point such as a home, school, work place, market, etc. Additional criteria for defining public transport that is convenient include: a. Public transport accessible to all special-needs customers, including those who are physically, visually, and/or hearing-impaired, as well as those with temporary disabilities, the elderly, children and other people in vulnerable situations. b. Public transport with frequent service during peak travel times c. Stops present a safe and comfortable station environment
Key Concepts	Public transport is defined as a shared passenger transport service that is available to the general public. It includes cars, buses, trolleys, trams, trains, subways, and ferries that are shared by strangers without prior arrangement. However, it excludes taxis, car pools, and hired buses, which are not shared by strangers without prior arrangement. It also excludes informal, unregulated modes of transport (paratransit), motorcycle taxis, three-wheelers, etc. Public transport refers to a public service that is considered as a public good that has well designed 'stops' for passengers to embark and disembark in a safe manner and demarcated 'routes' that are both officially and/or formally recognized.
Rationale and Interpretation	This indicator aims to successfully monitor the use of and access to the public transportation system and the move towards easing the reliance on the private means of transportation, improving the access to areas with a high proportion of

	transport disadvantaged groups such as elderly citizens, physically challenged individuals, and low income earners or areas with specific dwelling types such as high occupancy buildings or public housing and reducing the need for mobility by decreasing the number of trips and the distances travelled. The accessibility based urban mobility paradigm also critically needs good, high-capacity public transport systems that are well integrated in a multimodal arrangement with public transport access points located within comfortable walking or cycling distances from homes and jobs for all. The ability of residents including persons with disabilities and businesses to access markets, employment opportunities, and service centers such as schools and hospitals is critical to urban economic development. The transport system provides access to resources and employment opportunity. Moreover, accessibility allows planners to measure the effects of changes in transport and land use systems. The accessibility of jobs, services and markets also allow policymakers, citizens and businesses to discuss the state of the transport system in the comprehensible way. The transportation system is a critical enabler of economic activities and social inclusion.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Household surveys that collect information on the proportion of households that declare they have access to public means of transport within 0.5 km. These surveys can also collect information about the quality of the service.
Collection Methodology	Representative national household surveys
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	This indicator will be determined based on the proportion of the population with a comfortable access to public transport.
Comments and Limitations	As the Outcome Document 2nd Meeting of the Urban SDGs Campaign in Bangalore (12-14 February 2015) recognizes that no internationally agreed methodology exists for measuring convenience and service quality of public transport. Harmonized global/local data on urban transport systems do not exist, nor are they comparable at the world level.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	Disaggregation by sex, age
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	There is no internationally agreed methodology for measuring the convenience and quality of public transport services. There are no internationally agreed global/local data on urban transport systems and they are not comparable at the global level.
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

11.5.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
Indicator	11.5.1. Number of deaths attributed to disasters
2. Information on the Organization Responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Kerimalieva N.K.
Contact Person's e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	The disaster loss data on mortality is significantly influenced by large-scale catastrophic events, which represents important outliers in terms of mortality, as they normally imply considerable numbers of people killed.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The Ministry of Emergency Situations annually provides consolidaterd information according to the state statistical reporting format No. 1-ES.
Collection Methodology	Enterprises and Organizations, local self-government bodies, cities of regional significance report to the local state administration and district departments of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, then to the departments of the Ministry of Emergency Situations in oblasts and the city of Bishkek, then to the Kyrgyz Ministry of Emergency Situations.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Direct account on the number of deaths asb a result of emergency situation
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation	Country by oblasts, by sex
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Comparable with international standards
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

11.5.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
Indicator	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.K. Kerimalieva
Contact Person's e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Direct economic loss: the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage.
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The Ministry of Emergency Situations annually provides consolidaterd information according to the state statistical reporting format No. 1-ES.
Collection Methodology	Enterprises and Organizations, local self-government bodies, cities of regional significance report to the local state administration and district departments of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, then to the departments of the Ministry of Emergency Situations in oblasts and the city of Bishkek, then to the Kyrgyz Ministry of Emergency Situations.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	It will be calculated as the total direct economic loss in a country divided by total global GDP.
Comments and Limitations	Data on losses attributed to natural disasters significantly depend on large-scale catastrophic events, which are an exception. UNISDR recommends the countries to report data on such events to include or exclude them from the analysis.
Quality Assurance	The Kyrgyz national disaster loss database usually registers physical damage value (housing unit loss, infrastructure loss etc.), which needs conversion to monetary value according to the UNISDR methodology. The converted global value is divided by global GDP (inflation adjusted, constant USD).

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	The Kyrgyz Republic
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

12.4.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Target	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
Indicator	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	SAEPF under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	
Contact Person's e-mail	
Contact Person's Tel.No.	
Organization Website (if any)	
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/16-7-1/

12.4.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
Indicator	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.K. Kerimalieva
Contact Person's e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Hazardous waste generation is the quantity of production and consumption wastes of 1-3 hazard classes generated during a certain period. Hazardous waste (other than radioactive waste) contain any hazardous substances (such as toxic, infectious, explosive, flammable, highly reactive) in a quantity and in a form to pose an immediate or potential danger to human health or environment, either alone or in contact with others.
Key Concepts	In accordance with the Kyrgyz Law on Production and Consumption Wastes, all hazardous wastes are divided into classes based on their harmful effect on humans and the environment. Production and consumption wastes are divided into five hazard classes: first class - substances (wastes) are extra-hazardous, second class - substances (wastes) are highly hazardous, third class - substances (wastes) are moderately hazardous, fourth class - substances (wastes) are low hazardous, fifth class - substances (wastes) are virtually non-hazardous.
Rationale and Interpretation	a) Global level – State parties to the 1989 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal have agreed to take all possible measures to ensure and minimize hazardous and other (including domestic) waste generation. Chapter 20 of Agenda 21 related to overall targets, provides for 'preventing or minimizing the generation of hazardous wastes as part of an overall integrated cleaner production approach' (20.7). (b) Subregional level - The EECCA Environment Strategy provides for the development of cross-sectoral action plans on waste management and economic mechanisms to facilitate the application of environmentally sound technologies, waste prevention and minimization. The EU Waste Framework Directive provides for increased efforts to prevent and reduce waste generation, ensure waste management and develop new waste disposal methods.

4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The data are collected by the NSC according to the national statistical reporting format No. 1 – Wastes - Reports on Production and Consumption Waste Generation and Management" (annual reporting)
Collection Methodology	Statistical reporting is submitted by all economic entities, regardless of their form of ownership, which conduct activities in the field of production and consumption waste management, as well as enterprises and organizations generating, disposing toxic industrial wastes, and reporting to the territorial statistical bodies at their location.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Ratio of generated production and consumption waste of 1-3 hazard classes to average annual number of population, kilograms per person. The share of recycled industrial and consumption waste of 1-3 hazard classes is the ratio of recycled and reused waste volume to the total volume of generated industrial and consumption waste of 1-3 hazard classes.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Data are collected annually by the NSC based on the state statistical reports
Disaggregation:	By area (country, oblast)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

12.8.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.8. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
Indicator	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zoya Alekseyevna Pak
Contact Person's e-mail	zoya.pak.54@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0550513385, 0312663036
Organization Website (if any)	edu.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The state educational standard of general school education includes the concepts: develop key and subject competencies of students. Citizenship eduction means love for the homeland, spiritual values and respect for the cultures of other peoples. Safe educational environment is a school infrastructure, environmental education, tolerant learning environment: ensuring information security in the school, psychological safety in the class and after-hours.
Key Concepts	The state educational standard, subject standards, general education programs, content of teaching materials focus on students's skills to apply their acquired knowledge to real life situations. Health care and healthy lifestyles for children in order to improve living conditions for sustainable development. The content of teaching materials is aimed at enabling students to acquire key and subject-matter competencies.
Rationale and Interpretation	Develop the State Educational Standard, subject standards to develop key and subject-matter competencies. General education programs, teaching materials, educational normative legal acts aim at implementing SDG to improve the living conditions of children.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Implementing curriculum in accordance with subject standards and general education programmes

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	The Kyrgyz MoES website, 'Basic curriculum. Subject standards' Section
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io The State Educational Standard for General School Education (No. 403 of July 21, 2014), subject standards. The Kyrgyz Government Decree on Approval of Public Health Acts No. 201 dated April 11, 2016. The Kyrgyz Government Decree on Amendments to Some Decisions of the Kyrgyz Republic Government on Safe Educational Environment No. 295 dated June 17, 2019.

12.b.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
Indicator	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Department of Tourism under the Ministry of Culture, Information and Tourism of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Dastan Dayirbekovich Dayirbekov
Contact Person's e-mail	dayirbekov@gmail.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0707 44 84 24, 0312 900 443
Organization Website (if any)	deptourism.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	According to the Kyrgyz Law on Tourism, tourism is the temporary departure (travel) of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, foreign citizens or stateless persons (hereinafter referred to as 'citizens') outside their permanent place of residence for recreational, educational, professional, business, sports, religious and other purposes without engaging in remunerated activities in the country (place) of temporary residence.
Key Concepts	Sustainable tourism means sustainable economy, social responsibility, environmental safety in tourism activities, which means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Tourism activities means activities of tour operators and travel agencies, as well as any other travel arrangements. Tourism product is a set of services provided to citizens (tourists). Actors of tourism activity include enterprises, institutions, agencies regardless of their forms of ownership, or individuals registered according to the law of the Kyrgyz Republic. Tour operator activity - activity on formation, promotion and sale of tourist product carried out by legal entity or individual entrepreneur (hereinafter referred to as tour operator). Travel agent activity means promoting or selling tourism product by legal entity or individual entrepreneur (hereinafter referred to as a travel agent);
Rationale and Interpretation	In general, recommendations on sustainable tourism development, as well as sustainable development management practices apply to all forms of tourism in all types of destinations, including including mass tourism and the various tourism subsectors. Sustainability principles refer to the environmental, economic and sociocultural dimensions of tourism development, and a balance needs to be maintained between these three dimensions to guarantee long-term sustainability. Tourism in the Kyrgyz Republic is one of the priority and export-oriented sectors of the country's economy. Sustainable tourism primarily addresses sociocultural, environmental and economic issues through: - Preserving cultural values and the identity of the nation, thus bringing the peoples of the world together;

	- Optimizing the use of natural resources, which are the backbone of tourism development; - Sustainable employment for local people, thereby contributing to the economic empowerment of local people and poverty reduction. The tourism sector in the Kyrgyz Republic is growing steadily. By 2023, the contribution of tourism to GDP will reach 7 per cent.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Official websites of the Department of Tourism under the MCIT KR, MCIT KR, open data portal, other Kyrgyz tourism websites
Collection Methodology	Analysis and monitoring, official request, survey
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Number of arriving tourists, GDP, tax revenues, number of business entities is computed based on the data of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Border Service of the Kyrgyz Republic, and in line with the classification of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).
Comments and Limitations	When counting the number of tourists, the National Statistical Committee mainly focuses on the organizational sector of recreation and tourism. Unorganized/informal vacation of foreign tourists, as well as domestic tourists is very popular. In this regard, the total number of tourists is much higher than the National Statistical Committee data.
Quality Assurance	Needs improvement…
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Official website of the Department of Tourism under the MCIT KR
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io 1. According to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Tourism No. 34 dated March 25, 1999; 2. Acts of the KR Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament), the Kyrgyz President and The Government Decrees 3. Local acts of the Ministry and Department of Tourism under the MCIT KR; 4. The Kyrgyz Government Decree on Approval of the Kyrgyz Government's Tourism Development Program for 2019-2023 No. 36 of January 31, 2019.

13.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
Target	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Indicator	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.K. Kerimalieva
Contact Person's e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The indicator reflects deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters
Key Concepts	Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected: People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected: People who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences.
Rationale and Interpretation	The disaster loss data on mortality is significantly influenced by large-scale catastrophic events, which represents important outliers in terms of mortality, as they normally imply considerable numbers of people killed.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	Kyrgyz Republic, by oblasts, by sex
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

13.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
Target	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
Indicator	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N. S. Baidakova
Contact Person's e-mail	banatalia@yandex.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 54-94-87
Organization Website (if any)	www.ecology.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	

13.3.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
Target	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
Indicator	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the KR Government
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N. S. Baidakova
Contact Person's e-mail	banatalia@yandex.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 54-94-87
Organization Website (if any)	www.ecology.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

15.1.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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.
Target	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
Indicator	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the KR Government
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.S. Baidakova
Contact Person's e-mail	banatalia@yandex.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 54-94-87
Organization Website (if any)	www.ecology.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	

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15.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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.
Target	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Indicator	15.2.1. Progress towards sustainable forest management
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the KR Government
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.S. Baidakova
Contact Person's e-mail	banatalia@yandex.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 54-94-87
Organization Website (if any)	www.ecology.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

15.4.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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.
Target	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
Indicator	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.S. Baidakova
Contact Person's e-mail	banatalia@yandex.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 54-94-87
Organization Website (if any)	www.ecology.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

15.8.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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.
Target	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
Indicator	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The State Inspection on Veterinary and Phyto-Sanitary Security under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Ch. O. Romanov
Contact Person's e-mail	ukzj@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 660 780
Organization Website (if any)	http://gvfi.gov.kg/
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.
Key Concepts	According to the OIE's information on the registration of the discovered animal diseases. Each country shall take the necessary preventive measures. This information also includes diseases transmitted to humans and deliberate administration of pathogens. The information is submitted immediately or periodically, depending on the severity of the disease. This objective applies to diseases, whether natural and intentional. The data are shared via e-mail, disease information sources or the interface of the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS interface).
Rationale and Interpretation	The main tasks under this paragraph include protecting public health against diseases common to animals and humans, protecting animal health against diseases and ensuring epizootic well-being, protecting the Kyrgyz Republic from infectious and exotic animal diseases' entry and spread, monitoring the safety of products, animal and plant raw materials, veterinary medicines, fodder and feed additives and taking measures to protect the environment, etc.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	In order to prevent the introduction of alien invasive animal diseases, the State Inspectorate for the Export and Import of Live Animals and Livestock Products registers in an electronic database.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io Veterinary Inspection website. http://gvfi.gov.kg/o-gosinspekcii/veterinarnyjj-nadzor.html./ https://www.oie.int/ International Office for Epizootic Diseases. OIE. http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ EEA

15.a.1	
1. Indicator Information	
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.
Target	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
Indicator	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Chinara Sharshenovna Kenjebaeva – Head of International Cooperation Department a.i, Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person's e-mail	ch.kenjebaeva@minfin.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312)-66-20-04
Organization Website (if any)	www.minfin.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems is defined as Gross disbursements of total ODA from all donors for biodiversity.
Key Concepts	ODA: The DAC defines ODA as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent.
Rationale and Interpretation	Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort that donors provide to developing countries for biodiversity.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Administrative
Collection Methodology	Reporting on funds allocated on public investment projects implementation (monthly), reporting on public investment projects' progress (quarterly)
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The sum of ODA flows from all donors to developing countries that have biodiversity as a principal or significant objective.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Statistics are submitted to all donors during the calendar year and may differ from fiscal year data available in budget documents for some countries.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	On a recipient basis for all developing countries eligible for ODA. Statistics are submitted on an annual basis.
Disaggregation:	This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, sector, etc.

7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Applicable
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io http://www/amp.gov.kg http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm

16.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Indicator	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Demographic Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	T. S. Taipova
Contact Person's e-mail	t.taipova@stat.kg, tamarataipova@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 32 46 36
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.
Key Concepts	Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015).
Rationale and Interpretation	This indicator is widely used at national and international level to measure the most extreme form of violent crime and it also provides a direct indication of lack of security. Security from violence is a prerequisite for individuals to enjoy a safe and active life and for societies and economies to develop freely. Intentional homicides occur in all countries of the world and this indicator has a global applicability. Monitoring intentional homicides is necessary to better assess their causes, drivers and consequences and, in the longer term, to develop effective preventive measures. If data are properly disaggregated (as suggested in the ICCS 2015), the indicator can identify the different type of violence associated with homicide: inter-personal (including partner and family-related violence), crime (including organized crime and other forms of criminal activities) and socio-political (including terrorism, hate crime).
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The source of information on death causes are based on medical records issued by a doctor or paramedic regarding illness, accident, homicide, suicide and other external influences that caused the death. These documents, alongside with the death records, are submitted to the State statistics authorities for further processing.
Collection Methodology	Death data are obtained based on annual statistical compilation from the death records issued by civil registry offices. Aggregate data are collected and processed by the regional statistical offices and the National Statistical Committee (NSC) of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The proportion of the total number of victims of intentional homicide recorded in a given year divided by the total resident population in the same year. Calculated per 100,000 population.
Comments and Limitations	The ICCS 2015 provides important clarifications on the definition of intentional homicide. In particular, it states that the following killings are included in the count of homicide: - Murder - Honour killing - Serious assault leading to death - Death as a result of terrorist activities - Dowry-related killings - Femicide - Infanticide - Voluntary manslaughter - Extrajudicial killings - Killings caused by excessive force by law enforcement/state officials. Furthermore, the ICCS provides indications on how to distinguish between intentional homicides, killings directly related to war/conflict and other killings that amount to war crimes.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of the reported data is performed. Death data verification in death records is carried out through logical control, embedded in the data input and development software. Death codes provided in the death records based on the diagnoses are brought in line with ICD-10. Analysis of output tables by death causes.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Data on suicide deaths are published in statistical compendiums "Women and Men in the KR", "Social trends in the KR", "Statistical yearbook of the KR", "Kyrgyzstan in figures", and are placed at the NSC website.
Disaggregation:	By area – country, oblast, district By sex – both genders – mena and women.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The national indicator definition used in statistics corresponds to its international definition. Death data are coded and processed according to death causes by the state statistical bodies in line with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death, 10th revision (ICD-10) of the World Health Organization (WHO) since submission of 2000 Report. As agreed with the NSC, the mortality database is transferred to the eHealth Centre of the Kyrgyz Republic under the Ministry of Health: Form 2 Information on the Number of Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths by death causes monthly, with a 1.5 month delay of the reporting month; and Form C52 Mortality by Death Causes annually, in June in the year following the reporting year.
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io Links to normative legal acts and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/u/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata; http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/. The NSC statistical publications: Socio-Economic Status of the Kyrgyz Republic – monthly report;

	statistical compendiums: Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, Social trends in the Kyrgyz Republic, Public Health and Health Care in the Kyrgyz Republic available at the official NSC KR website: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/

16.1.4	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Indicator	16.1.4. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	Y.Kalymbetova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 66 41 64
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	This indicator refers to the proportion of the population (adults) who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood.
Key Concepts	The question measures the feeling of fear of crime in a context outside the house and refers to the immediate experience of this fear by the respondent by limiting the area in question to the "neighbourhood" or "your area" (various formulations depending on cultural, physical and language context).
Rationale and Interpretation	The concept of 'fear of crime' has been used in dozens of crime victimization surveys and the standard formulation used here has been seen as effective in different cultural contexts. It is important to understand that 'fear of crime' is a phenomenon that is separate from the prevalence of crime and that may be even largely independent from actual experience, as the perception of crime and the resulting fear of it is mediated by a number of factors, such as the awareness of crime, the public discussion and the media and personal circumstances. Nevertheless, the 'fear of crime' is an important indicator in itself as a high level of fear can negatively influence well-being and lead to reduced contacts with the public, reduced trust and activities and thus an obstacle to development.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The annual household survey includes questions on sense of security to be answered by household members aged 15 years and older.
Collection Methodology	Representative national household surveys, and crime victimization surveys.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The proportion of population that feel safe is calculated by summing up the number of respondents who feel "very safe" and "fairly safe" and dividing the total by the total number of respondents.
Comments and Limitations	While the measurement of fear of crime is widely applied in crime victimization surveys around the world, different practices exist in the operationalization of this indicator – for example, by not requiring the person to "walk alone" or limiting the walking to "at night". Further guidance on

	measuring the indicator are currently elaborated by UNODC in collaboration with victimization survey experts.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	The NSC website
Disaggregation:	Disaggregation by sex, age
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

16.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Indicator	16.2.1. Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	Y.Kalymbetova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 66 41 64
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month is currently being measured by the proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.
Key Concepts	In Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), psychological aggression refers to the action of shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names, such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'. Physical (or corporal) punishment is an action intended to cause physical pain or discomfort, but not injuries. Physical punishment is defined as shaking the child, hitting or slapping him/her on the hand/arm/leg, hitting him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting him/her on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping him/her on the face, head or ears, and beating him/her over and over as hard as possible.
Rationale and Interpretation	All too often, children are raised using methods that rely on physical force or verbal intimidation to punish unwanted behaviours and encourage desired ones. The use of violent discipline with children represent a violation of their rights. Physical discipline and psychological aggression tend to overlap and frequently occur together, exacerbating the short- and long-term harm they inflict. The consequences of violent discipline range from immediate effects to long-term damage that children carry well into adulthood. Violent discipline is the most widespread, and socially accepted, type of violence against children.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Household surveys such as UNICEF-supported MICS and DHS that have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since around 2005. In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys.
Collection Methodology	UNICEF undertakes an annual process to update its global databases, called Country Reporting on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). This exercise is done

	in close collaboration with UNICEF country offices with the purpose of ensuring that UNICEF global databases contain updated and internationally comparable data. UNICEF Country Offices are invited to submit, through an online system, any updated data for a number of key indicators on the well-being of women and children. Updates sent by the country offices are then reviewed by sector specialists at UNICEF headquarters to check for consistency and overall data quality of the submitted estimates. This review is based on a set of objective criteria to ensure that only the most recent and reliable information is included in the databases. The updated databases are also posted online at data.unicef.org.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Number of children aged 1-17 years who are reported to have experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month divided by the total number of children aged 1-17 in the population multiplied by 100.
Comments and Limitations	Definitions of both physical punishment and psychological aggression will need to be very clearly defined for countries but this should not be a problem as there is a wealth of available literature and research on the violent punishment of children and General Comment No.13 on the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) also provides a definition for "corporal" or "physical" punishment as well as "mental violence".
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Nationally representative and comparable prevalence data are currently available for a sub-sample of children aged 1-14 years for 73 low- and middle-income countries.
Disaggregation:	Nationally representative and comparable prevalence data are currently available for a sub-sample of children aged 1-14 years for 73 low- and middle-income countries.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

16.3.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
Indicator	16.3.1. Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	NSC KR (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	Y.Kalymbetova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 66 41 64
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Number of victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, as a percentage of all victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months
Key Concepts	Competent authorities includes police, prosecutors or other authorities with competencies to investigate relevant crimes, while 'other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms´ may include a variety of institutions with a role in the informal justice or dispute resolution process (e.g. tribal or religious leaders, village elders, community leaders), provided their role is officially recognized by state authorities
Rationale and Interpretation	As such, this indicator provide a direct measure of the confidence of victims of crime in the ability of the police or other authorities to provide assistance and bring perpetrators to justice. Trends in reporting rates of violent crime can be used to monitor public trust and confidence in competent authorities on the basis of actual behaviours and not perceptions.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	MICS Kyrgyzstan, 2018
Collection Methodology	MICS surveys use Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI). The data collection application, including a special MICS data management platform, is based on CSPro software (Census and Survey Processing System) version 6.3. The procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the final version of the MICS questionnaire Kyrgyzstan, 2018 and used in the survey. Data were collected using Windows 8 tablets with the Bluetooth field application, which allowed tasks and completed questionnaires to be transferred from/to the supervisor and interviewer tablets.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Number of victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict

	resolution mechanisms, divided by the number of all victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months (also called the 'crime reporting rate').
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Team leaders were responsible for daily field work monitoring. One cluster household had a mandatory re-interview. The interviewer's skills and results were monitored on a daily basis. The survey supervisors visited each team several times; field visits of UNICEF MICS team members were also organized. During field work, weekly analysis checklists – adapted standard MICS tables - were developed to engage with the field teams.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	1) MICS Kyrgyzstan database, 2018 available at global MICS website and NSC website; 2) Publications of MICS Kyrgyzstan findings and observations, 2018/MICS available at NSC and UNICEF websites.
Disaggregation:	By sex: women. By area: city, village
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Comparable
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

16.6.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Indicator	16.6.1. Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic (Budget Policy Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	T.A. Omurova
Contact Person's e-mail	t.omurova@minfin.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	MF KR: +996-0312-62-53-13 (ext. 1110, 1112)
Organization Website (if any)	www.minfin.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget
Key Concepts	State budget expenditures include all non-recoverable payments, whether they are reimbursable (i.e. paid in exchange for something) or not, and the purpose - operational activities or of non-financial assets procurement. Expenditures cover the following areas: public services funding related to economic activities (industry, agriculture, construction, communications, etc.); socio-cultural activities financing (education, recreation, culture and religion, health care, social protection, housing and utilities); general public services, defence, public order and security, environmental protection, non-financial assets procurement, etc.
Rationale and Interpretation	The indicator attempts to capture the reliability of government budgets: do governments spend what they intend to and do they collect what they set out to collect.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data on public expenditures - data of the Central Treasury of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic based on reports on implementation of the state, national and local budgets. Law on the national budget for releavnt years.
Collection Methodology	Annual reports of the Central Committee of the MoF on implementation of the state, national and local budgets. Law on the national budget for relevant years.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget disaggregated by sectors (in percentage terms).
Comments and Limitations	The Law on the Nationa Budget is a source for the approved budget. Reports on budget implementation serve as sources for actual expenditures
Quality Assurance	

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Available at the MF KR website
Disaggregation:	It is an aggregate indicator at the national level
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The indicator is comparable in in percentage terms
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io Metadata at the UN website - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata-16-06-01.pdf; MF KR website - http://www.minfin.kg/ru/novosti/godovoy-otchet-ob-ispolnenii-byudzheta/page2

16.7.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
Indicator	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Labour and Employment Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	G.J. Jailobaeva
Contact Person's e-mail	jailobaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 62 60 76
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The proportion of persons employed in political, special and administrative positions in the public institution is calculated compared to to the number of civil servants in public/administrative authorities.
Key Concepts	*A civil servant* (hereinafter referred to as an official) is a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic, holding an administrative position in a public authority, who carries out professional service activities in the exercise of the powers vested in him or her by virtue of his or her office, and who is responsible for carrying out such activities on a regular basis, for remuneration from the national budget. *An official position* is a position provided for in the Constitution or other normative legal acts, or a post established in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as 'legislation') as a full-time staff in a public authority with a range of duties to perform and enforce the powers of that authority. Official positions are divided into political, special and administrative ones: - *A political official position* is a position when a person exercises authority and makes political decisions oriented towards the implementation of political programmes and projects, and responsible for implementing the political goals and objectives set within the framework of the powers established by the Constitution and other normative legal acts; - *A special official position* is a position when a person exercises the authority to make decisions and conduct actions of a supervisory, judicial or other special nature not related to political decision-making; - *An administrative official position* is a permanent staff position in a public authority with a defined scope of authorities and responsibilities required to implement the tasks and functions of a public authority.
Rationale and Interpretation	

4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	State statistical reporting Form No. 1-GOS (brief) - Report on the number of officials in public/administrative authorities as of January 1.
Collection Methodology	Data are collected based on the state statistical reporting Form No. 1-GOS (brief). Data are collected based on the form of state statistical reporting on № 1-GOS (brief). The form is submitted by independent (legal entity) institutions, organizations registered in the Single State Register of Statistical Units (EGRCE) Public administration bodies submit hard copies to territorial statistical bodies by location after the reporting year, or in electronic format to the National Statistical Office of the Kyrgyz Republic. Data are collected on an annual basis.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Data on the number of civil servants in all positions by public bodies are required to calculate this indicator. Disaggregation of civil servants by position (political, special and administrative) is required.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Disaggregated data by age, length of service and disability is available in the State Personnel Service of the Kyrgyz Republic.
Disaggregation:	By sex
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io Published in Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic Statistical Compendium

16.9.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Indicator	16.9.1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y.I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	y.kalymbetova@gmail.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32-46-55
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed. Children without official identification documents may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of such documentation can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Children's right to a name and nationality is enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) under Article 7.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	**Source 1**: The Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS). MICS was conducted in Kyrgyzstan in 2018 and 2014. **Source 2:** The State Registration Service
Collection Methodology	**Source 1:** Data are collected within the MICS through a Questionnaire on Children under the age of 5 for mothers (or caregivers) of all children under the age of 5 in the household under the Birth Registration Module. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was conducted in Kyrgyzstan in 2018 and 2014. MICS uses ComputerAssisted Personal Interview (CAPI).
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Number of children under age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100.
Comments and Limitations	

Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	By sex, age, place of residence, area
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Nationally representative and comparable data are currently available for around 167 low- middle- and high-income countries
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

16.10.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
Indicator	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Culture, Information and Tourism of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	
Contact Person's e-mail	
Contact Person's Tel.No.	
Organization Website (if any)	
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	Availability of regulatory documents, guarantees for public access to information.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations:	
Quality Assurance :	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	The Kyrgyz Republic Law on Guarantees and Freedom of Access to Information No. 89 of December 5, 1997
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

17.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Target	17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
Indicator	17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic (Department of forecasting of state revenues); National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Finance Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	A.T. Kochkorov; M.A. Abdukadirova
Contact Person's e-mail	a.kochkorov@minfin.kg; m.abdukadirova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	MF KR: +996-0312-62-53-13 (add. 1810) NSC KR: +996-0312-62-55-91, 66-42-09
Organization Website (if any)	MF KR: www.minfin.kg; NSC KR: www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
Key Concepts	State budget revenues consist of five main sources: - Tax revenues; - Contributions/repayments to social security and social needs; - Official transfers received; - Non-tax revenues; - Revenues from the sale of non-financial assets. **Tax revenues** are mandatory non-refundable payments from income (turnover), legal entities and individuals; levies, customs duties or any other mandatory payments, including fines and penalties paid for violation of tax laws in favor of the budget. **Social security and social contributions/payments** include all contributions from all sources to the Social Fund and the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund (FOMS). This budget line is used exclusively by the Social Fund and the FOMS. It also includes employees' revenues records paid by employers, or paid by self-employed persons. It also includes accounting for receipts from employees paid by employers on their behalf and self-employed persons. **Grants** are (optional) fund transfers or gratuitous transfers received by public institutions, usually from other public administrative units or international organizations, governments of other states. **Non-tax revenues** include all reimbursable, non-refundable revenues, excluding revenues from capital transactions; revenues from property and interest, sale of goods and provision of services by public authorities and budgetary institutions (special funds), as well as revenues from fines, penalties and other payments outside tax legislation. **Revenues from the sale of non-financial assets** include revenues from transactions that reduce the economic assets (other than financial) held by an institutional unit.

Rationale and Interpretation	Indicator reflects total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, or the total national revenue. This indicator supports understanding countries' domestic revenue mobilization for the purpose of policy implementation, resources for physical infrastructure, public goods and services.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data on state revenues are the administrative data of the Central Treasury of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic compiled from reports on state, national and local budgets' implementation. Data on GDP - Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
Collection Methodology	The Central Treasury of the MOF KR provides reports on the state, national and local budgets' implementation to the National Statistical Committee on a monthly and annual basis. GDP data are generated by the Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, in accordance with the Statistical Work Program.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Calculated as the ratio of state budget revenues by budget classification sub-items in accordance with budget execution reporting to GDP (in percentage terms)
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data on the indicator are available in the annual dynamics since 2007, available at the website of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Open Data and Statistics/Sustainable Development Goals Sections
Disaggregation	Data for the indicator are provided for the Kyrgyz Republic in general and by revenues: ▪ Taxes; ▪ Social security/contributions; ▪ Official transfers received; ▪ Non-tax revenues; ▪ Revenues from the sale of non-financial assets.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	State revenues in total and by type of revenue - in accordance with the 2001 IMF Manual on Government Finance Statistics Manual, including revenues from the sale of non-financial assets.
8. References and Documentation	
	Metadata available at the UN website - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/ The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

17.1.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Target	17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
Indicator	17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic (State Revenue Forecasting Department); The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Finance Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	A.T. Kochkorov M.A. Abdukadirovs
Contact Person's e-mail	a.kochkorov@minfin.kg; m.abdukadirova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	MF KR: +996-0312-62-53-13 (add. 1810); NSC KR: +996-0312-62-55-91, 66-42-09
Organization Website (if any)	MF KR: www.minfin.kg; NSC KR: www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Tax burden: revenues as taxes determined in accordance with the Government Finance Statistics Code (GFS) 11 as a share of total government revenues.
Key Concepts	State budget revenues consist of five main sources: - taxes; - contributions/repayments to social security and social needs; - official transfers received; - non-tax revenues; - revenues from the sale of non-financial assets. Tax revenues include mandatory non-refundable payments from income (turnover), legal entities and individuals; levies, customs duties or any other mandatory payments, including fines and penalties paid for violation of tax laws in favor of the budget.
Rationale and Interpretation	Tax burden indicates how well tax policy meets one of its main objectives, a fair increase in the revenues required for the state governance.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data on state revenues is an administrative data of the Central Treasury of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic based on reports on the state, national and local budgets' implementation.
Collection Methodology	The Central Committee of the MoF KR submits reports on the state, national and local budgets' implementation to the NSC KR on a monthly and annual basis.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Calculated as the ratio of tax revenues according to budget implementation reporting to total revenues (in percentage terms)
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	The best possible comparable data between the countries can be achieved using the RSGF 2014 classification.

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Data on the indicator are available in the annual dynamics since 2007, available at the website of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Open Data and Statistics/Sustainable Development Goals Sections.
Disaggregation	The data on indicator are provided as a country statistics for the Kyrgyz Republic.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	State revenues in total and by type of revenue - in accordance with the 2001 IMF Manual on Government Finance Statistics Manual, including revenues from the sale of non-financial assets.
8. References and Documentation	
	Metadata at the UN website - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/ Indicators methodology is available at the NSC KR: www.stat.kg SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

17.4.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Target	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
Indicator	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic (Government Debt Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	R.S. Tatikov
Contact Person's e-mail	r.tatikov@minfin.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	+996-0312-62-53-13 (add. 2010, 2023)
Organization Website (if any)	www.minfin.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principle and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services.
Key Concepts	Public debt management includes debt payment transactions through the respective budget resources. Exports is the value of goods and services exported from the state over time
Rationale and Interpretation	The indicator is calculated based on the public debt sustainability analysis. There are IMF recommended public debt sustainability thresholds for low-income countries, where the ratio of external debt service to exports should not exceed 15 per cent. The indicator is calculated as a ratio of the public debt level and its sustainability.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data on goods and services exports are available in the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (NBKR) Bulletin. Public debt management costs - data from the MF.
Collection Methodology	Data on public debt management are collected at the end of the reporting period (year). Data on the goods and services exports are provided by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (NBKR) Bulletin.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Ratio of public debt management costs to goods and services exports during the reporting period (year).
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	This Indicator is calculated in annual dynamics at the end of the reporting period (end of year) since 2005.
Disaggregation	It is a nationwide indicator for the Kyrgyz Republic.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	

8. References and Documentation	
	▪ The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic Bulletin - https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=137&lang=RUS ▪ Metadata at the UN website- https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata-17-04-01.pdf ▪ The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

17.5.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Target	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
Indicator	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	A.A. Amanova
Contact Person's e-mail	stratplan10@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	
Organization Website (if any)	http://mineconom.gov.kg/ru
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	This indicator demonstrates availability and implementation of the country's investment promotion regimes at the national level.
Key Concepts:	Instruments used in investment promotion regimes include investment guarantees, financial or fiscal support for external investors, and international investment agreements between the investor's home and host country. In addition to these legal instruments, countries often also provide information and other advisory services to their external investors. **An investment guarantee** is insurance offered by home governments or other institutions to investors to protect them from certain political risks in their host countries, such as the risk of discrimination, expropriation, transfer restrictions or contract violations. **An international investment agreement** is an agreement between two or more countries to promote and protect investments made by investors from one country in the other country, which obliges the host government to provide certain standards of treatment and protection to foreign investors (nationals and companies from another country) and their investments.
Rationale and Interpretation	Target 17.5 is focused on adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes for least developed countries. In order to achieve target 17.5, it is necessary to identify and implement investment promotion regimes that can directly benefit a developing country. Investment promotion regimes can be defined as instruments that are directly aimed at encouraging foreign investment, whether external or domestic, through specific investment measures in the home or host country.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and	This indicator in the Kyrgyz Republic was nationalized and demonstrates the

Limitations	adoption of investment promotion regimes in the Kyrgyz Republic.
	The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic No. 66 of March 27, 2003 establishes the main principles of the state investment policy aimed at improving the investment climate in the country and stimulating domestic and foreign investments through fair, equal legal treatment of investors and guaranteeing protection of investments attracted by them into the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic.
	Note: The Kyrgyz Republic signed 36 agreements related to investment promotion and protection with different countries.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

17.6.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Target	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
Indicator	17.6.2 Number of fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The State Agency for Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic under the State Committee of Information Technologies and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	A.A. Langovaya
Contact Person's e-mail	a.langovaya@nas.gov.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 560109
Organization Website (if any)	www.nas.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The indicator defines fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed
Key Concepts:	The indicator is currently broken down by the following subscription speeds: - 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s and less than 2 Mbit/s. - 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 2 Mbit/s and less than 10 Mbit/s. - Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions (4213_G10). Refers to all fixed - broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 10 Mbit/s.
Rationale and Interpretation	The Internet has become an increasingly important tool to provide access to information, and can help foster and enhance regional and international cooperation on, and access to, science, technology and innovations, and enhance knowledge sharing. High-speed Internet access is important to ensure that Internet users have quality access to the Internet and can take advantage of the growing amount of Internet content – including user-generated content –, services and information.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Based on an additional request, the State Committee of Information Technologies and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic submits the data on the number of stationary Internet broadband subscriptions disaggregated by speed to the National Statistical Committee.

	Data on the number of fixed (wired) broadband Internet subscribers are collected according to administrative statistical reporting forms on licensed types of activities in the field of electric and postal communication, approved by SAC under SCITC KR and the NSC KR. Licensed electric communication operators fill in these reporting forms on a quarterly basis.
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	According to the definition and methodology in the ITU Handbook on Telecommunications/ICT Administrative Data Collection Administrative Data Handbook.
Comments and Limitations	This Indicator refers to fixed (wired) broadband technologies and does not include wireless broadband access technologies.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	The Agency develops annual reports on the Agency's activities, which are freely available at the Agency's official website and reflect the total number of Internet users, including wireless and mobile users.
Disaggregation	By Internet speed: 256 kbps to less than 2 Mbps, 2 Mbps to less than 10 Mbps, equal to or exceed 10 Mbps.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The ITU develops international definitions, standards and methodologies for measuring information society and information economy and, in close cooperation with other regional and international organizations and through thematic expert groups; the ITU is a founder and a key partner in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, assisting to keep track of SDG targets, and a member of the UN Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA).
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

17.8.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Target	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
Indicator	17.8.1. Proportion of individuals using the Internet
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee(Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	y.kalymbetova@gmail.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32-46-55
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Under this indicator, proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months to the total number of respondents (individuals over 15).
Key Concepts	The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer - it may also be by mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.
Rationale and Interpretation	The Internet has become an increasingly important tool to access public information, which is a relevant means to protect fundamental freedoms. The number of Internet users has increased substantially over the last decade and access to the Internet has changed the way people live, communicate, work and do business. Internet uptake is a key indicator tracked by policy makers and others to measure the development of the information society and the growth of Internet content – including user-generated content – provides access to increasing amounts of information and services. Despite growth in networks, services and applications, information and communication technology (ICT) access and use is still far from equally distributed, and many people cannot yet benefit from the potential of the Internet. This indicator highlights the importance of Internet use as a development enabler and helps to measure the digital divide, which, if not properly addressed, will aggravate inequalities in all development domains. This information can contribute to the design of targeted policies to overcome those divides. The proportion of individuals using the Internet is an established indicator and also one of the three ICTrelated Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators (for Target 8F). It is part of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (last time in 2014). It is also included in the ITU ICT Development Index, and thus considered a key metric for international

	comparisons of ICT developments.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Survey in the Kyrgyz Republic under the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
Collection Methodology	To calculate this indicator, data in the quarterly questionnaire No. 1 Household Control Card, and annual questionnaire No. 2 Socio-demographic Profile of Household Members (section 4 Knowledge and Skills of Household Members) are used. *Observation method* - random household survey. *The subject of statistical observation* includes individual characteristics of household members. *Observation units* are household members above 15 years.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	By area (oblast), urban/rural area, sex, age and education.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io Link to the global metadata platform: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=17&Target=

17.18.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Target	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, area and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Indicator	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Statistics Organization and Coordination Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	G. B. Ermekbaeva
Contact Person's e-mail	germekbaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 62-56-39
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts:	National statistical legislation: The statistics law defines rules, regulation, measures with regard to the organization, management, monitoring and inspection of the statistical activities in a systematic way, strength, effectiveness and efficiency to assure the full coverage, accuracy and consistency with facts in order to provide reference for policy direction, socio economic planning, and contribute to the country's development to achieve wealth, culture, well-being and equity.
	The Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, in its Special Session of 11-15 April 1994 are:
	Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.
	Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.
	Principle 3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.
	Principle 4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.
	Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and

	the burden on respondents.
	Principle 6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.
	Principle 7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.
	Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.
	Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.
	Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Law No. 82 of the Kyrgyz Republic on official statistics of *July 8, 2019* regulates the organization and functioning of the national statistical system establishing the legal framework for the development, production and dissemination of official statistics.
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	▪ The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io ▪ Link to the Kyrgyz Law on Official Statistics: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/

NATIONAL INDICATORS

1.1.1.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day
Indicator	1.1.1.1a Proportion of the population living in extreme poverty (%)
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.K. Kerimalieva
Contact Person's e-mail	N.K. Kerimalieva: Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Extreme poverty is the proportion of the total population living below the national poverty line.
Key Concepts	In order to calculate the proportion and the size of the country's population living below the national extreme poverty line, a welfare indicator (consumption expenditure) and an extreme poverty line indicator in value terms are required. The extreme poverty line is the minimum income per person needed to meet minimum human nutritional needs of 2,100 kcal per day. Household consumption expenditures are monetary expenditures on non-food consumer goods and services, and the value of food consumption.
Rationale and Interpretation	The national extreme poverty line is used to assess the living standard of the population and to justify the need for targeted government support to poor and disadvantaged citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic. The welfare indicator is calculated annually based on regularly collected data on expenditures and consumption of the population in the Kyrgyz Republic. The extreme poverty line is determined based on the revised social standards, changes in data collecting and processing methodology, when annual average inflation exceeds 10 percent. In subsequent years, the extreme poverty line is indexed annually based on the value of the consumer price index (period to period) for foodstuffs.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Sample Household Budget and Labour Force Survey (IHS).
Collection Methodology	Interviewers conduct the survey making direct visits to households and completing IHS questionnaires approved by the Kyrgyz Republic National Statistical Committee Resolution. Data are collected within a two-stage cluster sampling based on the latest available Population Census and updated lists of residential premises. The IHS is based on personal interviews using tablet computers (ComputerAssisted Personal Interview, CAPI). The data are collected on a quarterly basis, and the indicator is developed based on the end-of-year results.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The household and all its members are extremely poor if the average per capita cost of household consumption does not exceed the extreme poverty line, assuming that all resources were used for foodstuffs only. The indicator is

	calculated as a percentage to the total population.
Comments and Limitations	The extreme poverty assessment based on the national extreme poverty line is different from the international poverty line of $1.90 per day. The assessment of extreme poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic is based on sample household survey data, which puts a limit on extreme poverty indicators.
Quality Assurance	The raw data are quality-tested before being used for further analysis.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	A comparable time series based on a single methodology is available since 2000.
Disaggregation:	National and subnational levels.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Extreme poverty indicators base on the national extreme poverty line are not comparable with other countries, despite the fact that the NSC uses consumption-based measure of poverty as one of the standard and internationally approved poverty measure.
8. References and Documentation	
	Extreme poverty line measure nethodology: http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/92513 The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

1.2.1.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Indicator	1.2.1.1a Poverty rate among the employed population according to the national poverty line
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	G. Zh. Jailobaeva N.K. Kerimalieva
Contact Person's e-mail	G. Zh. Jailobaeva: jailobaeva@stat.kg N.K. Kerimalieva: Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	G. Zh. Jailobaeva: (0312) 62-60-76 N.K. Kerimalieva: (0312) 32 46 91
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Poverty rate among employed population is a proportion of employed population in classified as poor households
Key Concepts	Employed population (see the link) Poverty line is the minimum level of income deemed adequate to satisfy minimum human needs. Consumption expenditures of the household are monetary expenditures on non-food consumer goods and services, and the value of food consumption.
Rationale and Interpretation	Poverty indicator among the employed population is designed for the purpose of the government policy development to ensure full and productive employment for all, including women and youth
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Sample Household Budget and Labour Force Survey (IHS).
Collection Methodology	Interviewers conduct the survey making direct visits to households and completing IHS questionnaires approved by the Kyrgyz Republic National Statistical Committee Resolution. Employment and Unemployment Module is filled for all persons in the household aged 15 years and older. The IHS is based on personal interviews using tablet computers (ComputerAssisted Personal Interview, CAPI). The data are collected on a quarterly basis, and the indicator is developed based on the end-of-year results.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Poverty rate among the employed population is calculated based on two standards: ILO methodology is used for employed population; poverty measure is used for poor population. Given that these two surveys are integrated in Kyrgyzstan, and that employment and living standards questionnaires are filled out in the same households, this indicator is calculated merging the data from both data sets.
Comments and Limitations	The indicator is calculated for the employed population aged 15 years and older.
Quality Assurance	The raw data are quality-tested before being used for further analysis.

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	A comparable time series based on a single methodology is available since 2000.
Disaggregation:	National and subnational level, by location, sex and age groups
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The poverty among the employed population is calculated using the national poverty line and is not comparable with other countries.
8. References and Documentation	
	Poverty: http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/92513 Employment: http://www.stat.kg/ru/metodologicheskie-polozheniya-po-statistike/rynok-truda-i-zanyatost/

1.3.1.1c	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.1.1c Proportion of senior citizens receiving retirement pensions.
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Population covered by pensions or social allowances
Key Concepts	Pension (allowance) recipient is an individual covered by a pension (allowance). Pension is an insurance benefit payable in the insured event to the insured person in the amount and under the conditions provided for in the legislation on state pension social insurance. The number of pension recipients is the number of persons as of the end (beginning) of the reporting year covered by monthly payment on the terms and conditions stipulated by the legislation on pension provision. The total number of pension recipients is calculated based on the number of personal pensioners' accounts registered with the Social Fund, other ministries and departments, as well as the Non-State Pension Fund. Mandatory social security is a system of social and economic measures enshrined in legislation to guarantee material security for citizens in old age, in the event of disability or loss of breadwinner in the family; and to provide benefits to families with relatively low average per capita incomes, if they are not entitled to a pension.
Rationale and Interpretation	The Kyrgyz legislation provides for legal regulation of guaranteed minimum social standards to ensure the basic living needs of the population, including social standards for pensions. Insured citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, foreign citizens and stateless persons residing in the country who contribute to the state pension social insurance on the basis of and under the conditions stipulated in the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the State Social Insurance:627} have the right to pensions under the state pension social insurance (hereinafter - pensions).
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Accumulative Pension Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic, ministries and departments with pension bodies submit administrative data according to the approved state statistical reporting forms.
Collection	On an annual basis, the NSC collects and processes Report on the social benefits'

Methodology	recipients and monthly allowances' amount, Report on the number of pensioners and their monthly pensions, Report on the number of pensioners registered with the Accumulative Pension Fund and their monthly pensions, Report on the number of pensioners in security, defence and law enforcement agencies and their pension amount according to the statistical reporting forms.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The ratio of the number of pensioners registered in all pension bodies and the number of citizens covered by social benefits to the total population.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Supervisory authorities monitor personal accounts and pensions and benefits amount.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Data are available since 2007.
Disaggregation:	National level
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Pension age is is established by the Kyrgyz Republic laws
8. References and Documentation	
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the State Pension Social Insurance: http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/557/310?cl=ru-ru

1.3.1.1e	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.1.1e Number of registered unemployed persons
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Labour and Employment Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	G. Zh. Jailobaeva
Contact Person's e-mail	jailobaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 626076
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Officially registered unemployed are persons who are registered with the employment service and receive the status of the unemployed.
Key Concepts	The unemployed are part of the labor force (economically active population) who are unemployed and look for a job and are ready to start within a certain time. Labour force is the population ensuring labour supply required for production of goods and services in the period under review. The number of labor force includes the employed and unemployed of limited age (15 years and older).
Rationale and Interpretation	Unemployment in the society indicates underutilization of labour resources. Undoubtedly, excessive unemployment has a negative impact on the entire country's economy. In addition, unemployment causes psychological trauma to people losing their jobs, as they feel unwanted and excluded in the society. Any state considers unemployment as the central challenge in modern society. Increasing unemployment rate leads to lower incomes, exacerbates family relations and can cause social tension in the society.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	MLSD KR provides administrative data according to the approved state statistical reporting forms.
Collection Methodology	The NSC collects and processes data on an annual basis.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Ratio of the number of officially registered unemployed to the labour force. Indicator is calculated in percentage terms.
Comments and Limitations	Officially registered unemployment is considered understated because unemployment benefit is not attractive and some citizens do not apply to the employment service because they do not expect to find work in their place of residence. Kyrgyzstan carries out quarterly employment household surveys to identify the unemployment rate that is calculated according to ILO methodology.
Quality Assurance	Unemployed persons are registered at the request of citizens.

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	The data are available since 2007.
Disaggregation:	By sex at the national level
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

1.3.1.1f	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.1.1f Proportion of population receiving pensions and disability benefits
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of persons receiving pensions and disability benefits to total population
Key Concepts	Disability pensions are determined regardless of the disability cause in the event of permanent disability when a person is declared a disabled, and are paid until restoration of the person's work capacity or for life. Insured persons certified as disabled are entitled to disability pensions, provided that they have contribution period at the time of disability occurrence. Persons certified as disabled who are not entitled to a pension receive an allowance.
Rationale and Interpretation	The Kyrgyz legislation provides for legal regulation of guaranteed minimum social standards to ensure the basic living needs of the population, including social standards for pensions. Insured citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, foreign citizens and stateless persons residing in the country who contribute to the state pension social insurance on the basis of and under the conditions stipulated in the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the State Social Insurance:627} have the right to pensions under the state pension social insurance (hereinafter - pensions).
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Accumulative Pension Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic, ministries and departments with pension bodies submit administrative data according to the approved state statistical reporting forms
Collection Methodology	On an annual basis, the NSC collects and processes Report on the social benefits' recipients and monthly allowances' amount, Report on the number of pensioners and their monthly pensions, Report on the number of pensioners registered with the Accumulative Pension Fund and their monthly pensions, Report on the number of pensioners in security, defence and law enforcement agencies and their pension amount according to the statistical reporting forms.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Ratio of the number of pensions' and disability benefits' recipients to the total population.
Comments and	

Limitations	
Quality Assurance	The causes and groups of disability, as well as the time of disability onset are determined by the Medical and Social Expert Commissions (MSEC) acting on the basis of the Regulation approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Data are available since 2007.
Disaggregation:	The national level
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The Medical and Social Expert Commissions (MSEC) are responsible for disability determination
8. References and Documentation	
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the State Pension Social Insurance: http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/557/310?cl=ru-ru The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

1.3.1.1g	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.1.1g Proportion of old-age retirees receiving pensions below MLSR
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of older persons receiving an old-age pension a pension that does not exceed the minimum subsistence level of a pension.
Key Concepts	Pension is an insurance benefit payable in the insured event to the insured person in the amount and under the conditions provided for in the legislation on state pension social insurance. Pension recipients who are assigned a monthly payment under the conditions stipulated by the legislation on pension provision are registered with the bodies of the Social Fund and other ministries and departments, as well as the Non-State Pension Fund, have individual personal accounts. The subsistence minimum is the cost of a minimum set of goods and services equivalent to the value of the minimum consumer basket ensuring a person's livelihood and health.
Rationale and Interpretation	The Kyrgyz legislation provides for legal regulation of guaranteed minimum social standards to ensure the basic living needs of the population, including social standards for pensions. Insured citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, foreign citizens and stateless persons residing in the country who contribute to the state pension social insurance on the basis of and under the conditions stipulated in the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the State Social Insurance:627} have the right to pensions under the state pension social insurance (hereinafter - pensions).
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Accumulative Pension Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic, ministries and departments with pension bodies submit administrative data according to the approved state statistical reporting forms
Collection Methodology	On an annual basis, the NSC collects and processes Report on the social benefits' recipients and monthly allowances' amount, Report on the number of pensioners and their monthly pensions, Report on the number of pensioners registered with the Accumulative Pension Fund and their monthly pensions, Report on the number of pensioners in security, defence and law enforcement

	agencies and their pension amount according to the statistical reporting forms.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The ratio of the number of old-age pensioners registered with all pension bodies whose pension amount is lower than the subsistence minimum to the total number of pensioners. Indicator is calculated in percentage terms.
Comments and Limitations	Access to individual data is required.
Quality Assurance	Supervisory authorities monitor personal accounts and pensions and benefits amount.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	The data are available since 2007.
Disaggregation:	The national level
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Pension age is determined by the law of the Kyrgyz Republic
8. References and Documentation	
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the State Pension Social Insurance: http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/557/310?cl=ru-ru The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

1.b.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.b.1 Proportion of current and capital public expenditure in sectors that benefits women, the poor and vulnerable 32.
Indicator	1.b.1.1 Current and capital government spending by sector
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic (Budget Policy Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	T.A. Omurova
Contact Person's e-mail	t.omurova@minfin.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	+996-0312-62-53-13 (add. 1110, 1112)
Organization Website (if any)	MF KR: www.minfin.kg; NSC: www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Current and capital public expenditures in the sectors (economy, healthcare, education and housing and utilities services) in proportion to total public expenditures in these sectors. Costs related to the State performance.
Key Concepts	Current expenditures ensure the regular functioning of State authorities in these sectors. Capital expenditure is the public monetary expenditure to finance investments and innovations.
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data on public expenditures are data of the Central Treasury of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter CT MF KR)
Collection Methodology	Data on public expenditures are data of the Central Treasury of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic based on reports on implementation of the state, national and local budgets. Law on the national budget for releavnt years.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	It is calculated as a proportion of: - Current public expenditures in the sector (economic issues, health care, education and housing and utilities services) to total sector expenditures (economic issues, health care, education and housing and utilities services); - Capital public expenditures in the sector (economic issues, health care, education and housing and public utility services) to total sector expenditure (economic issues, health care, education and housing and public utilities services)
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Data on this indicator are available in the annual dynamics since 2013. Data are available at the MF KR website.

Disaggregation:	Data on this indicator are available nationawide in the Kyrgyz Republic and by four sectors.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Public expenditure in general and by type - according to the 2001 IMF Statistics Manual, including non-financial assets procurement.
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

2.1.1.1e	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
Target	2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Indicator	2.1.1.1 Average per capita consumption of main foods in relation to average physiological needs, %
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Agriculture Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Gulzeinep Turdubekovna Mursabekova
Contact Person's e-mail	gmursabekova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 66-40-43
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Average basic foodstuff consumption per capita to average physiological consumption standard, in % aiming at raising awareness about food security and nutrition.
Key Concepts	The food balance is developed by the NSC to measure basic foodstuff consumption of the population, to analyze the food market situation, to assess the need for food imports, to assess how food resources meet the needs of the population in the Kyrgyz Republic. The balance data dynamics allow to identify nutrition trends of the population.
Rationale and Interpretation	The goal of developing food balances is to provide the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic with necessary and reliable information about the production volumes of products and articles of their use.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Balance sheets are prepared by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic only at the national level per calendar year in kind. Since data on food balance sheets are macroeconomic indicators, expert estimates are allowed for export in determining the consumption of individual agricultural products for production purposes (expenditure on seeds, feed). The costs of losses and year-end inventories of selected agricultural products are calculated using the distribution factors obtained from the sample survey results for the full range of economic entities engaged in agricultural production.
Collection Methodology	The balance sheet contains data on both finished and processed products converted to main agricultural production by coefficients. The balance sheets are developed only at the national level for the calendar year in kind for the following types of agricultural products and food products (vegetable oil, sugar): 01. Meat and processed meat; 2. Milk and dairy products; 3. Eggs and processed eggs;

	4. Fish and processed fish; 5. Cereals and grain processing products; 6. Wheat; 7. Potatoes and processed potatoes; 8. Vegetables and gourds and processed products; 9. Fruits and berries, and processed products; 10. Vegetable oil 11. Sugar
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	According to the methodology, and based on the balance sheets, the indicator for basic foodstuff consumption per capita is calculated as the ratio of the data related to the Personal Consumption of the Population in the reporting year to the average annual number of the actual population in the same year.
Comments and Limitations	The balance of some agricultural products and foodstuff is calculated using the following formula: Sb + Pv + I = MC + E + L + Se + PC where: Sb is a stock at the beginning of the year; Pv - production volume; I - import; MC - volume of material consumption; E - exports; L - losses; PC – personal consumption of the population.
Quality Assurance	Once the food balance is developed, the logical and arithmetic control is conducted based on balance sheet items.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Publication in 'Agriculture in the Kyrgyz Republic' Yearbook
Disaggregation:	At the national level
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Methodology is agreed with FAO Representation Office in the Kyrgyz Republic
8. References and Documentation	
	Methodology for the formation and calculation of food balance for some agricultural and food products (National Statistical Committee Resolution No. 26 of 05.12.2018) The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

2.c.1.1b	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
Target	2.c. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
Indicator	2.c.1.1b Consumer price index for food products in the Kyrgyz Republic and oblasts
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Price Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	A.T. Nurbaeva
Contact Person's e-mail	anurbaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	+996-0312-62-58-25
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Consumer price and tariff index for goods and services (CPI) determines changes over time in the overall level of prices for goods and services purchased by the population for non-productive consumption. It measures the ratio of the value of a fixed set of goods and services in current period prices to its value in the previous (base) period prices. This indicator is one of the inflation measures based on the price of basic goods basket consumed by the population compared with the proportion of the same goods in total consumption.
Key Concepts	*Price index* is a relative indicator in coefficient or in percentage terms, to determine price changes during a given period of time (dynamics index) or in location (territorial index). *Individual price index* is a ratio of the price of a particular good (service) over a certain period of time to the price of the same good (service) in the base period. *Group/summary price index* is a weighted average of all individual price indices that reflects changes in prices for a group or subgroup out aggregate of goods and services. *Aggregate Price Index* is a weighted average of all group price indices that reflects the general change in the prices of specific goods (services). Fixed consumer basket of goods and services is a single selected list of goods and paid services most frequently consumed by the population in all regions of the Kyrgyz Republic. *A product/goods (service) - representative* is the totality of the distinguishing features of a particular product (service) homogeneous in its consumer purpose. *Price (tariff)* is the monetary value of goods (services). *Consumer (retail) price (tariff)* is the actual price (tariff) for a good or service sold to the public in retail enterprises, services, mobile trade (tents, kiosks, stalls, etc.), as well as in the markets. The consumer price is the final price of consumption and includes VAT, excise, sales tax and other indirect taxes, as well as the costs of the organizations in the distribution network. *Comparable price (tariff)* is the price of goods (services) in the reporting and base periods, registered in the same assortment type, having the same qualitative characteristics and sold in selected base enterprises.
Rationale and	The CPI is one of the most important indicators of inflation in a country and is

Interpretation	used for the implementation of government fiscal and monetary policy, analysis and forecasting of price processes in an economy; revision of minimum social guarantees for the population and resolution of individual legal disputes.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	Statistical survey of consumer prices and tariffs is based on a sample approach. Price registration is implemented by specialists of state statistical bodies. Prices are registered using smartphones/tablets, and online information is transferred to the NSC server.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	CPI is calculated in several stages based on a single methodology at the national and subnational levels in the following way: - Weights development for CPI calculation; - Calculation of individual price indices for goods (services) at the city level; - Calculation of aggregate indices for goods (services) at the oblast and country levels in Kyrgyzstan; - Calculation of group/summary and aggregate consumer price indices at the oblast and country levels in the Kyrgyz Republic. Consumer price indices are calculated based on two sources of information: - Average comparable prices for individual goods (services) - representatives; - Weights for calculation of aggregate price indices for representative goods (services) as well as group/summary and aggregate price indices.
Comments and Limitations	The indicator describes the events that have taken place.
Quality Assurance	Comparable prices are registered
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Data are placed at the NSC website: www.stat.kg
Disaggregation:	This indicator data are provided for the Kyrgyz Republic, oblasts and 18 cities.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	International standard is used.
8. References and Documentation	
	http://www.stat.kg/ru/metodologicheskie-polozheniya-po-statistike/ceny-i-tarify/ The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

3.5.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.5. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
Indicator	3.5.1.1. Drug addiction per 100,000 population, by sex and area
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	+996 (0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The incidence of drug addiction is defined as the number of new drug addiction cases per 100,000 people at risk, annually.
Key Concepts	Drug addiction is a disease that is accompanied by a morbid attraction to use narcotic drugs.
Rationale and Interpretation	Drug abuse often results in developing a dependence. A person is not able to stop using drugs even if their use causes problems with money, relationships, health, work, etc. Signs of addiction include an overwhelming desire for a dose, as well as withdrawal symptoms arising when a person does not use drugs.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, ministries and departments submit a consolidated report with data disaggregated by regions and districts according to the state statistical reporting form No. 11 - Report on Drug Addiction Disorders.
Collection Methodology	Narcological (psycho-neurological) institutions and family medicine centres submit data to oblast medical information centres within the established deadlines; oblast medical information centres submit a consolidated report disaggregated by districts to the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic within the deadlines established by the latter; the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic and ministries and departments submit consolidated reports (by oblast and district) to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The incidence rate of drug addiction means the number of new cases per 100,000 persons per year, taking into account the country's average annual permanent population.
Comments and Limitations	Drug addiction cases are underestimated since the calculation basically includes persons who applied to medical organizations. A separate, specialized survey is required to study this problem at the national level.
Quality Assurance	Arithmetic and logical control is carried out.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Data are available since 2007.
Disaggregation:	National and subnational levels, by sex.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	

	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io
3.5.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
Indicator, global	3.5.2.1 Alcohol addiction per 100,000 population, by sex and area
2. Information about the organization providing the indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The incidence of alcohol addiction is defined as the number of new alcohol addiction cases of per 100,000 people at risk, annually.
Key Concepts	*Alcohol addiction* is a strong craving for alcohol, regular alcohol consumption.
Rationale and Interpretation	An alcohol-dependent person has an overwhelming, uncontrollable desire to drink, which becomes more important than anything else in his/her life. A passionate desire, the difficulty to limit the amount of alcohol consumed, and the withdrawal syndrome after cessation of alcohol consumption distinguishes alcohol dependence from alcohol abuse (regular consumption in excessive quantities).
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	State statistical data reporting form No. 11 Report on Substance Abuse Disorders
Collection Methodology	Narcological (psycho-neurological) institutions and family medicine centres submit data to oblast medical information centres within the established deadlines; oblast medical information centres submit a consolidated report disaggregated by districts to the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic within the deadlines established by the latter; the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic and ministries and departments submit consolidated reports (by oblast and district) to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
5. Computation Method and Other Methodological Clarifications	
Computation Method	The incidence rate of alcohol addiction means the number of new cases per 100,000 persons per year, taking into account the country's average annual permanent population.
Comments and Limitations	Alcohol addiction cases are underestimated since the calculation basically includes persons who applied to medical organizations. A separate, specialized survey is required to study this problem at the national level.
Quality Assurance	After filling in the report, the logical and arithmetic control is implemented.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	The data are available since 2007.
Disaggregation	National and subnational level, by sex

7. International Data/Standards Comparability		
8. References and Documentation		
	http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-zhenshiny-i-muzhchiny-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki/ The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io	

3.9.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
Indicator, global	3.9.1.1. Mortality from carbon monoxide poisoning per 100,000 population
2. Information about the organization providing the indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	T.S. Taipova
Contact Person's e-mail	tamarataipova@mail.ru, t.taipova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 36
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The mortality rate attributed to carbon monoxide poisoning caused by inhalation of dangerous concentrations of carbon monoxide.
Key Concepts	*Population mortality* is a generational process of extinction, one of the two main sub-processes of human reproduction. *Causes of death* are diseases, pathological conditions or injuries that led or contributed to death, as well as circumstances of the accident or act of violence that caused the fatal injury. Causes of death are coded since 2000 based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death, 10th revision of the World Health Organization (ICD-10).
Rationale and Interpretation	The analysis of this indicator allows to assess the effectiveness of measures to prevent fires and other cases where carbon monoxide poisoning may occur. The rate according to this indicator is also used to assess social well-being of the population.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The source of information on causes of death are medical records issued by a doctor or paramedic with regard to illness, accident, homicide, suicide and other external influences that caused the death. These documents, together with the death-related records, are submitted for processing to the State statistical authorities.
Collection Methodology	Information on deaths is obtained from annual statistical developments based on data in death records of the civil registry offices. Aggregate data are collected and processed by the regional statistical offices and the NSC KR.
5. Computation Method and Other Methodological Clarifications	
Computation Method	Ratio of the death number attributed to carbon monoxide poisoning to the average annual resident population by current estimates. It is calculated per 100,000 population.
Comments and Limitations	Knowledge of the original cause of death coding rules and the definitions set out in the classifier, International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10). In there are difficulties in verifying the diagnosis, there is a requirement to contact the eHealth Center staff of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic to make a final diagnosis.

Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of the reporting data is conducted. Data verification procedure in death records is carried out through the logical control embedded in the data entry and development software. Death causes codes in the records are corrected according to diagnoses in death records in line with ICD-10. Analysis of output tables by cause of death.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Upon users' requests.
Disaggregation	Data disaggregation by area: country, oblast, district. Data disaggregation by sex: both sexes, men, women.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The national definition of the indicator used in statistics corresponds to its international definition. Death causes data are coded and developed by the state statistics bodies based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death, 10th revision (ICD-10) of the World Health Organization (WHO), starting from 2000 report. As agreed with the NSC, the database on mortality is transferred to the eHealth Centre under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic: Form C52 Mortality of Population by Death Causes - annually, in June of the year following the reporting year.
8. References and Documentation	
	Links to normative and legal acts and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata; http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/. The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

4.1.1.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Indicator, global	4.1.1.1a Number of children and young people aged 7-17 (grades 1-11) not enrolled in school, by reasons and sex
2. Information about the organization providing the indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Number of children and adolescents aged 7-17 (1-11 grades) who did not begin studies in general education institutions disaggregated by reasons, by sex.
Key Concepts	Data are provided on the number of children and adolescents aged 7-17 who did not begin studies in general education institutions disaggregated by age based on information from the heads of general education insitutions related to children and adolescents non-attendance at the beginning of the school year, indicating the reason for non-attendance. The heads of general education insitutions also submit lists of children and adolescents who do not attend schools to the state administration and the ayil okmotu. The analysis of school non-attendance data revealed that the main reasons for non-attendance included financial difficulties of the families, increase in the cost of the child's schooling, reluctance of some adolescents to attend school, lack of transportation to school for children from remote areas, and seasonal agricultural work. Data on the reasons of school non-attendance is disaggregated by region. +
Rationale and Interpretation	Disaggregation of children who did not attend general education institutions by non-attendance reasons, e.g. 'financial difficulties' provides information on children without shoes, clothing, etc.; 'family circumstances' gives the number of children looking after younger siblings, caring for sick persons in the family (mother, father) or helping parents; 'lack of language skills' identifies children who do not know the language and its reasons; 'sickness' indicates children who do not attend general educational institutions because of a long-term chronic disease: polyarthritis, paralysis, tuberculosis and others; and 'children with disabilities' provides information on blind, deaf, mentally or physically disabled, and the number of children who do not attend school based on the medical and educational commission certification.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	State statistical reporting form No. 77 Report on the Number of Children and Adolescents aged 7-17 who did not begin studies in schools and other education institutions at the beginning of the school year.
Collection Methodology	Ayil okmotu, district and city administrations submit Form No. 77.
5. Computation Method and Other Methodological Clarifications	

Computation Method	The total number of children who have not started school is indicated; logical and arithmetic control is implemented.
Comments and Limitations	The slogan "Every child attends school" provides for every citizen's right to education regardless of sex, nationality, language, social or property status, health limitations, type and nature of occupation, religion, political and religious beliefs, place of residence or other circumstances.
Quality Assurance	Following the report development, logical and arithmetic control is implemented.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Education and Science in the Kyrgyz Republic Publication, http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-obrazovanie-i-nauka-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/
Disaggregation	By oblast, sex, age, non-attendance reasons
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

4.2.2.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
Indicator, global	4.2.2.1a. Children enrolled in pre-school education
2. Information about the organization providing the indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Children's pre-school education coverage is the ratio of the number of children attending pre-school institutions to the number of children aged 1-6 years, according to demographic statistics adjusted for the number of children aged 6 years enrolled in school.
Key Concepts	Education is a strategic state policy priority in the Kyrgyz Republic. Education in Kyrgyzstan is based on the principles enshrined in international treaties and covenants, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the principles of democracy and the humanistic values of the people and the world culture. Basic principles of education are as follows: equal rights to quality education for all citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic; mandatory and free primary, basic general and secondary general education in state and municipal educational institutions for all citizens; the system and continuity of educational process; and others. In the late 1990s, preschool education coverage declined in most regions of the country. The reasons for this include closure of pre-school organisations, reduced family incomes and increase in direct costs of education, which have affected, above all, children from low-income families and families living in rural areas. This indicator defines children's pre-school education coverage to the total number of children under six.
Rationale and Interpretation	Enrolment rate (gross enrolment rate) is a ratio of the number of children, regardless of age, covered by certain level of education to the total number of children in the relevant age group set for a particular education level. The net enrolment rate is a ratio of the number of children in the official age group covered by certain level of education to the total number of children in the relevant age group set for this level of education.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	State statistical reporting form No. 85- K Preschool Institution Reporting
Collection Methodology	Schools regardless of their form of ownership and hierarchical status
5. Computation Method and Other Methodological Clarifications	
Computation Method	Ratio of the number of children attending preschool institutions to the number of children aged 1-6 years according to demographic statistics adjusted for the number

	of children aged 6 years enrolled in school.
Comments and Limitations	According to the data, every fourth child attends a preschool institution; the Law on Education stipulates that every citizen has the right to education regardless of sex, ethnic background, language, social or property status, disability, type and nature of occupation, religion, political and religious beliefs, place of residence or other grounds.
Quality Assurance	Following the report development, logical and arithmetic control is implemented.

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Education and Science in the Kyrgyz Republic Publication http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-obrazovanie-i-nauka-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/
Disaggregation	By area, sex and age group
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Compliance with ISCED 2011
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

4.3.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
Indicator, global	4.3.1.1. Youth education level, by sex
2. Information about the organization providing the indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Cumulative enrolment ratio (total enrolment ratio in primary, secondary and tertiary education) is a ratio of the number of schoolchildren and students in the first, second and third levels of education to the number of population aged 7 to 24 years. The indicator characterizes the access of population to education and is used to calculate the international indicator Human Development Index.
Key Concepts	Kyrgyz citizens have the right to education regardless of sex, ethnic background, language, social or property status, disability, type and nature of occupation, religion, political or religious beliefs, place of residence or other grounds.
	Citizens of other States and stateless persons receive education in accordance with the law in the Kyrgyz Republic (as amended by Law No. 255 of December 29, 2011).
	Education is a strategic state policy priority in the Kyrgyz Republic. Education in Kyrgyzstan is based on the principles enshrined in international treaties and covenants, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the principles of democracy and the humanistic values of the people and the world culture.
	The primary vocational education institution (vocational school, lyceum) is an institution that implements vocational programmes aimed at training qualified workers (workers, employees) for different types of work. Training of qualified workers is based on general basic education and is combined with general secondary education. Primary vocational education for particular occupations can be based on general secondary education with reduced terms of study. Primary vocational education programmes are implemented in primary vocational educational institutions. Persons who have completed the primary vocational education programme are qualified for a particular occupation.
	Secondary vocational education institution (Secondary Vocational Education Institution (SVEI)) is an institution implementing secondary vocational education programmes. They include a college, a technical school. Secondary vocational education institutions may have branches, departments, training courses and other structural units.
	Persons who have successfully completed secondary vocational education programmes are qualified in their respective occupation in accordance with the national qualification system. Secondary vocational education programmes are implemented in secondary and higher vocational education institutions.
	Higher vocational education institution (Higher Vocational Education

	Institution (HVEI)) is an institution with a status of a legal entity that implements higher vocational education programs. Higher education is provided in educational institutions, such as university, academy, institute, college. Higher vocational education institutions may have branches, faculties, departments, preparatory departments, research laboratories, postgraduate studies, doctoral studies and other structural units. Individuals with secondary vocational education of the relevant profile can get higher vocational education under accelerated programmes. Individuals with higher vocational education can get the second and the third higher vocational education/degree under accelerated programmes. The list of areas and specialties of higher vocational education, prescribed residence, implementation procedures are determined in the state educational standards. Access to higher vocational education is provided based on secondary general education certificate, secondary vocational education diploma or a higher vocational education diploma (in case of getiing the second, third and so on higher education/degree).
Rationale and Interpretation	Enrolment rate (gross enrolment rate) is a ratio of the number of children, regardless of age, covered by certain level of education to the total number of children in the relevant age group set for a particular education level. The net enrolment rate is a ratio of the number of children in the official age group covered by certain level of education to the total number of children in the relevant age group set for this level of education.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	1. State statistical reporting form No. 1 (vocational education) Report on the number of vocational schools, enrolment availability and flow. 2. State statistical reporting form № 2-NK Report of secondary vocational education istitution (secondary vocational schools) at the beginning of the school year 3. State statistical reporting form No. 3-NK Report of the higher vocational education institution (higher vocational education institutions) at the beginning of the school year
Collection Methodology	Data from of primary, secondary and higher vocational education institutions, regardless of their form of ownership.
5. Computation Method and Other Methodological Clarifications	
Computation Method	Calculated as a ratio of the number of schoolchildren and students in the first, second and third levels of education to the number of permanent population aged 7 to 24 years. A separate calculation is made for each level, by level of education and age.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Following the report development, logical and arithmetic control is implemented.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Education and Science in the Kyrgyz Republic Publication http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-obrazovanie-i-nauka-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/, Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-zhenshiny-i-muzhchiny-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki/
Disaggregation	By sex
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Compliance with ISCED 2011
8. References and Documentation	

	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

4.4.1.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
Indicator, global	4.4.1.1a. Students (by sex) studying ICT within initial vocational, secondary vocational and higher vocational education
2. Information about the organization providing the indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The number of students studying and receiving ICT-related education in primary, secondary and higher vocational education institutions.
Key Concepts	Kyrgyz citizens have the right to education regardless of sex, ethnic background, language, social or property status, disability, type and nature of occupation, religion, political or religious beliefs, place of residence or other grounds. Citizens of other States and stateless persons receive education in accordance with the law in the Kyrgyz Republic (as amended by Law No. 255 of December 29, 2011). Education is a strategic state policy priority in the Kyrgyz Republic. Education in Kyrgyzstan is based on the principles enshrined in international treaties and covenants, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the principles of democracy and the humanistic values of the people and the world culture. Secondary vocational education institution (Secondary Vocational Education Institution (SVEI)) is an institution implementing secondary vocational education programmes. They include a college, a technical school. Secondary vocational education institutions may have branches, departments, training courses and other structural units. Persons who have successfully completed secondary vocational education programmes are qualified in their respective occupation in accordance with the national qualification system. Secondary vocational education programmes are implemented in secondary and higher vocational education institutions. Higher vocational education institution (Higher Vocational Education Institution (HVEI)) is an institution with a status of a legal entity that implements higher vocational education programs. Higher education is provided in educational institutions, such as university, academy, institute, college. Higher vocational education institutions may have branches, faculties, departments, preparatory departments, research laboratories, postgraduate studies, doctoral studies and other structural units. Individuals with secondary vocational education of the relevant profile can get higher vocational education under accelerated programmes. Individuals with higher vocational education can get the second and the third higher vocational education/degree under accelerated programmes. The list of areas and specialties

	of higher vocational education, prescribed residence, implementation procedures are determined in the state educational standards. Access to higher vocational education is provided based on secondary general education certificate, secondary vocational education diploma or a higher vocational education diploma (in case of getiing the second, third and so on higher education/degree).
Rationale and Interpretation	Number of students in secondary vocational education institutions (secondary vocational education institution (SVEI)) receiving ICT education. Number of students in higher vocational education institutions (higher professional education institution (HVEI)) studying ICT skills.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	1. State statistical reporting form № 2-NK Report of secondary vocational education istitution (secondary vocational schools) at the beginning of the school year 3. State statistical reporting form No. 3-NK Report of the higher vocational education institution (higher vocational education institutions) at the beginning of the school year
Collection Methodology	Secondary and higher vocational education institutions, regardless of their form of ownership.
5. Computation Method and Other Methodological Clarifications	
Computation Method	After the receipt of the report, logical and arithmetic control is implemented.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Following the report development, logical and arithmetic control is implemented.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Education and Science in the Kyrgyz Republic Publication http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-obrazovanie-i-nauka-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/, Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-zhenshiny-i-muzhchiny-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki/
Disaggregation	By sex
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Compliance with ISCED 2011
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

4.b.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.b. By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.
Indicator, global	4.b.1.1 Abroad training places offered to Kyrgyzstan by host countries under formal intergovernmental and inter-state treaties and agreements
2. Information about the organization providing the indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.V. Asizbaeva
Contact Person's e-mail	moin.mo@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0 312 621519
Organization Website (if any)	edu.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Based on the current intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements on cooperation in the field of education between the Kyrgyz Republic and partner countries, overseas training places in foreign universities for the Kyrgyz citizens are provided, annually. 1. Russian Federation Under the Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in Higher Education (Moscow, March 29, 1996), budget-funded places in higher education institutions of the Russian Federation (up to 400 places) are annually provided for the Kyrgyz Republic citizens. Since 2014, in accordance with the Russia's decision, the Russian Cooperation Representative Office of in the Kyrgyz Republic accepts documents, selects candidates and submits their documents. 2. The Republic of Kazakhstan Within the framework of the Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in the field of education (Astana, July 4, 2006), 5 budget-funded places in higher education institutions of Kazakhstan are annually provided for the Kyrgyz citizens. 3. Republic of Belarus The Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on cooperation in the field of education and science (dated November 27, 2006) stipulates annual provision of up to 10 budget-funded places in the higher educational institutions of the parties on bachelor/specialist, master, postgraduate, doctoral programmes, advanced training courses and internships programs. 4. People's Republic of China Based on the Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Education and Science of the People's

	Republic of China on cooperation in the field of education (Beijing, 16 December 2015) and the Agreement between the Governments of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States on cooperation in the field of education (Shanghai, June 15, 2006), the Chinese party annually provides places for the Kyrgyz Republic citizens. Accordingly, the total number of Kyrgyz students studying in higher education institutions of the People's Republic of China under the above-mentioned agreements should not exceed 60 people, annually, including those already studying and newly enrolled (20 people under the interagency agreement and 40 people under the SCO agreement). 5. Hungary. Within the framework of the Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Human Resources of Hungary on cooperation in the field of education and science (New York, September 21, 2016), it is envisaged to provide 25 budget-funded places for the Kyrgyz citizens at the Hungarian universities on Bachelor degree, Master degree and Doctoral programs. 6. Tajikistan . Under the Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Education (dated March 15, 2007), up to 50 budget-funded places are annually provided for citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic.
Key Concepts	Intergovernmental and interagency agreements on cooperation in the field of education are international agreements signed between the Kyrgyz Republic and one or several states, and governing the relationship between the parties in the field of education. The parties are member states of the international treaty. Quotas are budget-funded training places, provided for citizens of one party in higher education institutions of the other party, and at this party's expenses. The host party is a foreign state that provides quotas in its higher education institutions for training of the Kyrgyz citizens. The sending country is the Kyrgyz Republic. Planned figures are the number of quotas provided for citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic in foreign higher education institutions under intergovernmental and international agreements. Actual figures are the number of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic actually enrolled in foreign higher education institutions under intergovernmental and international agreements.
Rationale and Interpretation	When drafting international agreements on cooperation in the field of education, the parties establish quotas based on each party's budget capability. However, the provision of training quotas in the higher education institutionsa of the parties is most often implemented on a parity basis.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The source of data on both planned and actual figures is the host country, which submits information lettes to the Kyrgyz Republic.
Collection Methodology	The Kyrgyz Republic receives information on the planned figures from the host country every year starting from November to April, inclusive. In turn, information on actual figures is provided for the Kyrgyz Republic annually from May to August, inclusive.
5. Computation Method and Other Methodological Clarifications	
Computation Method	The planned figures are calculated by the host country, based on the budget capabilities of the host party.

Comments and Limitations	One of the limitations related to planned and actual figures is their annual change and update.
Quality Assurance	The data may be validated through the Embassies of the Kyrgyz Republic located in the territory of the host parties as well as through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	The planned figures are included n international agreements on cooperation in the field of education and are available on the website of Toktom information and legal system and the website of the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic (toktom.kg, minjust.gov.kg). Actual figures are published at the website of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic. The data are available starting from 2017.
Disaggregation	The data are disaggregated by sex of students, by country of study and by level of education (bachelor, master, doctorate degrees, language internship, etc.).

7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The Kyrgyz Republic receives data for the host countries.

8. References and Documentation	
	1. Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation on cooperation in higher education (Moscow, March 29, 1996) - toktom.kg, minjust.gov.kg. 2. Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in the field of education (Astana, July 4) - toktom.kg, minjust.gov.kg. 3. Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on cooperation in the field of education and science (November 27, 2006) - toktom.kg, minjust.gov.kg. 4. Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Education and Science of the People's Republic of China on cooperation in the field of education (Beijing, December 16, 2015) - toktom.kg, minjust.gov.kg. 5. Agreement between the governments of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization member states on cooperation in the field of education (Shanghai, June 15, 2006) - toktom.kg, minjust.gov.kg. 6. Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Human Resources of Hungary on cooperation in the field of education and science (New York, September 21, 2016) - toktom.kg, minjust.gov.kg. 7. Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan (March 15, 2007), up to 50 budget-funded places are provided for citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, annually (cooperative set) - toktom.kg, minjust.gov.kg. 8. Website of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic - edu.gov.kg.

4.c.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Indicator, global	4.c.1.1 Proportion of qualified teachers in educational institutions
2. Information about the organization providing the indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic Social Statistics Unit
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Percentage of qualified teachers in educational institutions is the ratio of qualified teachers with pedagogical education to the total number of qualified teachers.
Key Concepts	Teachers play a key role in ensuring the quality of education. Ideally, all teachers shall receive adequate, appropriate and timely pedagogical training to carry out pedagogical activities at the chosen level of education and be highly qualified specialists in the subject(s) they plan to teach. This indicator measures the proportion of the teaching workforce that is pedagogically well trained. Specialist's degree is a qualification awarded to individuals who have completed a full higher education programme in a particular field.
Rationale and Interpretation	The right to engage in pedagogical activity shall be vested in persons with the specific training or the relevant pedagogical qualification, except in cases provided for in this Article. Persons without pedagogical education or qualification have the right to pedagogical (teaching) activity in case: - they got retraining; - they got teaching skills determined by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic; - they are engaged in tutoring or training activities. As a rule, persons with at least Master's degree are allowed to conduct pedagogical activity in higher vocational education institutions. Teachers have the right to: freely choose methods and forms of pedagogical activity; implement advanced pedagogical practices; protect their dignity and professional honor; demand appropriate conditions for professional activity; develop professional skills and competences at the expense of the state according to the procedures set out by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. Teachers shall: observe the norms of pedagogical ethics; ensure the students' learning level is in line with the state educational standard requirements; develop independence, students' creative attitude to education, high moral standards; improve professional level and qualifications at least once every 5 years; prevent emotional, mental, physical violence against children.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	1. State statistical reporting form No. GS-1 Report of the general education day school at the beginning of the school year.

	2. State statistical reporting form No. 85K Report of the preschool institution.
Collection Methodology	1. General education institutions (schools) regardless of their form of ownership and hierarchical status 2. Pre-school institutions, regardless of the form of ownership
5. Computation Method and Other Methodological Clarifications	
Computation Method	The number of teachers with higher and secondary vocational education should be divided by the total number of teachers in a given academic year and multiplied by 100.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Following the report development, logical and arithmetic control is implemented.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Education and Science in the Kyrgyz Republic Publication http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-obrazovanie-i-nauka-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/, Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-zhenshiny-i-muzhchiny-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki/
Disaggregation	The indicators are disaggregated by area, area type, form of ownership.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Compliance with ISCED 2011
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/

5.2.1.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator, global	5.2.1.1a Number of women reporting domestic violence to healthcare institutions
2. Information about the organization providing the indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	State reporting form No. 1 КЦ Report of the organization, crisis center, shelter, court of aksakals providing social services and assistance to the population
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Other Methodological Clarifications	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Following the report development, logical and arithmetic control is implemented.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	

	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io
5.2.1.1b	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator, global	5.2.1.1b Number of domestic violence victims, by sex, age group, education level and occupation
2. Information about the organization providing the indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic Social Statistics Unit
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	State statistical reporting form No. CM-CH-16 Report on persons – victims of domestic violence
Collection Methodology	The Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic submits this reporting form to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
5. Computation Method and Other Methodological Clarifications	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Following the report development, logical and arithmetic control is implemented.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	

8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

5.6.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
Indicator	5.6.1.1 Proportion of married women and sexually active unmarried women aged 15-49 aware of modern contraceptive methods
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	NSC KR (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	Y.Kalymbetova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 66 41 64
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision in three selected areas, i.e., they can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want it; make a decision about contraception; and decide on their own health care. Only women who give a 'yes' answer to all three components are considered women who 'make their own sexual and reproductive decisions.'
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	Women's and girls' autonomy in consensual sexual decision-making, contraceptive use and access to sexual and reproductive health services is key to their empowerment and the full enjoyment of their reproductive rights. Women who make decisions about their own health are are deemed to be entitled to exercise their reproductive rights.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Numerator: The number of married women or women in union aged 15-49 years: - who can say 'no' to sex; and - when decision on contraception is largely not made by their husband/partner; and - when their health care decision is normally not made by their husband/partner or someone else The numerator includes only women who meet all three empowerment criteria. Denominator: the total number of women aged 15-49 years who are married or in union. Proportion = Numerator x 100/Denominator
Comments and	

Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	2018 Data
Disaggregation:	Kyrgyz Republic
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

6.1.1.2b	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Indicator	6.1.1.2b Water samples that do not meet sanitary standards
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Social Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Zh. Zh. Rakhmanova
Contact Person's e-mail	rakhmanovazz@mail.ru
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 52
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	This Indicator represents the proportion of drinking water samples that deviate from national quality standards in the total number of drinking water samples taken from different sources (water supply plants, open water intakes, groundwater).
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	This Indicator allows to assess the degree of drinking water contamination with chemicals and microbiological organisms. This indicator determines the risk of poor quality drinking water adverse effect on human health, and the level of drinking water compliance with the national health requirements and standards. Public access to safe drinking water is a matter of the highest priority in reducing the risk of exposure to contaminated water and, in particular, the potential for contamination and related diseases. In addition, the possibility to assess general hygiene and quality of life based on this indicator in connection with other socio-economic characteristics, makes it a universal measure of human development.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The NSC calculates the proportion of water samples that do not meet hygienic standards (sanitary condition of water bodies in places of public water use) based on the data provided by the Department of Disease Prevention and Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance of the Ministry of Health according to the state statistic reporting form No. 18 Report on the State Sanitary-Epidemiological Surveillance Centre's performance
Collection Methodology	The Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic monitors the drinking water quality both at city, district and national levels. Sampling is carried out through the approved network and at certain time intervals. Microbiological and physicochemical analysis is conducted. This indicator is calculated on the basis of available drinking water samples that do not meet the national quality standards in relation to the total number of drinking water samples. The Kyrgyz Complex Hydrogeological Expedition of the State Committee for Industry, Energy and Mining of the Kyrgyz Republic conducts inspections of water intake facilities, both complexes and single wells and springs, including water quality.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The proportion of samples exceeding national standards can be calculated using a formula:

	% of samples in excess of national standards = (number of samples exceeding standards/total number of samples)
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	The Kyrgyz Republic dissagregated by oblasts
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality Control (4th edition). The EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC) sets values for the 48 most common parameters based on the WHO Guidelines. Guidelines setting targets, assessing progress and reporting under the Protocol on Water and Health, ECE 2010.
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

6.2.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.2 Ensure universal and equitable access to adequate sanitation by 2030 and end open defecation, paying particular attention to the needs of women and girls and those living in vulnerable situations
Indicator	6.2.1.1 Proportion of the population with sustainable access to sanitation facilities
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	Y.Kalymbetova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(312) 66 41 64
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services is measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site.
Key Concepts	Improved sanitation facilities include: flush toilets connected to sewerage systems (sewage)
Rationale and Interpretation	Safe management of faecal waste contributes to the improved human health, as the release of untreated wastewater into the environment poses a threat to public health.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Sampling Survey (hereinafter IHS).
Collection Methodology	Interviewers conduct the survey making direct visits to households and completing IHS questionnaires approved by the Kyrgyz Republic National Statistical Committee Resolution. Data are collected within a two-stage cluster sampling based on the latest available Population Census and updated lists of residential premises. The IHS is based on personal interviews using tablet computers (ComputerAssisted Personal Interview, CAPI). The data are collected on a quarterly basis, and the indicator is developed based on the end-of-year results.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Households living in dwellings connected to sewerage systems using improved sanitation facilities only by their household members as a percentage of the total population.
Comments and Limitations	The Indicator has been developed since 2000 aiming at monitoring coverage of the population by centralized wastewater systems.
Quality Assurance	The raw data are quality-tested before being used for further analysis.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	A comparable time series based on a single methodology is available since 2000.
Disaggregation:	National and subnational levels

	7. International Data/Standards Comparability
	The survey questionnaires need changes in order to develop an indicator in line with the global indicator methodology.
	8. References and Documentation
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

6.4.1.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.4 By 2030, significantly improve water use efficiency in all sectors and ensure sustainable freshwater abstraction and supply to address water scarcity and significantly reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
Indicator	6.4.1.2 Water loss during transport
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.K. Kerimalieva
Contact Person's e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The indicator defines the amount of freshwater that is lost during transport between the point of uptake and the point of use, and expresses both the total amount of water loss and the percentage of the total gross volume of water withdrawal by the water supply industry
Key Concepts	Water loss during transport to the places of use is an indicator of irrational use of limited natural resources, as well as the water management system inefficiency, including technical conditions affecting water supply systems, water prices and public awareness
Rationale and Interpretation	This indicator is important for the focused efficient water use and allows to determine the effectiveness of response to improve water management systems
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Form No. 2 TP Vodkhoz Report on general indicators of water use
Collection Methodology	The Indicator is annually developed by the Department of Water Resouces and Melioration under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic, since 2019 by the State Water Resources Agency under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and submitted to the NSC of the Kyrgyz Republic as 'water loss during transpor' with public institutions or private organizations as respondents responsible for collection, treatment and distribution of water for domestic, industrial and other purposes or needs.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The indicator is expressed as the total volume of water loss in million m3 and as a percentage of total gross water intake by the water supply industry.
Comments and Limitations	This indicator defines the effectiveness of measures to improve the water management system in a country
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	This indicator is calculated based on the data provided by the State Water Resources Agency under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, which, in its turn, receives the data from economic entities responsible for collection, treatment and distribution of water

Disaggregation:	The Kyrgyz Republic disaggregated by oblast
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics. OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire 2012 on Inland waters (Table 3). International Recommendations for Water Statistics (IRIS), UN 2012.
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io The Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic Statistical Compendium

6.4.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.4 By 2030, significantly improve water use efficiency in all sectors and ensure sustainable freshwater abstraction and supply to address water scarcity and significantly reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
Indicator	6.4.2.1 Total water intake/withdrawal
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.K. Kerimalieva
Contact Person's e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 91
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Total water intake is the amount of water extracted from surface and subsurface sources.
Key Concepts	This indicator allows to determine the amount of water intake from fresh water sources, as well as to assess the pressure on the environment due to abstraction of freshwater resources.
Rationale and Interpretation	This indicator can be used to determine the extent to which freshwater resources are used and whether there is a need to adjust policies regulating water abstraction and use. Water is a strategic resource for the development of society and the economy, therefore, the Freshwater Abstraction Indicator is directly related to the development of the economy and the growth of the population and its needs in the water use.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	This indicator is developed by the State Water Resources Agency under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, which keeps records on surface and subsurface waters and their use, based on data received from respondents submitting the statistical observation form No. 2 TP Vodkhoz.
Collection Methodology	Form No. 2 TP Vodkhoz Report on general water use indicators, providing the total amount of water abstraction from water sources. Aggregate data are submitted to NSC KR annually.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Section 1. Form No. 2 TP Vodkhoz Report on general water use indicators, 'total abstraction from water facilities' line.
Comments and Limitations	No disaggregation by type of economic activity
Quality Assurance	Statistical reporting form No. 2 TP Vodkhoz
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	The State Water Resources Agency under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic compiles the data from the reports of economic entities responsible for collection, treatment and distribution of water and submits it to the NSC
Disaggregation:	The Kyrgyz Republic by oblasts
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics (Table 2). International

	Recommendations for Water Statistics (IRIS), UN 2012.
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io The Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic Statistical Compendium

6.a.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation and support to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to implement water and sanitation activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment and recycling and reuse technologies
Indicator	6.a.1.1 Official development assistance allocated to water and sanitation under the coordinated public expenditure programme, according to the national data
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	
Contact Person's e-mail	
Contact Person's Tel.No.	
Organization Website (if any)	
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

7.2.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Target	7.2. By 2030 significantly increase the share of energy from renewable sources in the energy balance of the country
Indicator, global	7.2.1.1 Renewable energy in total energy consumption
2. Information about the organization providing the indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Industry and Energy Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	A.T. Mamanova
Contact Person's e-mail	a.mamanova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 66 40 44
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The share of renewable energy sources in total energy consumption is a percentage of the energy consumption generated through renewable energy sources.
Key Concepts	Renewable energy sources (RES) are energy sources that are continuously renewable through natural processes: solar energy, wind energy, hydrodynamic water energy; geothermal energy: heat from soil, groundwater, rivers, reservoirs, as well as anthropogenic sources of primary energy: biomass, biogas and other fuels from organic waste used for electrical and (or) thermal energy generation, etc.
Rationale and Interpretation	Renewable energy technologies are a key element in the green world economy strategy and address the critical global problem of climate change. There is a number of definitions of renewable energy sources; however, the common fact is that all the forms of energy, regardless of their consumption, will be available in the future. These include solar, wind, ocean energy, hydropower, geothermal resources and bioenergy (due to the fat that bioenergy is subject to depletion, bioenergy sources can be replaced in the short and medium term). It is important to note that this indicator focuses on the actual amount of renewable energy consumption rather than on the renewable energy generation, which may not always be fully utilized.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	State statistical reporting data (Form No. 1 Fuel and Energy Balance Report)
Collection Methodology	The Fuel and Energy Balance Report in accordance with Form No. 1 is developed by all business entities regardless of their daily fuel, heat or electricity consumption, form of ownership and hierarchical status. Periodicity: annual.
5. Computation Method and Other Methodological Clarifications	
Computation Method	The share of renewable energy in total energy consumption is calculated by dividing the renewable sources energy consumption by the total energy

	consumption.
	Dres = V res consumption / V consumption *100%
	where,
	V res consumption - energy consumption from renewable energy sources;
	V consumption - total fuel and energy consumption.
Comments and Limitations	Renewable energy data are developed based on the State Classification of Economic Activities (SCEA), which builds on the Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE). Calculations are made according to the fuel and energy balance (FEB) calculation methodology.
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of the reporting data is conducted.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Time series are available since 2010. The data are published in the Fuel and Energy Balance Statistical Compendium, they are posted on the NSC website.
Disaggregation	The data are calculated at the national level.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/promyshlennost/

7.3.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Target	7.3 Double the global energy efficiency indicator by 2030
Indicator	7.3.1.1 GDP energy intensity (toe/million KGS)
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	E. K. Isenkulova
Contact Person's e-mail	eisenkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 95
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The GDP energy intensity is an indicator of energy consumption efficiency in the country. Energy intensity indicator indicates the general correlation between energy consumption and economic development and provides a basis for assessment of energy consumption.
Key Concepts	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the most important indicator in national accounts, which describes economic state and development and economic growth trends in the Kyrgyz Republic over a certain period. It reflects the value of goods and services produced in the country and intended for final consumption, accumulation and export. Tons of equivalent fuel - 1 ton (thousand cubic meters, thousand kWh, Gcal) multiplied by the conversion coefficient in tonnes of equivalent fuel, equals 1 ton of equivalent fuel.
Rationale and Interpretation	Energy intensity indicator indicates the general correlation between energy consumption and economic development and provides a basis for assessment of energy consumption. The rate of decline in GDP energy intensity is indicative of the efficiency of the State energy-saving policy. Indicators of GDP energy intensity in individual sectors describe indicators of the sector's sustainable development and the general correlation between energy consumption and economic development in the sector.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee is responsible for data collection, processing and calculation
Collection Methodology	The indicator is calculated based on sectoral statistics data. Periodicity: annual.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	GDP energy intensity is a ratio of fuel and energy resources consumption (FER) (coal, natural gas, metallurgical coke, furnace fuel oil, diesel fuel, motor gasoline, aviation kerosene, liquefied gas, electricity) in tons of fuel equivalent to GDP (million KGS, current and comparable prices).
Comments and Limitations	Energy intensity is only an imperfect proxy indicator for energy efficiency. It may be influenced by a number of factors, such as climate, economic structure, nature of economic activity, etc. which are not necessarily related to net efficiency.
Quality Assurance :	Logical and arithmetic control of reporting data is conducted.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	

Data Availability and Missing Values:	Time series are available since 2007. The data are published in various publications of the National Statistical Committee and are posted on the website of the National Statistical Committee.
Disaggregation	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	In world practice, the tons of oil equivalent indicator is used to calculate energy intensity.
8. References and Documentation	
	SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

7.3.1.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Target	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
Indicator	7.3.1.2 GDP energy intensity (kWh/KGS)
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	E. K. Isenkulova
Contact Person's e-mail	eisenkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 95
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The GDP electric intensity is an indicator of electric power consumption efficiency in the country. Electric intensity indicator indicates the general correlation between electric power consumption and economic development in the country. In the Kyrgyz Republic, more than 90 per cent of all electricity is generated in hydroelectric power plants using water energy and, as a result of economic growth, it is virtually minimal.
Key Concepts:	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the most important indicator in national accounts, which describes economic state and development and economic growth trends in the Kyrgyz Republic over a certain period. It reflects the value of goods and services produced in the country and intended for final consumption, accumulation and export.
Rationale and Interpretation	The rate of decline in GDP electric intensity is indicative of the efficiency of the State electric power-saving policy. Indicators of GDP electric intensity in individual sectors describe indicators of the sector's sustainable development and the general correlation between electric power consumption and economic development in the sector.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee is responsible for data collection, processing and calculation
Collection Methodology	The indicator is calculated based on sectoral statistics data. Periodicity: annual.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The GDP electric intensity is electric power consumption (kWh) divided by GDP (million KGS, current and comparable prices). Electric capacity of individual economic activities is electric power consumption by respective types of activities (kWh) to output (volume of production) of respective products (million KGS).
Comments and Limitations	Electric intensity is only an imperfect proxy indicator for energy efficiency. It may be influenced by a number of factors, such as climate, economic structure, nature of economic activity, etc. which are not necessarily related to net efficiency. One of the most important parameters measuring energy efficiency of the national economy is energy consumption per capita and GDP energy intensity. Electric consumption (energy intensity) identifies the share of all electric resources used in the production of a certain type of product.

Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of reporting data is conducted.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Time series are available since 2007. The data are published in various publications of the National Statistical Committee and are posted on the website of the National Statistical Committee.
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

7.b.1.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Target	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
Indicator	7.b.1.1a Foreign direct investment in energy infrastructure and technology upgrading
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Investment Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	V.I. Birukova
Contact Person's e-mail	birukova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 324642
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Foreign direct investment is a financial and non-financial investment of a foreign investor if its share in the joint capital is at least 10 per cent.
Key Concepts	Foreign direct investment consists of: - Contributions to equity (share/charter, reserve and other capital) actually made by foreign co-owners of the enterprise; - Financial leasing, which is a type of long-term leasing when the lessor transfers the property to the lessee for a certain fee, for a certain period of time and under certain conditions into temporary possession and use; - Reinvested revenue, consisting of the part of profit of the direct investor, to increase his/her participation in the business; - Other investments, which cover loan operations - loans and credits from non-residents, trade credits/ advances - trade accounts payable to non-residents for import of goods and services, as well as advances from non-residents for future supplies, works and services (prepayment for export of goods and services), other accounts payable to non-residents – tax obligations, salaries, dividends and contributions, as well as other obligations.
Rationale and Interpretation	Foreign direct investment in the production (generation) of electricity, its transmission and distribution as a percentage of the total received foreign direct investment.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee is responsible for data collection, processing and calculation
Collection Methodology	The National Statistical Committee keeps records of foreign direct investments based on the data received from respondents according to the state statistic reporting form No. 1-Invest Report on Investments (annual, quarterly).
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Calculated as a ratio of foreign direct investment in electricity production (generation), transmission and distribution to the total volume of foreign direct investment (in percentage terms).
Comments and	

Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Logical and arithmetic control of the reporting data is conducted; interform and time control.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Time series are available since 2007. The data are available at the NSC website, Statistics / Sustainable Development Goals section.
Disaggregation	The data are calculated at the national level.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Foreign direct investment inflows - in accordance with IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th edition.
8. References and Documentation	
	Indicators Methodology at the NSC website: www.stat.kg SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

8.3.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.1.1 Informal sector employment by sex, age, urban/rural area and economic sector, including agriculture
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Labour and Employment Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	G. Zh. Jailobaeva
Contact Person's e-mail	jailobaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 626076
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Proportion of informal employment is calculated by dividing the number of people employed in the informal sector by total employment, in percentage terms
Key Concepts	Informal sector employees are persons who were employed in at least one of the informal productive units during the survey period, regardless of their employment status and whether the job was primary or supplementary. The criterion of lack of state registration as a legal entity was adopted as a criterion to determinine informal sector units. Employed population is part of labor force who in the period under review: - performed work (at least 1 hour per week) for remuneration in cash or in kind, on full or part-time basis, as well as self-employed for profit or family income, regardless of the period of remuneration or income; - were temporarily out of work due to illness or injury, nursing, annual leave or weekend, compensatory leave or compensatory time off, compensation for overtime work or work on a holiday (weekend), work on a special schedule, standby, statutory leave for pregnancy, childbirth and childcare, training, retraining outside their workplace, study leave, leave without pay or with pay at the initiative of the administration, strike or other reasons;- assisted the enterprise owned by a household member or relative.
Rationale and Interpretation	The objective of this indicator is to identify the proportion of people employed in the informal sector. An enterprise belongs to the informal sector if it meets the following three criteria: - It is an unincorporated enterprise (it is not a legal entity separate from its owners, and it is owned and controlled by one or more members of one or more households, and is not a quasi-corporation: it does not have a complete set of accounts, including balance sheets); - it is a market enterprise (it sells at least some of the goods or services it produces); - the enterprise is not registered, or the employees are not registered, or the

	number of persons employed on a permanent basis is below the country's threshold.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Integrated Sample Survey of Household Budget and Labour Force F. No. 4 Employment and Unemployment
Collection Methodology	Interviewers conduct the survey making direct visits to households and completing questionnaires approved by the Kyrgyz Republic National Statistical Committee Resolution. During direct visits to households, answers to the questionnaires can be received both from the respondent or cohabiting household members if the respondent is absent during the survey. 5,016 households were selected for the quarterly survey. The annual sample rotation is 25 per cent.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The proportion of informally employed = (informal employment) / (total economy's employment) x 100
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	The data are published in Employment and Unemployment Statistical Compendium
Disaggregation	By area (country, oblast)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	ILO standards
8. References and Documentation	
	SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

8.3.1.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.1.2 Employment in small and medium-sized enterprises to total employed population
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Labour statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	G. Zh. Jailobaeva
Contact Person's e-mail	jailobaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 626076
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	In accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 78 "On the Main Scheme of Enterprises Classifire" dated February 17, 1998, and "On Amendments to the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 78dated February 17, 1998," dated August 29, 2002, No. 590 (as well as the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 640 dated November 25, 1999, and introducing the State Economic Activities Classifier), small and medium enterprises include enterprises with the average number of employees not to exceed: - in agriculture, hunting, forestry; mining; processing industry; electricity, gas, steam and hot water production and distribution; construction, transport and communications - 50 people (small enterprises) and 51 to 200 people (medium enterprises). - in trade; car and home appliances repair, hotel and restaurant services; real estate operations, rent and consumer services; education; public health and social services; municipal, social and personal services - 15 persons (small enterprises) and 16 to 50 persons (medium enterprises).
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee collects data and develops the indiocator.
Collection Methodology	Small commercial enterprises with 1 - 9 employees (inclusive) regardless of their organizational and legal form, form of ownership and type of economic activity collec and submit statistical data on based on the form No. 1-FHD-micro (quarterly, annual) Report on the key persormance indicators of small enterprises.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The proportion of employees in small and medium-sized enterprises is the ratio of employees in small and medium-sized enterprises to the total number of employees in the economy, in percentage terms.
Comments and Limitations	Enterprises, organizations with a status of legal persons submit data

Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Data are published in Small and Medium Businesses in the Kyrgyz Republic Statistical Compendium
Disaggregation:	By area (country, oblast)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

8.3.4.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.4.1 Stock market capitalization
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	
Contact Person's e-mail	
Contact Person's Tel.No.	
Organization Website (if any)	
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts:	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations:	
Quality Assurance :	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	

8.5.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator	8.5.1.1 Average monthly wages of women and men, by occupation
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Labour and Employment Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	G. Zh. Jailobaeva
Contact Person's e-mail	jailobaeva@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 626076
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Average nominal wage of the enterprise employees is calculated by dividing the actual payroll fund (both in monetary and in-kind forms) of the employees in the list (including part-time employees) by the number of employees used for calculation of average wage and the number of months in the reporting period.
Key Concepts:	Average monthly wage for a month, quarter, at the beginning of the year and for the year; a real CPI-adjusted salary. In the ILO Convention 95 the term "wages" means remuneration or earnings, however designated or calculated, capable of being expressed in terms of money and fi xed by mutual agreement or by national laws or regulations, which are payable in virtue of a written or unwritten contract of employment by an employer to an employed person for work done or to be done or for services rendered or to be rendered.
Rationale and Interpretation	The amount of the minimum wage is established by the Law on the National Budget in the Kyrgyz Republic
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Form No. 1-T (monthly, annual) Labour Report and Annex No.1 to Form No. 1-T (monthly) for November
Collection Methodology	Information on wage statistics is collected based on complete enumeration procudure. All legal entities without any exception are subject to statistical monitoring regarding employees' wages. All legal entities (commercial and non-commercial enterprises, institutions and organizations) with all forms of ownership submit Form No. 1-T (monthly, annual) Labour Report and Annex No.1 to Form No. 1-T (monthly) for November. Small enterprises submit form No. 1-FCD-micro (quarterly)
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The actual payroll fund (both in cash and in kind) as well as the number of listed and non-listed employees in the enterprise, aiyl aimak, district, city, oblast and country level is used to calculate the average nominal wage of the enterprise employees
Comments and Limitations:	Enterprises, organizations with a status of legal persons submit data
Quality Assurance:	

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Data are published in statistical compendiums «Kyrgyzstan in figures», «Women and men in the Kyrgyz Republic», «Social trends in the Kyrgyz Republic», «Statistical yearbook», «Population's standard of living». The statistical bulletin «Annual reports on numbers and salaries» is published.
Disaggregation:	By area (republic, oblasts, districts, cities, ayil aimaks)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Methodology meets international standards
8. References and Documentation	
	SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

8.9.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
Indicator	8.9.1.1 Direct contribution of tourism to GDP, share of total GDP and by growth rate
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	E. K. Isenkulova
Contact Person's e-mail	eisenkulova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 95
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Collection Methodology	The main sources of information to determine production volumes are statistical reporting forms No. 3-services, 5-z (torg/trade), 1-torg, 5-z, No. 1-tourism, 1-FCD Micro, and others. Intermediate consumption in the abovementioned activities is calculated based in statistical reporting forms No. 5-z, 5-z (trade), 1-1-FCD Micro, etc., with regard to the data on revenues and expenditures. Then, the received intermediate consumption pattern is used for the entire above-mentioned economic activities. Gross value added in the sphere of tourism is determined by types of economic activities as a difference between the output value and intermediate consumption, and is calculated in current prices, on a quarterly and annual basis.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The output of the tourism industry is based on reports of enterprises, organizations and institutions providing tourist services, as well as enterprises and organizations in which tourism is not the principal economic activity. The production approach is used to determine the gross output volume in the sphere of tourism. The output of self-financed enterprises and organizations providing tourism services includes: - revenues from transport of tourists; - revenues of restaurants, bars, canteens and other enterprises supplying ready meals; - volume of goods sales in the sphere of tourism (gross revenues or trade margin); - tourist, excursion, spa and fitness services; - hotel services; - goods production for tourism;

Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	
Disaggregation	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

8.10.2.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Indicator	8.10.2.2 Financial indicators of insurance companies
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Finance Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	M.A. Abdukadirova
Contact Person's e-mail	m.abdukadirova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	+996-0312-62-55-91, 66-42-09
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Insurance Organization is a legal entity that concludes and implements insurance contracts on the basis of the relevant license issued by the authorized state body (State Service for Regulation and Supervision of Financial Markets under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic). Insurance premium is the money that the insured person is obliged to pay to the insurer (insurance organization) in accordance with the terms of the insurance contract or the law.
Key Concepts:	Insurance is a means of recovering losses suffered by a physical person or a legal entity through their distribution to multiple persons (the insurance population). Damages are paid from the insurance fund administered by the insurance organization (insurer).
Rationale and Interpretation	Reporting insurance companies include insurance organizations carrying out insurance activities under the license of the State Financial Supervisory Authority that submitted state statistical reports on the insurance organization performance (Form No. 1-SK) to the National Statistical Committee. Premium receipts are actual insurance premiums for the reporting period.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	State statistical reporting form No. 1-SK Report on the Insurancs Organization Performance submitted on a quarterly basis
Collection Methodology	All insurance organizations (insurers) with an independent balance sheet, registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic, and assigned the relevant OKPO code, having the State Insurance Supervisory Authority licence, submit the report.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	Direct calculation by number of companies, by insurance premiums - aggregate volumes of companies that submitted the report
Comments and Limitations:	The companies with revoked licencies and unsold major assets are also included in the list of the companies that reported. The companies that have not started insurance activities under license (i.e. with a certain number of employees).
Quality Assurance:	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and	Time series are available since 2007. The data are available at the NSC

Missing Values:	website.
Disaggregation:	Data on the indicator are provided for the Kyrgyz Republic as a whole.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

9.4.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
Indicator	9.4.1.1 Pollutants emitted from stationary sources per sq.km and by area
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.K. Kerimalieva.
Contact Person's e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 62-56-07
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Emissions of pollutants to the atmosphere from stationary sources, per inhabitant in the geopraphic location, are the total amount of polluting emissions to the atmosphere by stationary sources, by regions, per square kilometre.
Key Concepts	***The emission of pollutants into the atmosphere*** is the release of pollutants into the atmosphere (with an adverse effect on the health or activity of the population or on the environment) from stationary (non-mobile) emission sources (organized or unorganized). ***Stationary source of air pollution*** is any (point, area, etc.) source with organized or disorganized emission of pollutants into the air, located or functioning permanently or temporarily within the location (area) boundaries of the facility, enterprise, legal entity or individual owned or assigned to it in accordance with the law.
Rationale and Interpretation	Elevated air pollution has an adverse effect on human health and ecosystems sustainability, and increases corrosion of technical infrastructure elements. This leads to higher public health costs, loss of ecosystems and additional costs for infrastructure maintenance. This indicator allows to assess the environmental impact in specific sectors, in particular: energy, transport, industry, agriculture and waste management.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic is responsible for data collection and calculation
Collection Methodology	Data are collected based on the state statistical form No. 2-TP (Air) Air Protection. Businesses or any other economic entities submit data on sources and volumes of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere according to the state statistical form No. 2-TP (Air) Air Protection. The form shall be completed based on the data from the enterprise's primary records, logbooks of stationary pollution sources and their characteristics, gas treatment plant and dust collector logbooks, as well as environmental passport of the enterprise.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	

Computation Method	Computation method:
	$$\textit{Emissions of pollutants to the atmosphere per area unit} = \frac{\textit{Emissions of pollutants to the atmosphere per year}}{\textit{Area}}$$
Comments and Limitations	The calculation is carried out in accordance with the Instructions on State monitoring of air protection from motor vehicles emissions in the Kyrgyz Republic.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	National state-of-the-environment reports of the Kyrgyz Republic. Data are published in the NSC publications: Kyrgyzstan in Figures Yearbook (data for the last 5 years), Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic Statistical Compendium
Disaggregation	By area (country, oblast)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	UNECE Guidelines for the preparation of indicator-based environment assessment reports, Methodology of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (www.ipcc.ch)
8. References and Documentation	
	http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/turizm-otdyh-ohrana-okruzhayushej-sredy/ SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

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10.3.1.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Indicator	10.3.1.1a Appeals to the Ombudsman, reviewed and approved
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Keremetkan Kelsinbek kyzy (Head of the Reception Office of Citizens' Communications and Documentation)
Contact Person's e-mail	ombudsman@inbox.ru, keremetk@gmail.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0312-66-32-80, 0551-88-82-89
Organization Website (if any)	http://ombudsman.kg/
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The Ombudsman (Akyikatchy) reviews applications and complaints from Kyrgyz citizens, foreign nationals and stateless persons in Kyrgyzstan or their representatives, non-governmental organizations with regards to decisions or actions (inaction) of public authorities and local government bodies, public and non-governmental organizations, institutions, enterprises, officials, civil servants violating human and civil rights and freedoms stipulated established by the Kyrgyz law and international treaties and agreements to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party. In 2019, 3,923 written communications from the Kyrgyz citizens and from foreigners were submitted to the Ombudsman, including 2,595 (66.1 per cent) to the Central Office of the Ombudsman. Of these, 220 (5.6 per cent) were collective letters signed by 1,784 people. In addition, 5,541 persons were provided appropriate verbal explanations, legal advice, recommendations as to which bodies they should address the issue. The total number of citizens who applied in 2019 was 11,148 people.
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Communications and complaints from citizens.
Collection Methodology	The Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic receives written communications by different means: - personally submitted by citizens to the public reception in the Central Office and its regional offices; - by mail; - by facsimile communication; - by e-mail; - through media;

	- through hotline at 115;
	- during Akyikatchy and his staff field visits to the institutions.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance:	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Annual Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) Report is posted at the website http://ombudsman.kg/
Disaggregation	Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) of the Kyrgyz Republic keeps records of claimants disagreggated by sex, age groups, area, etc.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	

10.5.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
Indicator	10.5.1.1 Financial sustainability indicators
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (System Risk Analysis Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Ilyichbek Djandarbekovich Sultankulov
Contact Person's e-mail	isultankulov@nbkr.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	+996-312-66-92-07
Organization Website (if any)	www.nbkr.kg; www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Financial intermediation indicators are indicators to assess the sector size relative to the economy as a whole: 1. The ratio of the banking system assets to GDP; 2. The ratio of the banking system deposit base to GDP; 3. The ratio of the banking system loan portfolio to GDP
Key Concepts:	The banking system assets; The banking system deposit base; The banking system loan portfolio GDP
Rationale and Interpretation	To ensure an increase in indicators reflecting the availability of banking services, an increase in the level of financial intermediation of the banking system. According to the Main Directions for the banking sector development for 2018-2021, in the medium term, the National Bank will continue implementation of measures focused on sustainable development and increase of the role of the banking, non-banking sectors in the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, to support efficiency, safety and reliability of their activity, ensure regional accessibility and affordability of banking, payment and microfinance services, reduce average weighted interest rates on loans, and further expand the services according to the Islamic financing principles. In the medium term, based on the indicators of previous periods, the National Bank plans to increase indicators reflecting accessibility of banking services and increase financial intermediation level of the banking system. The National Bank has an indirect impact on the growth of financial intermediation through improving the regulatory and legal framework and creating equal conditions for its participants; further growth of financial intermediation directly depends on commercial bank shareholders' intentions and the policy they choose to increase the capital base and strengthen assets. Increase of the banking system financial intermediation is planned to be ensured, inter alia, through the introduction of innovative technologies in banking, development of the lending market, introduction of off-site service elements, and further measures aimed at implementing mechanisms facilitating commercial banks transactions with depersonalized metal accounts. Besides, it is planned to take measures aimed at improving the regulatory and legal framework governing the activities of commercial banks and financial system participants.

4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, based on commercial banks reports within the periodic regulatory bank statement; Information of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Collection Methodology	Commercial banks in the Kyrgyz Republic submit data on total assets on a daily basis, data on the deposit base and the loan portfolio on a monthly basis to the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic within periodic regulatory bank statement. The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic calculates the GDP
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Data posted on the official websites of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic and the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic is used for caculations. The formula to calculate indicators is as follows: Assets/GDP = Total banking system assets / annual GDP; Deposits/GDP = Total deposit base without banks / annual GDP; Loans/GDP = Loan portfolio without financial institutions and banks / annual GDP, where Annual GDP is the aggregate Gross Domestic Product values for the last 12 months. The data are used on an annual basis. The data can be corrected by changing the initial information.
Comments and Limitations	Data on assets to GDP have been provided to the NB KR since 2008; data on deposit base to GDP and loan portfolio to GDP - since 2007.
Quality Assurance	Commercial banks provide information in accordance with the Regulation on Periodical Regulatory Bank Statement, approved by the Resolution of the Kyrgyz Republic National Bank Board No. 26/5 dated August 25, 2005.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Aggregate data on banking system assets, total commercial banks deposit base and credit portfolio are posted on a monthly basis at the official website of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, Statistics section; and in the relevant tables II.2. Consolidated Regulatory Statement of the commercial banks of the Kyrgyz Republic; IV.2.12 Deposit volumes and interest rates in national and foreign currencies (as of the end of the period) in commercial banks; IV.2.21 Loan/credit volumes and interest rates in national and foreign currencies (as of the end of the period) in commercial banks according to the NB KR Bulletin. GDP data are posted on a monthly basis at the Kyrgyz NSC official website in the Socio-economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic publication.
Disaggregation:	Data are provided at the country level, by year. Missing data are reported as '-'.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic annually submits information on aggregate banking system assets, deposit base and loan portfolio of commercial banks to the IMF by means of the Financial Access Survey Questionnaire (FAS).
8. References and Documentation	
	These links contain data on total banking system assets: 1. https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=1484&lang=RUS 2. https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=137&lang=RUS These links contain data on banking system deposit base: 1. https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=124&lang=RUS 2. https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=137&lang=RUS These links contain data on banking system credit portfolio: 1. https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=125&lang=RUS

	2. https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=137&lang=RUS Thia link contains data on GDP: http://stat.kg/ru/publications/doklad-socialno-ekonomicheskoe-polozhenie-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

11.6.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Indicator	11.6.1.1 Solid waste collected and managed
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.K. Kerimalieva.
Contact Person's e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 62-56-07
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Total disposed solid domestic wastes, including items, materials and substances that have lost their consumer qualities as a result of their physical depretiation or moral obsolescence, as well as solid domestic wastes generated in the course of vitalhuman activities.
Key Concepts	*Street debris (including unauthorized landfills and park waste)* is waste collected in the streets. This includes indicators on road clearance, underground passages, public parking lots, post-event, rally, demonstration, entertainment sites, park waste, as well as waste collected and removed from 'unauthorised dumps.' *Wastes generated by enterprises, institutions, organizations* - these include regularly collected and exported waste: paper, cardboard, cans, bottles, etc., waste from restaurants and dining facilitie, as well as waste from industrial enterprises, which by their properties, characteristics or components are similar to domestic wastes, if they are collected and discharged together with domestic wastes (separately from industrial wastes). *Household/domestic waste* includes household garbage removed from apartment buildings. *Waste from markets* includes waste collected and removed from markets (food, mixed non-food, specialized (construction, moto-car, etc.).
Rationale and Interpretation	The main objective goal is to measure the pressure on the environment by all generated wastes, and their categories (waste from different economic activities and households). Waste intensity indicator is an indicator of driving forces, and also response to anthropogenic activities.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	Data is collected based on Form No. 1- (Provision of Amenities) On provision amenities and sanitation and cleaning service in cities and settlements
Collection Methodology	Data collection is carried out by The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic collects data annually based on the state statistical reporting form No. 1 – Provision of Amenities submitted on February 20 by utility and amenity facilities, enterprises and organizations providing amenities in cities and settlements, as well as in ayil okmotu, and enterprises (special transport services, special depots, road maintenance departments, etc.), that have special vehicles and remove household wastes or provide mechanized cleaning services in urban

	and rural areas, regardless of the form of ownership to the territorial state statistical bodies or the Main Computer Center of the National Statistical Committee.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic Compendium
Disaggregation	By area (country, oblast)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-okruzhayushaya-sreda-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/ SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

11.6.1.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Indicator	11.6.1.1a Household solid waste management by type (garbage disposer; truck and container collection; dump sites; incineration; landfills)
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.K. Kerimalieva.
Contact Person's e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 62-56-07
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Reflects the methods used by the public to get rid of debris in urban areas. This indicator shows how to get rid of garbage in the following categories: - Dumped into the garbage chute; - Dumped by truck, in a container; - Disposed at dump sites; - Incineration; - Burial.
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	Indicator identifying generated waste removal ways that indicates its environmental impact on air, water and land resources. However, ways of waste removal directly depend on access to services provided by public utilities and amenities. A balanced waste management programme shall be aimed at minimizing waste generation, ensuring appropriate waste disposal and recycling.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic collects the data.
Collection Methodology	The National Statistical Committee collects the data within the sample household survey conducted in all regions of the country on a quarterly basis. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of households using different methods of household waste removal to the total number of households. Statistical observation focuses on the composition and housing conditions in households. The household is a unit of observation. The Decree No. 25 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on Statistics withon Sample Household Surveys dated January 17, 2004 and the Statistical Work Programme regulate integrated sample household budgets and the labour force survey implementation. Monitoring of this indicator is carried out on the annual basis.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	

6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic Annual Statistics Compendium
Disaggregation	By area (country, oblast)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

11.7.1.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
Indicator	11.7.1.1a Green spaces in settlements per 1,000 people, hectares
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.K. Kerimalieva.
Contact Person's e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 62-56-07
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The area of green spaces in settlements per capita reflects the results of greening activities in settlements aimed at improving the environmental condition and landscaping of the area.
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	Green spaces are an important sanitary and social factor. Green spaces are very important in terms of hygiene as they control heat and radiation, create microclimate ensuring comfortable environment. Equally important is the fact that green spaces are a powerful factor in protecting communities from dust, emissions, wind and noise. In addition, they have a beneficial effect on the central nervous system, improving human well-being.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The NSC collects the data based on the state statistical reporting form No. 1 – Provision of Amenities - Report amenities and sanitary cleaning of cities and settlements submitted by amenities and utilities facilitie, enterprises, organizations responsible for amenities provision in cities and settlements.
Collection Methodology	The total area of green spaces includes the area of all green spaces and plantations as of the end of the year. They include: planted or natural forests, green and protective zones; forest parks, city (village) and district parks of culture and recreation, children's parks, gardens and parks, boulevards, squares; plantations in residential areas, internal amenity planting, cemetery landscaped area, etc; or limited use plantations located on the territory of educational institutions, health care institutions, kindergartens and nurseries, public buildings, sports complexes, industrial enterprises, etc.; flower beds and lawns in the streets, squares, embankments, etc. Tree plantings in holes (along streets, passages, embankments) are not included in the total area of green areas and plantations.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	The normal planting with trees is 25 hectares of greenery per person.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic Annual Compendium

Disaggregation	By area (country, oblasts)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Not used
8. References and Documentation	
	The official NSC website : http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/turizm-otdyh-ohrana-okruzhayushej-sredy/ SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

15.1.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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.
Target	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
Indicator	15.1.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total country area
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.S. Baidakova
Contact Person's e-mail	banatalia@yandex.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 54-94-87
Organization Website (if any)	www.ecology.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The Indicator reflects the relative prevalence of forests in the country. This indicator identifies the forest area, its proporting to the country's area, and the percentage of forest covered area.
Key Concepts:	Forest is a woody and shrub vegetation growing on the lands of the forest fund and other land fund categories covering a minimum area of 0.2 hectares, with minimum width of 25 m, minimum crown closure of 10%, minimum density of 0.1, minimum stand height of 1.9 m (shrubs - 0.5 m).
Rationale and Interpretation	Observation of changes in forest covered area will make it possible to assess the degree of forest ecosystems conservation. This indicator allows to assess the state of the forests and other wooden lands in the country and indicates trends in their use. Forests are the only natural carbon sink, which when excessive leads to global warming. Positive dynamics of forest cover in the country demonstrates a) trends in conservation and sustainable use of forests b) increased capacity to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change in the area. This trend can be considered positive in terms of achieving sustainable development.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry collects data based on form 1 of the Forest Management Project, Forest Inventory.
Collection Methodology	The SAEPF develops this indicator based on the national forest inventory data approved by the KR Government Decree. In order to conduct one-time quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the forest fund and its changes, a periodic (every five years) inventory of the forest fund is conducted as one of the measures of the forest recording system.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	The proportion of the forest covered area is calculated according to the following formula: $$FCA = \frac{WA}{TCA} * 100$$ where, FCA - the forest cover area, in percentage terms;

	WA – wooden area, based on the state inventory.
	TCA – total country area.
Comments and Limitations	The Kyrgyz National Forest Inventory data are approved by the Decree No. 407 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 26.07.11. In 2019, the second national forest inventory will be conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	The Kyrgyz national state-of-the-environment reports, Kyrgyzstan in Figures Yearbook (data for the last 5 years), Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic Statistical Compendium, Statistical Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic
Disaggregation:	By area (country, oblast)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment Methodology
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting
	Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

15.5.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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.
Target	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
Indicator	15.5.1.1 Redbook species to all species of the appropriate class
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.S. Baidakova
Contact Person's e-mail	banatalia@yandex.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 54-94-87
Organization Website (if any)	www.ecology.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	This indicator reflects the total number of species for specific taxonomic groups, the number of protected species and the number of threatened species
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	This indicator allows to assess the state of biodiversity in terms of the number of endangered species and the relative effectiveness of national responses, i.e. actions taken to conserve national and global biodiversity.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The SAEPF collects data cbased on the forest inventory and fotest management and hunting fieldwork.
Collection Methodology	This indicator is developed based on the list of species in the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Decree No. 170 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of April 28, 2005 on the Approval of Lists of Rare and Endangered Species of Animals and Plants to be included in the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic (as revised by the Government Decree No. 471 of July 25, 2009). All sections of the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic (2007) use the 2004 IUCN Categories System (with the required modifications). The Kyrgyz National Academy of Sciences (NAS KR) also conducts an inventory of individual types.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	This indicator is calculated according to the below formula: $$\text{Proportion of species (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total number of endangered species}}{\text{Total number of species}} \times 100$$
Comments and Limitations:	The Red Book was published in 2007, and has not been published since. Data on individual species were updated by the NAS KR. Cadastres of genetic funds (2015), plants and animals are published.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic, NAS KR cadastres and publications
Disaggregation:	By area (country, oblast)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	IUCN Categories System (including the required modifications)

8. References and Documentation
The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform:
https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

15.7.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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.
Target	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
Indicator	15.7.1.1 Proportion of wildlife poached or illicitly trafficked from all species of the appropriate class
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.S. Baidakova
Contact Person's e-mail	banatalia@yandex.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 54-94-87
Organization Website (if any)	www.ecology.gov.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	This indicator characterizes the status of fauna and flora populations that belong to groups of species that are of major resource relevance and are important from the point of view of biodiversity conservation. It also reflects the balance between economic interests and biodiversity conservation.
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	This indicator allows to assess the state of particular animal species population, the significance and effectiveness of national responses, i.e., national and global biodiversity conservation measures. The change in number of particular species reflects the totality of habitat conditions, protection and rational use of biological resources. Sharp fluctuations in the number of species, especially downwards, indicate an increase in anthropogenic impacts, ineffective instruments of public control and ineffective economic instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	There is duplicated data collected by the SAEPH and the NSC.
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	NSC publications, National state-of-the-environment report of the Kyrgyz Republic
Disaggregation	By country
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Not used
8. References and Documentation	
	http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/turizm-otdyh-ohrana-okruzhayushej-sredy 5.07.00.22 Number of fur game, 5.07.00.21 Number of birds, 5.07.00.20 Number

	of ungulates.
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

15.7.1.2	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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.
Target	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
Indicator	15.7.1.2 Number of export and import permits issued for animals and plants, their parts and derivatives under the CITES Convention
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	
Contact Person's e-mail	
Contact Person's Tel.No.	
Organization Website (if any)	
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations:	
Quality Assurance :	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	

15.b.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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.
Target	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
Indicator	15.b.1.1 State funds allocated for environmental protection
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	N.K. Kerimalieva.
Contact Person's e-mail	Sdg_nsc@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 62-56-07
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts:	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The investment costs are aggregate investment spendings that are calculated using the following formula: I=a+b+c+d where, a - investment costs for treatment plants; b - investment costs for integrated technologies; c - investment costs for biodiversity conservation and landscape protection; d - investment costs for protection and rational use of lands
Comments and Limitations:	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic Compendium
Disaggregation	By area(oblast)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The official NSC website : http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/turizm-otdyh-ohrana-okruzhayushej-sredy/ The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

16.1.1.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Indicator	16.1.1.1a Assault related death per 100,000 population
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Demographic Statistics Unit)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	T. S. Taipova
Contact Person's e-mail	tamarataipova@mail.ru, t.taipova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 36
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Assault related death rate
Key Concepts	Population mortality is a generational process of extinction, one of the two main sub-processes of human reproduction. Causes of death are diseases, pathological conditions or injuries that led or contributed to death, as well as circumstances of the accident or act of violence that caused the fatal injury. Causes of death are coded since 2000 based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death, 10th revision of the World Health Organization (ICD-10). Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015).
Rationale and Interpretation	This indicator is widely used at national and international level to measure the most extreme form of violent crime and it also provides a direct indication of lack of security. Security from violence is a prerequisite for individuals to enjoy a safe and active life and for societies and economies to develop freely. Intentional homicides occur in all countries of the world and this indicator has a global applicability. Monitoring intentional homicides is necessary to better assess their causes, drivers and consequences and, in the longer term, to develop effective preventive measures. If data are properly disaggregated (as suggested in the ICCS 2015), the indicator can identify the different type of violence associated with homicide: inter-personal (including partner and family-related violence), crime (including organized crime and other forms of criminal activities) and socio-political (including terrorism, hate crime).
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The source of information on death causes are based on medical records issued by a doctor or paramedic regarding illness, accident, homicide, suicide and other external influences that caused the death. These documents, alongside with the death records, are submitted to the State statistics authorities for further processing.
Collection Methodology	Death data are obtained based on annual statistical compilation from the death records issued by civil registry offices (ZAGS of the State Registration Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic). Aggregate data are collected and processed by the regional statistical offices and the National Statistical Committee (NSC) of the

	Kyrgyz Republic.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	Proportion of assault related deaths to the average annual resident population, current estimate. Calculated per 100,000 population.
Comments and Limitations:	Knowledge of the original cause of death coding rules and the definitions set out in the classifier, International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10). In there are difficulties in verifying the diagnosis, there is a requirement to contact the eHealth Center staff of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic to make a final diagnosis.
Quality Assurance:	Logical and arithmetic control of the reporting data is conducted. Data verification procedure in death records is carried out through the logical control embedded in the data entry and development software. Death causes codes in the records are corrected according to diagnoses in death records in line with ICD-10. Analysis of output tables by cause of death.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Assault related death data are published in statistical compendiums: Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, Crime, Law and Order in the Kyrgyz Republic posted at the NSC website.
Disaggregation:	By area (country, oblast, district) By sex (men, women)
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	The national indicator definition used in statistics corresponds to its international definition. Death data are coded and processed according to death causes by the state statistical bodies in line with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death, 10th revision (ICD-10) of the World Health Organization (WHO) since submission of 2000 Report. As agreed with the NSC, the mortality database is transferred to the eHealth Centre of the Kyrgyz Republic under the Ministry of Health: Form 2 Information on the Number of Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths by death causes monthly, with a 1.5 month delay of the reporting month; and Form C52 Mortality by Death Causes annually, in June in the year following the reporting year.
8. References and Documentation	
	Links to normative legal acts and methodology: http://www.stat.kg/ru/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/ C: http://www.stat.kg/u/about/pravovye-osnovy-organov-gosudarstvennoj-statistiki/; https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/Metadata; http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/download/methodology/68/. The NSC statistical publications: Socio-Economic Status of the Kyrgyz Republic – monthly report; statistical compendiums: Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, Social trends in the Kyrgyz Republic, Public Health and Health Care in the Kyrgyz Republic available at the official NSC KR website: http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/ The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

16.1.1.4a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Indicator	16.1.1.4a Public and street crime as a proportion of total reported crime
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	
Contact Person's e-mail	
Contact Person's Tel.No.	
Organization Website (if any)	
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts:	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations:	
Quality Assurance :	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	

16.1.3.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Indicator	16.1.3.1 Women aged 15-49 who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months: robbery or assault
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	y.kalymbetova@gmail.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 664164
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts	
Rationale and Interpretation	Crime can have a major impact on the lives of victims and their community. Victims of crime can suffer physically and psychologically, as well as lose property or revenue. In addition, crime can have a significant impact on the community as the community shall take measures to prevent and/or correct criminal acts.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic based on MICS Kyrgyzstan
Collection Methodology	The MICS is based on personal interviews using tablet computers (ComputerAssisted Personal Interview, CAPI). The application for data collection, including a special MICS data management platform, is based on CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) version 6.3. Procedures and standard software developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the final version of the 2018 MICS questionnaire for Kyrgyzstan and used in the survey. Data were collected using Windows 8 tablets with the Bluetooth field application, which allowed tasks and completed questionnaires to be transferred from/to the supervisor and interviewer tablets.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Team leaders were responsible for daily field work monitoring. One cluster household had a mandatory re-interview. The interviewer's skills and results were monitored on a daily basis. The survey supervisors visited each team several times; field visits of UNICEF MICS team members were also organized. During field work, weekly analysis checklists – adapted standard MICS tables - were developed to engage with the field teams.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	

Disaggregation:	By income, age, area, education, disability.	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability		
8. References and Documentation		
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io	

16.2.2.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Indicator	16.2.2.1 Number of reported crimes and identified persons in connection to human trafficking, by area
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	Procecutor General Office of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	
Contact Person's e-mail	
Contact Person's Tel.No.	
Organization Website (if any)	
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts:	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations:	
Quality Assurance:	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	

16.5.1.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their form
Indicator	16.5.1.1a "Perception of the corruption level in State executive and local government bodies" index
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	y.kalymbetova@gmail.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 664164
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The Perception of the corruption level in State executive and local government bodies index is one of the components of the Population Confidence Index (PCI). Perception of the corruption level index allows to reveal individual perception of the corruption level in public authorities and local self-government bodies.
Key Concepts	PCI is an aggregate indicator for dynamic of changes in public attitudes, reflecting the attitude of the population towards the performance of public authorities, Bishkek and Osh Mayor's Offices, Plenipotentiary Representatives of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in oblasts, and local administrations' heads – district akims (hereinafter referred to as public authorities and local self-government bodies)
Rationale and Interpretation	The objective to measure Population Confidence Index is assessing credibility of public authorities and local self-government bodies, and public confidence in them.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic collects and calculates data twice a year.
Collection Methodology	The Perception of the corruption level in State executive and local government bodies index is based on regular surveys according to standard representative sample among residents aged 18 to 75 years who are citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, with a sampling error of 5-7 percent (or with a confidence interval of 0.05-0.07). In order to measure the Corruption Perception Index, a sample survey in 7 regions and the cities of Bishkek and Osh is conducted at the national scale. The sampling covers 3,600 people, with a sampling error of +/- 5 percent (400 people in each administrative and territorial unit).
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The index is used to build its aggregate value as the difference between the proportion 'positive' and 'negative' answers, with extremely 'positive/negative' answers having a weight of +1/-1, respectively, and relatively 'positive/negative' answers having a weight of +0.5/-0.5, respectively. The index changes in the range from +100 to -100. Index values above 0 mean that 'positive' public opinion prevails, while index values below 0 mean

	'negative' evaluation of public authorities and local self-government bodies.
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Survey data shall be collected in the following sequence: - homogeneous and heterogeneous characteristics are to be generalized, - indicators (average values) are to be defined, - data gathered is to be compared with other relative data, i.e., statistics, results, findings of other studies, etc., so that to primarily verify the initial hypotheses of the study, - conclusions and recommendations are developed, research report is developed.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	The results of measuring population confidence index ashall be published in mass media before the 20th (day) of the month following the reporting half-year.
Disaggregation:	By area (country, oblast) By public authorities
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

16.5.1.1b	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their form
Indicator	16.5.1.1b. Number of convictions for public offences, including corruption and bribery
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	
Contact Person's e-mail	
Contact Person's Tel.No.	
Organization Website (if any)	
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	
Key Concepts:	
Rationale and Interpretation	
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	
Collection Methodology	
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations:	
Quality Assurance :	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	
Disaggregation:	
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	

16.6.2.1a	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Indicator	16.6.2.1a "State and local government bodies performance evaluation" index
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	y.kalymbetova@gmail.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 664164
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	The "State and local government bodies performance evaluation" index is one of the components of the Population Confidence Index (PCI). The "State and local government bodies performance evaluation" index allows to reveal the satisfaction of the population with the public and local self-government bodies' performance.
Key Concepts	PCI is an aggregate indicator for dynamic of changes in public attitudes, reflecting the attitude of the population towards the performance of public authorities, Bishkek and Osh Mayor's Offices, Plenipotentiary Representatives of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in oblasts, and local administrations' heads – district akims (hereinafter referred to as public authorities and local self-government bodies)
Rationale and Interpretation	The objective to measure Population Confidence Index is assessing credibility of public authorities and local self-government bodies, and public trust towards them
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	The National Statistical Committee collects and calculates data twice a year
Collection Methodology	The "State and local government bodies performance evaluation" index is based on regular surveys according to standard representative sample among residents aged 18 to 75 years who are citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, with a sampling error of 5-7 percent (or with a confidence interval of 0.05-0.07). In order to measure the Corruption Perception Index, a sample survey in 7 regions and the cities of Bishkek and Osh is conducted at the national scale. The sampling covers 3,600 people, with a sampling error of +/- 5 percent (400 people in each administrative and territorial unit).
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	The index is used to build its aggregate value as the difference between the proportion 'positive' and 'negative' answers, with extremely 'positive/negative' answers having a weight of +1/-1, respectively, and relatively 'positive/negative' answers having a weight of +0.5/-0.5, respectively. The index changes in the range from +100 to -100. Index values above 0 mean that 'positive' public opinion prevails, while index values below 0 mean 'negative' evaluation of public authorities and local self-government bodies.
Comments and	

Limitations	
Quality Assurance	
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	The results of the Population Confidence Index measuring are mandatory for publication in mass media by the 20th day of the month following the reporting sin months.
Disaggregation:	By area (country, oblast); By government authorities (ministries, agencies).
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

16.b.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	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
Target	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
Indicator	16.b.1.1 Proportion of women aged 14-49 reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Household Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Y. I. Kalymbetova
Contact Person's e-mail	y.kalymbetova@gmail.com
Contact Person's Tel.No.	0(312) 664164
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Discrimination can impede individuals from getting a fair and equal access to opportunities and services. These questions are designed to assess cases of discrimination and harassment against respondents that occurred during the 12 months prior to the survey. The questions include specific causes of discrimination and harassment, which may help respondents to remember the events. The current questions are based on the recommended set of questions at the beginning of the sixth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.
Key Concepts:	Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions
Rationale and Interpretation	The main objective of the sample MICS Kyrgyzstan 2018 was to obtain statistically reliable evaluations against most indicators at the national level, in urban and rural areas and seven oblasts and two cities: Batken, Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Talas, Chui oblasts and the cities of Bishkek and Osh. Urban and rural areas in each of the nine regions were identified as sample layers.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	MICS Kyrgyzstan, 2018
Collection Methodology	The MICS is based on personal interviews using tablet computers (ComputerAssisted Personal Interview, CAPI). The application for data collection, including a special MICS data management platform, is based on CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) version 6.3. Procedures and standard software developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the final version of the 2018 MICS questionnaire for Kyrgyzstan and used in the survey. Data were collected using Windows 8 tablets with the Bluetooth field application, which allowed tasks and completed.
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	
Comments and Limitations	
Quality Assurance	Team leaders were responsible for daily field work monitoring. One cluster

	household had a mandatory re-interview. The interviewer's skills and results were monitored on a daily basis.
	The survey supervisors visited each team several times; field visits of UNICEF MICS team members were also organized.
	During field work, weekly analysis checklists – adapted standard MICS tables - were developed to engage with the field teams.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	1) MICS Kyrgyzstan database, 2018 available at global MICS website and NSC website;
	2) Publications of MICS Kyrgyzstan findings and observations, 2018/MICS available at NSC and UNICEF websites.
Disaggregation:	This indicator is disaggregated by income/revenues, age group, geographic location, area, education and disability.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
8. References and Documentation	
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

17.3.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Target	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
Indicator	17.3.1.1 Foreign direct investment inflows by economic activity
2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (Investment Statistics Division)
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	Birukova V.I.
Contact Person's e-mail	birukova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 324642
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	Foreign direct investment is a financial and non-financial investment of a foreign investor if its co-financing share exceeds 10 per cent.
Key Concepts:	Foreign direct investment consists of: - Contributions to equity (nominal, reserve and other capital) actually made by the foreign co-owners; - Financial leasing, which is a form of long-term lease in which the lessor transfers the property to the lessee for a certain fee, period of time and under certain conditions, for temporary possession and use; Reinvested earnings consisting of a portion of profits owned by the direct investor to increase his/her participation in the business; - Other investments, which include loans and credits received from non-residents, trade credits/advances - trade lenders to non-residents for import of goods and services, as well as advances received from non-residents for future supply of goods, works and services (prepayments for exports of goods and services), other accounts payable to non-residents - taxes, salaries, dividends and deductions, and other obligations.
Rationale and Interpretation	Foreign direct investment inflows by country.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	National Statistical Committee is responsible for data collection, processing and calculation
Collection Methodology	National Statistical Committee records the inflow of foreign direct investment based on the data received from the state statistical reporting form №1-Invest "Investment Report" (annual, quarterly).
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method:	
Comments and Limitations:	
Quality Assurance:	Reporting data undergo logical and arithmetic control; inter-form and temporal control.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values:	Description of period for which data are available (and/or not available) Time series have been available since 1995. Data are published in the statistical compendium «Investment in KR» and available at the «Statistics» / «Investments» section of the NSC website.
Disaggregation:	Data provided at the national level.

7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	Foreign Direct Investment inflow according to the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th Edition.
8. References and Documentation	
	Indicators methodology on the NSC website: www.stat.kg
	The Kyrgyz Republic SDG National Reporting
	Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io

17.13.1.1	
1. Indicator Information	
Goal	17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Target	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

Indicator	17.13.1.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard:
	    a) GDP by economic activity at current prices
	    b) Gross domestic product growth rate
	    c) Consumer Price Index (CPI)
	    d) Producer Price Index (PPI)
	    e) State budget deficit and revenue sources
	    f) Foreign trade turnover, rate and balance of the Kyrgyz Republic (millions of US dollars)
	    g) Export, import of the Kyrgyz Republic (millions of US dollars)

2. Information on the Organization responsible for the Indicator	
Organization	The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Contact Person(s)/ Coordinator	a) E. K. Isenkulova, (National Accounts Department) b) E. K. Isenkulova, (National Accounts Department) c) Nurbaeva A.T., (Price Statistics Unit) d) Nurbaeva A.T., (Price Statistics Unit) e) Abdukadirova M.A., (Finance Statistics Unit) f) Sulaimanova G.N. (Foreign Trade Statistics Unit) g) Sulaimanova G.N. (Foreign Trade Statistics Unit)
Contact Person's e-mail	a) eisenkulova@stat.kg b) eisenkulova@stat.kg c) ceny@stat.kg d) ceny@stat.kg e) m.abdukadirova@stat.kg f) gsulaimanova@stat.kg g) gsulaimanova@stat.kg
Contact Person's Tel.No.	(0312) 32 46 95
Organization Website (if any)	www.stat.kg
3. Definitions and Concepts	
Definition	a) National Accounts system considers gross domestic product as the main macroeconomic indicator, describing state and development of the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic for a given period. It reflects the value of goods and services produced in the country for final consumption, accumulation and export. Key indicators for calculation of GDP by production are: 1. Gross output (GO); 2. Intermediate consumption (IC); 3. Gross Value Added (GVA) (3 = 1 – 2); 4. Taxes on products (TP); 5. Subsidies on products (SP); 6. Net taxes on products (NTP) (6 = 4 – 5); 7. Gross Domestic Product (7 = 3 + 6). c) *Consumer Price Index* (CPI) is a price index calculated over a period of time for a certain group of goods and services that determine composition of consumer basket.

	e) *State budget deficit* is budget expenditure exceeding its revenue. g) *Export of goods* - export of goods from the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic to other countries, which reduce stock of material resources of the Republic. *Import of goods* is import into the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from other countries of goods which are added to the Republic's material resources.
Key Concepts	*a, b) Gross value added* is the difference between the value of goods and services produced (output) and the value of goods and services consumed in the production process (intermediate consumption). *Intermediate consumption* is the value of consumed goods (except fixed assets) and market services during the reporting period for production of other goods and services. *Proportion* is a reflection of significance, value or influence of one or more of homogeneous phenomena in a particular sphere of human/social activity. Proportion of tax, wages, profits, etc. is calculated. *d) Producer Price Index (PPI)* is a relative indicator that is derived from producer prices and describes their average change in manufactured output. Producer prices in industry, base-producing enterprises, base period, average base price, weights. *e) State budget revenue* consists of five main sources: taxes and other compulsory transfers collected by state structures; property income derived from assets ownership; sales of goods and services; voluntary transfers, revenue from other units; income from sale of non-financial assets. *State budget expenditures* include all non-recoverable payments, whether they are reimbursable (i.e. paid in exchange for something) or not, and for what purpose - for operational activities or acquisition of non-financial assets.
Rationale and Interpretation	a) Production account takes a special place in the System of National Accounts (SNA), as it is the first of current accounts and its methodology determines compilation of all subsequent accounts. GDP by economic activity or production method at current prices in the System of National Accounts shows economic growth by sectors, which provides useful information on economy performance. GDP by production method is calculated in KG soms and US dollars (at the official NBKR rate). e) Excess of budget revenue over expenditure is called budget surplus. g) Stock count in foreign and mutual trade statistics is based on the general system of trade in which all goods that are added to material resources base of the Kyrgyz Republic as a result of their import into country are taken into account or reduce the material resources of the Kyrgyz Republic by exporting them from the territory of the Republic.
4. Data Sources and Collection Methodology	
Data Sources	a) National Statistical Committee is responsible for data collection, processing and calculation b) National Statistical Committee is responsible for data collection, processing and calculation c) National Statistical Committee is responsible for data collection, processing and calculation d) National Statistical Committee is responsible for data collection, processing and calculation

	e) Data on State budget deficit is administrative data of the Central Treasury of the Ministry of Finance (hereinafter CT MoF KR) from reports on execution of state, republican and local budgets. f) National Statistical Committee is responsible for data collection, processing and calculation g) National Statistical Committee is responsible for data collection, processing and calculation
Collection Methodology	a, b) Units of statistical observation are enterprises, organizations, institutions, unincorporated household enterprises and the rest of the world. Statistical data for calculation of GDP is obtained from the results of sectoral divisions annual activities, statistical accounting of enterprises, organizations, institutions of all forms of ownership and household budget sample surveys, results of surveys and expert estimates on non-observed part of the economy, as well as information on execution of state budget and extra-budgetary funds. c) Data on prices are collected from traders regardless of the form of ownership. Survey covers both domestically produced and imported goods. d) Data on prices for monitored products is submitted by industrial enterprises in the approved form №1-PP «Report on industrial goods and services producer prices». Data are then processed by the MCC. e) CT Mof KR submits reports on execution of the state, republican and local budgets to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic on a monthly and annual basis. f) Foreign trade turnover is a monetary economic indicator of a country's foreign trade. The growth rate is the relative economic indicator, measuring percentage increase of one indicator over the corresponding rate of the previous period. Foreign trade balance of a country is the ratio of the value of goods exported from the country to the value of goods brought into the country in a certain period of time. g) Statistical value of goods is a condition transaction value expressed in US dollars and KG soms, brought to single price base according to the general conditions of delivery. General conditions for delivery of goods shall be defined in accordance with the International Chamber of Commerce regulations on the use of national and international trade terms «Incoterms 2010». Statistical value of a good includes shipping costs to the border of the importing country (exporter), converted into US dollars and KG soms at exchange rate established by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic at the time (date) goods arrive at the warehouse when importing and at the time (date) the goods are shipped from the warehouse when exporting. Generally, statistical value is calculated as follows: a) for exported goods - at FOB prices - price of goods, including its cost and all transportation costs to the exporting country border; b) for imported goods - at CIF prices - price of goods, including its cost and insurance and transportation costs to the border of importing country. Statistical value of individual categories of goods is determined taking into account the following characteristics: a) commercial value included for non-monetary gold, as well as collector's coins of precious metals, not used as a means of payment; b) for banknotes, securities and coins in circulation, the costs of paper, metal and printing and stamping are taken into account, not their nominal value; c) for written media, total cost of the medium and its contents are taken into account; d) for goods from processing (compensating products), full cost (value) is recognized (goods to be processed and recycling value added, including recycling costs). Invoice value - the value specified in the terms of trade transaction, price actually

	paid or payable for goods subject to delivery conditions, i.e. the price quoted in invoice.
	Transportation and insurance costs may or may not be included
5. Computation Method and Methodological Framework	
Computation Method	a) Relative Weight = GVA of Industry / GDP * 100% or d(Share)=GVA of Industry / Sum of GDP * 100%
	Sum of shares = 100%.
	c) Calculation of average prices (tariffs): At the city level, using formula of geometric mean of unweighted value, at the country level, as the arithmetic mean of weighted. Calculation of Consumer Price Index: I stage - individual price indices for goods and services are calculated. Stage II, higher-level indices, by aggregating individual price indices using the share of expenditures on acquisition of goods (services) in total household consumption expenditures.
	CPI is calculated in accordance with the modified Laspeyres formula.
	d) Calculation of the Producer Price Index:
	At the district level, according to the arithmetic mean of unweighted value,
	at the country level as an arithmetic weighted average.
	PPI is calculated in two stages:
	Stage I - individual indices for prices of representative goods are calculated.
	Stage II - Higher-level indices, by aggregating individual price indices.
	PPI is calculated by the modified Laspeyres formula.
Comments and Limitations:	a) It does not cover all production-related transactions, but production results (output) and use of goods and services in the process of production of those products (intermediate consumption).
	g) Recording of goods in foreign and mutual trade statistics is based on a "common" system of trade in which all goods that are added to material resources of the Kyrgyz Republic are taken into account as they enter the territory of the Republic, reduce material resources of the Kyrgyz Republic when exported from the territory of the Republic to the third country.
Quality Assurance	a) Logical and arithmetic control of reporting data is carried out.
6. Data Availability and Disaggregation	
Data Availability and Missing Values	a) Time series have been available since 1990. Data are published in NSC various publications, posted on the NSC website.
	e) Indicator data are available since 1990 in the section "Statistics" / "Finance" / Deficit (-), State budget surplus.xls on the NSC website.
	g) Time series have been available since 2006. Data are published in various NSC publications, posted on the NSC website.
Disaggregation	a) Data calculated at the country level.
	e) Indicator data are provided for the Kyrgyz Republic as a whole by revenue sources.
7. International Data/Standards Comparability	
	a) GDP calculation methodology is consistent with international standards of the 1993 SNA and conforms to the international comparability principles for all calculated indicators.
	e) According to the IMF Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2001.
	g) Statistical indicators on foreign and mutual trade have been developed in accordance with the Methodology for statistical indicators on foreign trade in goods with third countries on January 17, 2019, as well as Methodology for statistical indicators on mutual trade in goods with the EAEU member states, which were developed on the basis of Decision of the Board of the Eurasian Economic

	Commission on December 25, 2018 No. 210 "On approval of the Methodology for maintaining statistics of mutual trade in goods of the EAEU member states and the Methodology for maintaining customs statistics of foreign trade in goods of the EAEU member states" in order to establish unified methodological approach to maintaining statistics of foreign trade across the EAEU member states that comply with international standard " International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010".
8. References and Documentation	
	KR National SDG Reporting Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io Metadata on the UN website: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/

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